INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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## THE SICK HORSE WON.

**A Long-Haired Nebraskan's Instructive Experience with Two Strangers.**

"Say," said a long-haired man wearing one boot and one shoe as he approached the wagon while we were camped on the edge of Sidney, Neb., "you fellers ain't got no runnin' stock with you, I reckon?"

"No."

"I 'lowed they didn't look that way. But, then, you can't tell nothin' by looks. Hosses," and here he made a long pause and appeared to be counting the spokes in the wheel; "hosses is peculiar critters."

"How's that?"

"W'y, 'bout a month ago just such a lookin' crowd as you be come along with a couple of old hosses an' a covered wagon. You know, Bill Simmons has got a runnin' hoss. Well, Bill happened to mosey 'round where they was camped, an' he looks at their poorest hoss an' kinder grins inwardly an' keeps down a laugh by tryin' mighty hard, an' says he: 'Stranger, that air hoss o' your'n looks 's if he might have some speed in him?' 'Ya-es,' says the man, sorter sleepy and careless like; 'he runs some.' 'Y' ever put him on the track?' asks Bill. 'Sometimes, though he's gettin' pretty old,' says the man. 'Would you mind havin' a little race with an old horse o' mine?' goes on Bill. 'I'm 'greeable,' says the man. So they went over to the track, an' all the rest of us went 'long, o' course. Bill's hoss come on so he couldn't hardly hold him, head up an' mouth open. The strange hoss looked kinder sneakin' an' stood 'round with one for'ard leg bent an' its head down eatin' grass. I knowed Bill's hoss was goin' to beat, an' most ev'rybody else did. We bet all we could, though there wa'n't nobody to bet with 'cept the stranger's partner, an' he didn't seem overly 'n' above anxious, though he did take a few bets an' kinder 'pologized by sayin' their old hoss could run once, though it was hard to tell what he would do that day. I'm darned if he wasn't right, too."

"How was he right?"

"W'y, it was hard to tell what he would do that day. Old Captain Bingsley started 'em, an' Bill's hoss led right off. The stranger pounded 'way on the ribs o' his'n, but he couldn't git no motion onto him. Bill came in 'way ahead, an' I'm a liar if we didn't see the strange hoss nippin' at the grass 'long the track as he come down the home-stretch.

"Well, the stranger looked gloomy, an' set on his hoss an' let him eat 'tween the heats—it 'as to be the best two in three. But his partner, who was doing the bettin', acted a sight diff rent. He got hoppin' mad, an' said he'd bet anyhow if he did lose. We heered the man what rode the hoss tellin' him not to do it, cos' Bill's hoss were better than they thought, but he said he didn't give a durn, he'd bet anyhow. So we all bet with him, givin' him big odds, so his money would go furder an' we all could have a whack at it. But he 'peared to have an uncommon pile of it, an' kep' pullin' it out an' takin' ev'ry bet offered. I'll be snaked if he didn't have more'n the whole crowd. After awhile they got ready to start again. The stranger hadn't been off his hoss at all, but had set there chewin' terbacker an' lookin' sick. I got ten dollars more to bet on our hoss,' says the man, but nobody had another cent. Jes' then they started; same old story—Bill's hoss takin' long jumps an' the other kinder bobbin' up'n' down an' actin's if it hurt him. 'I'll bet you my watch agin yer ten dollars,' says I. 'Shove her up,' says he. I turned round an' done so an' looked back jes' in time to see the stranger kinder lean over and whoop at his hoss 'bout the time they was half way 'round the track, an' I'll be gol durned if I ever seed any thing like it in my born days. Run! Great jumpin' Jupiter! Run ain't no name for it. That hoss jes' humped down his back and reached out an' doubled up, an' reached out an' doubled up! Bill said afterwards that he didn't know nothin' 'bout when he passed him an' s'posed all the time he was ahead till he met the other comin' back jes' 'fore he went under the wire! Fact, I tell you! They rested awhile an' then run the other heat. This time the strange hoss jes' went off in what 'peared to be an easy gallop, an' kep' 'bout a rod ahead o' Bill all the way, throwin' dust in his face an' 'casionally kickin' back at him kinder funny like. But, you bet, we didn't see nothin' funny 'bout it. We was the sickest crowd you ever seen. Ev'ry cent gone an' a circus comin' in 'bout a week! An' one of 'em had my watch swellin' 'round with it stickin' in his boot-leg! Sick! Well, stranger, we was too sick to stick out our tongues! Them fellers hooked right up an' pulled out o' town with that cussed runnin' hoss droopin' down his head an' nippin' at the fire-weed 'long the side o' the road. They didn't git none too soon, neither; we was jes' goin' over to lynch 'em. That's why I came over to ask you fellers 'bout this bus'ness. The boys said they would git the rope ready while I came over, an' if you said you had a hoss that wa'n't no runner, but still you would run it, w'y we 'lowed we'd string you up over on that big tree with the crooked limb. It 'pears that the best time fer such kind o' exercises is 'fore the race an' not a'er you go 'way with your wagon-box stuffed out with our money till it's like to split.—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Journal.*

—Tutor—"Tommy, what is the chief characteristic of the hippopotamus?" Tommy (who likes to go the Zoo)—"He always has his mouth wide open for peanuts."—*Philadelphia News.*

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Before the century is out it is estimated that London will have a population of 7,000,000.

—The Celtic language is spoken by nearly 940,000 people in Ireland, 64,000 of whom can speak no other.

—In the agricultural districts around the city of Zacatecas a laborer gets 37½ cents daily. The hours of labor are from sunrise to sunset.

—Chili is likely to prove an important source of borax. Analyses made by Chilian and English chemists indicate that the crude borax of that country can probably be made to yield as good a product as the borax of California.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—The extraordinary supply of grouse in London on the first day the shooting law was up is now accounted for by the information that the grouse had been kept for ten months in ice cellars at a temperature of 28 deg. They were very much relished.

—The recent discovery of several valuable springs of different mineral waters in Costa Rica has caused the government to issue a decree declaring all such to be the property of the State, and ordering that in future none shall be transferred to private ownership.

—Young men clad in the garments formerly worn by students have been numerous in the streets of Osaka, Japan, lately. They lecture in out-of-the-way corners, and even in crowded streets when no constables are at hand, upon political subjects, and frequently urge the doctrine that "official salaries are the life-blood of the people."

—An old Prussian law provides for the annual distribution of prizes amounting to fifteen and twenty marks to such physicians and sanitary officials as shall have attempted, whether successfully or not, the resuscitation of apparently dead persons. In the last four years eighty-five such prizes were awarded, the number of those cases in which the attempted resuscitation was successful being twenty-six.

—The desert of Sahara is slowly becoming inhabitable with the aid of science. The lower Sahara is an immense basin of artesian waters, and the French are forming fresh oases with skill and success, so that the number of cultivated tracts is increasing rapidly. After a period of thirty years, forty-three oases have 13,000 inhabitants, 120,000 trees between one and seven years old, and 100,000 fruit trees.

—The Prussian army list for 1887 contains 2 field marshals, the Crown Prince and Count Moltke; 59 cavalry and infantry generals, 76 lieutenant-generals and 117 major-generals. The cavalry staff consists of 55 colonels, 38 lieutenant-colonels and 206 majors, and in the infantry staff there are 161 colonels, 172 lieutenant-colonels and 700 majors. The number of officers shows an increase of 66 as compared with last year.

—A quaint old bridge has been found in the River Glen at Spalding, Lincolnshire, where the river bed was being deepened for the construction of a new bridge. Local tradition declared that a bridge had existed there many years back, and had been washed away by a storm, and now the lost structure itself has been unearthed five feet below the bed of the stream. It was chiefly constructed of carved stones from the Spalding Monastery, pulled down in 1537, and numbers of carved coffin-lids and other relics were lying close by.

## VERY GREAT CITIES.

**Those Whose Population Is Placed at One Million and Upward.**

Cities with 1,000,000 inhabitants and upward have never been plentiful in any age of the world, and their number is very limited now. There are four such cities in Europe, three or four in Asia, and but one on this continent. The doubt in regard to the number in Asia arises from the fact that it is difficult to determine whether the claim of Nanking to 1,000,000 inhabitants is correct or not. Assuming it, however, to be just, the rank of the very great cities of the world, based on the censuses of 1880 and 1881, would stand as follows: London, 4,766,561; Paris, 2,269,023; Canton, 1,600,000; New York, 1,206,590; Tokio, 1,140,586; Berlin, 1,122,360; Vienna, 1,103,857; Peking, 1,000,000; Nanking, 1,000,000. The round numbers given as representing the population of the three Chinese cities named have a very suspicious look, and perhaps they ought to be thrown out of the account entirely. Certainly, Chinese or Japanese estimates or partial enumerations are not to be placed beside a properly taken census. A singular illustration of the folly of estimates was furnished by the case of Tokio, which was once believed to be the most populous city in the world, and to have 4,000,000 inhabitats. When a census came to be taken the population of the city was found to be as stated above, and this number includes the suburbs. The population of the city proper was but 811,510. In the figures given for Vienna, the suburbs are also included. As London is not a city, in the proper sense of the term, but an aggregation of municipalities, the population given is that of the metropolitan and city police districts which cover a very large area, about 26 square miles. A similar area about New York would take in all Kings County, half of Queens, Westcher and Richmond Counties, as well as Jersy City, Newark, and numerous small towns in New Jersey, with an aggregate population at the last census of at least 2,250,000, and, of course, a much larger population now.—*Epoch.*

## DUTIES OF GUESTS.

**How Lady Visitors Can Make Themselves Agreeable to Their Hostesses.**

Much has been written about the art of entertaining and the duties of a hostess, but is there no obligation on the other side? To be a really acceptable guest requires infinite tact, or else possession of most of the cardinal virtues. How many a guest has gone home a little less liked by the hostess! A little care and thoughtfulness will make "visiting" a less trying ordeal. In the first place, it is better to understay rather than overstay an invitation, and is pleasanter for both parties if the length of the visit desired is stated before hand by the hostess. Perhaps the most consideration of all is that the family routine should be disturbed as little as possible. Be up in time for breakfast and prompt at all meals. Do not ask for tea or milk at odd times, or order what is not on the table. Remember you are not at a hotel. I once saw a lady guest call for olives when they were not on the bill of fare, and the hostess has never forgotten this particular act of rudeness. Make as little trouble as possible.

If there is only one overworked servant, why not make your own bed? Have some employment of your own as an excuse for retiring to your own room for some time each day. Do not follow your hostess about all the time, as she generally has many duties, and especially respect private rooms, unless particularly invited to them. Do not give your washing to the house servant. Pay for your own luggage in coming and going, if a public conveyance is employed, and do not sponge upon your hostess for car fare and trivial expenses. These little things make many a friendship less warm. You certainly would not take one of your friends with you unless particularly invited to do so by the hostess. Do not demand too much attention. Be easily pleased, and chime in most cordially with any thing proposed. Try to please the tastes of your hostess in every way. Consult their likes and dislikes even in manners of dress; be interested in what interests them; be sure not to hurt their feelings. Do not criticise the family you visit; admire what is good; do not notice the rest. Do not always tell of the fine things you have seen or eaten elsewhere. Help your hostess; amuse a child or entertain other guests. Show your love for your hostess in all little ways. Give the servant who waits upon you some money. It makes it easier for the mistress if the servants do "not object to company." Try to make some return for your visits—either an invitation, a timely gift, or at least honestly expressed gratitude or appreciation. Lastly, study some one who is an ever-welcome guest and try to grasp her secret.—*A. M. Turner.*

## BROTHERLESS GIRLS.

**Why They Are Usually the Victims of Sundry Affectations.**

A brotherless girl may have a languid air, a simpering expression and the habit of using long words where short ones would be better, but any one who can boast of from two to eight brothers is sure to have her little affectations well weeded out. The girl whose brother is one of her best friends will not make eyes, nor drawl, nor give her photograph to an acquaintance of yesterday, nor answer advertisements whose object is "mutual improvement." She will understand that there are some sorts of innocent sounding slang that ought never to be used, and she will remember that the women who wish to retain the reverence of men should decide how little slang they can possibly get along with and not use a quarter of that. She will learn that men, good and bad alike, treat a silly woman civilly to her face and pronounce her an awful goose behind her back; that nobody has a profound regard for awful geese except the men who marry them, and that even they—well, we will not go further into the subject, but any rate they find out a great deal of which the brotherless girl knows nothing at all.

A great deal is written about selfish and depraved boys who are ruined for life by the injudicious fondling received from their mothers and sisters, and it may be that, to a youth of naturally evil tendencies, petting and adulation are almost as bad as anubbing and scolding; but even a bad boy has a strong sense of justice, a love of fair play and a willingness to stand up for those who stand up for him. Any girl who really interests herself in her ten, or twelve, or fourteen-year-old brother, who acquaints herself with his ideas, furthers his plans, shows that she takes a genuine pleasure in his society, will find not only that her influence over him is daily increasing, but also that his wholesome, practical and sensible way of looking at things is a decided benefit to her.—*Toronto Globe.*

### Railroading in Costa Rica.

On every train of three cars, one for baggage and two for passengers, are thirteen men. First a manager or conductor, who has general supervision, a locomotive engineer and stoker, two ticket takers, two brakemen for each car, and two men to handle baggage and express packages—all of them being arrayed in the most resplendent uniforms, the conducter having the appearance of a Major-General on dress parade. Freight trains are run upon the same system and at a similar expense. Shippers are allowed thirty and sixty days after the goods are delivered to pay their freight charges, and passengers who are known to the station agents can get tickets on credit and have the bill sent to them on their return.—*Harper's Magazine.*

## THINK FOR YOURSELF.

**How Young Men Can Achieve Success in Their Chosen Calling.**

Earnest, independent thought on the part of any boy or young man who has set out to make a mechanic of himself will certainly bring him both knowledge and skill in his chosen calling.

We hear or see statements every little while that as machine shops gradually grow into manufacturing concerns the work is systematized until there is nothing but routine in the different classes of work, and a boy apprenticed to one of these establishments "gets no show" in the shop, and is "no good" when his time is out.

That a graduate from, say, a steam pump shop, going to any other shop doing a different class of work, must work for small wages, in order to "hold a job," because he can not take hold of work as it comes along and do it intelligently. He is pictured as being sent out of the shop to make repairs upon a steam engine, or line up a shaft in a brewery, or to fix an hydraulic elevator that is on a strike.

After wasting an hour or two of time, he admits that he is "stuck," and goes crestfallen back to the shop, taking this message to the foreman: "Send up a machinist next time." And then the parties get their work done at some other shop, and refuse to pay for what our pump man has done, because he did not know what he was about. He actually caused damage by his ignorance. Why is this? He might have been a good man in a pump shop, but fails immediately on attempting printing press or sewing machine work. He has learned to turn and bore, to plane and slot, to chip, file and scrape, but he fails when asked to perform any of these operations on any thing except a steam pump. Is it because he has not learned to do these things well, or because he did not use his brains while learning to use his hands?

Machine shops are always overrun with applicants for apprenticeship. But nine-tenths of the applicants for places never think of any thing beyond getting into the shop. Of their own fitness for the machinists' trade they never inquire into. They expect to work three years for a little less pay than they could get shoveling, and then blossom at once into a first-class, well-paid machinist, with no particular mental effort on their part. The result is easy to see. We see it every day in the army of workmen who can do only the commonest work, and oftentimes in only a single branch of the trade of which they call themselves masters.

This, I claim, is from want of thought on the part of the boy or man himself. The steam-pump man, if he has mastered the trade as far as taught in the steam-pump shop, has mastered the principles upon which the steam-pump operates, and is a competent man to send out to repair a gas engine or a printing press. But this he can not do without thought, and thought is but another name for study. The study that it takes to master the principles of the steam-pump will incidentally bring knowledge of other machinery that can not fail to be of use some time.

A boy once taught the habit of individual thinking about his work, a place in the front rank of mechanics is sure to be his. Thought will give him confidence and skill, and with these two elements in his mechanical make-up he will prove a valuable man anywhere he is employed, whether they build saw-mill machinery or machine tools to build saw-mill machinery with.—*American Machinist.*

## MEN OF GENIUS.

**They, Too, Long for What Is Far Beyond Their Reach.**

So far from being narrow the man of genius must, one should say, be broad in the range of his conception, and if not in that, of his execution. There is a sense, indeed, in which every artist would be the gainer by becoming universal. Thus the poet and the painter may each profit from a full and exact study of the facts of natural science. But then the artistic benefit depends on the subject being studied not as a savant would study it, merely for the precise knowledge, but for the sake of the poetical or pictorial aspects, relations and suggestions which the facts present.

So true is this that one is hardly going too far in laying it down as a canon that a painter ought to be a good reasoner on the causes of natural phenomena, and that a painter ought not to be an authority in the realm, say, of purely historical and ethical discussion. The lives of great men have often shown us a strange and perverse inclination to break through the bounds of their proper domain. More than one man of undoubted genius has, it is averred, expressed regret that he had not attained distinction in some other line than his own. Wolfe, when actually engaged in his last crowning feat of generalship, said that he would rather have written Gray's "Elegy."

Goethe, not satisfied to be the greatest of poets, was ambitious to become a savant as well. Such facts appear at first sight to contradict our theory that superlative performance of any kind implies a corresponding concentration of impulse. Yet the contradiction is only apparent. We may be sure that Wolfe—who, by the by, became a soldier soon after he was thirteen—was, on the whole, more passionately desirous of military than of poetic distinction, just as we know that in Goethe the poetic impulse was the most potent and permanent. Such occasional roving ambitions may mean nothing more than that the great man, like the small one, is apt to overestimate what lies beyond his reach, or perhaps that he, more than common men, is aware of the limitations that hem him in, and is now and again disposed to rebel against them.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

## OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

**Where It Is Grown, Also Distilled and Whither Shipped.**

"The speculators are at work again," said a wholesale druggist when shown a dispatch from Lyons, N. Y., stating that there are over 200,000 pounds of peppermint oil in Wayne County, and in consequence the price is lower than at any time in the past thirty years.

"Peppermint is a small crop compared with wheat or corn," he continued, "and it is grown on a small territory, Wayne County, in this State, producing nearly all the peppermint oil that is used in the world. These facts make it a tempting field for speculation."

"How do the speculators operate?"

"They begin just as that dispatch indicates; first, by saying that there is a large quantity of oil held over from last year, which is not true; then they overstate the amount on hand, and finally they clinch the matter by saying that only $1.80 a pound is offered. That price may be offered, but the farmers who produce the oil are too sharp to sell at less than $2.50 a pound, and they will hold it and beat the speculators at their own game."

"Why is not more of it raised?"

"The mint requires peculiar soil and special care is needed both in the raising of the plant and the distilling of the oil. The crop is grown on land that is moist and has a rich, sandy loam. The mint is planted in furrows thirty inches apart, and while growing requires a great deal of cultivation, as every weed has to be kept out. Otherwise the oil would not be good. When full grown and in bloom it is cut with a scythe and hauled to the still as soon as it is wilted.

Large steam tubs with tightly-fitting covers are used to hold the mint, which is tramped down thoroughly. The steam is turned on at the bottom, and, passing upward through the mass of mint, vaporizes the oil and carries it out through a pipe at the top. This pipe carries the steam and oil into a spiral worm or cooler surrounded by cold water. Here the steam is condensed into water and the oil settles on top of it. Both now pass to a receiving tank, which has an overflow pipe running from the bottom up nearly to a level with the top. The object of this is to draw off the water from the bottom and leave the oil to be dipped from the top. The oil is as clear in color as the best kerosene. It is packed in tin cans for shipment, and is sent all over the United States, and considerable of it goes abroad."

"Is there none raised in Europe?"

"Yes, Germany produces a little, but we send more to Germany than Germany raises, and we furnish not only England and France, but Russia and Austria as well. The greatest use for it is in confectionery. Peppermint lozenges are eaten from one end of the globe to the other, and you can form some idea of the quantity of them made from the fact that $150,000 worth of oil is used every year to flavor them.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## A TIMELY PROTEST.

**How Housekeepers Are Victimized by a Certain Class of Peddlers.**

There is a form of advertising which appears to me a direct imposition on housekeepers, and I only wonder that they have not ere this risen as one woman to protest against it. It is the practice which some manufacturers of new articles of housekeeping supplies have of leaving samples—more or less in number or quantity—of their wares, together with a printed circular in which, included in other details, is an inconspicuous paragraph asking that the article be used, and the quantity consumed paid for when, at the end of an unspecified time, the agent shall call for the remainder of the goods. The annoyance inflicted on a housekeeper by this mode of introducing goods is obvious. The door bell rings. The servant answering it has handed to her an unwrapped package of kitchen soap or starch, or scouring sand or stove blacking. There is, to be sure, a loose printed slip eulogizing the merits of the article, and in inconspicuous type a few words explaining that the article will be called for, and payment expected for quantity used, but even if she can read English she is not going to waste her time over an advertisement. She glances at it on her way back to the kitchen, tosses the soap, or whatever the goods are, on the table—to be used when the supply on hand is found to be out, and the circular goes into the coal scuttle. Ten days or a fortnight after the agent calls. A new girl opens the door. The lady of the house hears the prolonged dialogue. Being appealed to by the persistent agent and the bewildered girl, she directs a search to be made for the silver polish, or patent starch, or laundry soap. Of course the search is vain. The departed servant either used, lost or stole the articles. The agent insists on payment, and finally to terminate a scene the housekeeper draws out her purse, and depletes it to any amount, varying from ten cents to one dollar. Sometimes, when the article to be advertised is of a suitable bulk, such as books of needles, or papers of pins, the samples are chucked into the letter-box and even under the front door. Now, no business man would tolerate having half a dozen penknives, or patent pen-holders, or improved pocket pencils left without his knowledge on his desk, or in his office for him to give houseroom to for days or weeks, and then be responsible for them or their pecuniary equivalent at the end of that time. Why then should women be compelled to endure such impositions?—*Chicago Journal.*

## MR. SMATHERS DRIVES A TACK.

**And the Crystallization Process Sets in Rapidly.**

THE happiness of a Harlem household has recently been destroyed by a most unfortunate occurrence, and the white winged dove of peace has folded her wings like a cabinet bedstead and vanished.

Mr. Baldwin Smathers resides in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and the connubial bliss of the Smathers family has been undisturbed until last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Smathers has long been noted among the neighbors for an astonishing talent in making preserves. Indeed, the fame of her pickled peaches, raspberry jam and canned pears reached at least three blocks each way. Every season she puts up a generous supply of fruits, and to be presented with a jar of Mrs. Smathers' preserves was a mark of extraordinary esteem.

Last week the canning season was formally concluded with quinces, and the family moved to an apartment house just around the block. The sixty-nine jars of preserves received especial care in transportation and were carefully stowed away upon the top shelf of the pantry. On returning from business Mr. Smathers found his wife endeavoring to drive a nail into the wall above the preserve shelf to hang up some herbs. She had placed a stool on a chair, and perched on this combination was struggling with the hammer and nail. Her husband watched the combat in patronizing silence and then said: "I never saw a woman yet who could drive a nail. Get down off that chair, Martha, and let me drive your tacks."

Mrs. Smathers climbed down, and grasping the hammer, her husband was soon in position on the stool. He accomplished, however, considerably more than he intended. Giving the half driven nail a vicious dig to pull it out and begin over again, he loosened a cleat that supported the shelf, and the results were appalling. There was a frightful crash that resounded from cellar to roof, and Mr. Smathers, the chair and the stool disappeared from view. The air was filled with broken glass, flying peaches, pears and plums, and canned cherries pattered about on the floor like big red hailstones.

On Mrs. Smathers' upturned countenance the contents of a jar of strawberries settled gently down. Two damsons and a label decorated her back hair, and on every part of her dress that offered any inducement there nestled jellies and jams, quinces and plums and blackberries in artless confusion.

Dazed by the sudden crash she stood for a moment or two mechanically endeavoring to remove the strawberry juice from her countenance with a small pocket handkerchief. Just then there was a struggle amid the glass and debris in the corner, and Mr. Smathers came slowly to his feet, still grasping the hammer. He was a most astonishing sight. There was enough broken glass on his person to have horrified the boldest cat on the Smathers back fence. His mustache

was strewn with pineapple marmalade, and a stream of red juice and another of white united on his back and fell in a syrupy cascade from his coat tails. A quince did duty for a scarf pin, and the Smathers hair was occupied by two brandied peaches and a pint of juice, which gave him an anti-prohibition odor for three days.

"You horrible, horrible brute," said Mrs. Smathers, choking her anger, as she extracted two more strawberries from her hair. "Just see what you have done," she added hysterically.

Her husband seemed somewhat in doubt just what to do in his tutti frutti condition. "I would rather not discuss this matter just now, Martha," he said timidly, as he removed some apple jelly from his left eye with his coat sleeve. "The back of my head is crystallizing, and unless I am wiped off soon I shall be a marroon glace in ten minutes."—New York Tribune.

### Curiosities of Law.

Judge—Stand up.

Prisoner—I claim the right under the law to remain seated, y'r honor.

"How so?"

"The law says no man can be made to criminate himself, an' if I stand up I'll criminate myself."

"That point is well taken and you may remain seated. You are accused of stealing a pair of breeches from this man, but I can find no evidence against you."

"None at all, y'r honor."

"You are discharged."

"Thank you, y'r honor."

"By the way, why were you unwilling to stand up?"

"If I stood up the man would see I had his breeches on, y'r honor."—Omaha World.

### Health Resorts.

First Doctor—Busy?

Second Doctor—Yes, almost worked to death.

"So am I. It will be two months before the people returning from their health getting trips will quit sending for the doctors."

"That's a fact. If it wasn't for these health resorts we would have to go out of business."—Texas Siftings.

### A Little Superstitious.

Wife (to husband)—There were two hats that I liked, one for $13 and one for $18.

Husband—Which did you finally decide upon?

Wife—The $18 one. I'm a little superstitious about the number thirteen.—New York Sun.

### To Him That Hath.

"Is it true, old man, that you are going to marry Miss B—— and her two millions?"

"Yes; to-morrow."

"Ah! Here is the $5 I owe you."—Town Topics.

### Will Still Be There.

De watermillion vines am shrickled up by ole Jack Fros';
Dat mos' entrancin' fruit am gittin' ha'hd ter come ercross.
But nobber mind; dough wintah win's may make er fuss an' ro'h,
De chicken coop will blossom jes' as charming ez befok. —Washington Critic.

## THE FUNNY PROFESSOR.

**Comments of the Intelligent Compositors Who Set Up His Copy.**

Prof. Remington, of the Calacanthus Academy, the author of many of the amusing articles which have recently appeared in the *Daily Horn*, called on the editor of that journal several evenings ago, and, after much "tittering," said:

"If, sir, the articles which I have been sending to your influential journal were humorous, I have now prepared one for you that is unreservedly funny—so funny, indeed, that even I, after conceiving it, and thereby being prepared for all surprises, can not read it over without extreme laughter. I should think that when an author laughs at his own conceits it is the best test of their mirth-provoking qualities. Artemas Ward, you know, often laughed uproariously at some of his jokes, and what better bears out the truth of my observation, the jokes that most excited his laughter had the most effect upon his readers."

The editor, who was running a six-line advertisement for Calacanthus Academy, agreed with the professor.

"I am told," said the school man, "that printers are fair judges of humor."

"Yes," replied the editor.

"Well, then, sir, when they strike this article a wave of mirth will ride throughout your entire office. By the way, I would like to take an unobserved position and hear their comment."

The editor consented, and the professor secreted himself behind a pile of paper. He had to smother his mirth when he recalled certain expressions in the article, and once, had it not been for the timely and vigorous use of his handkerchief, he would, with a snort, have betrayed his hiding-place.

First Compositor (with a groan)—I've gone into the floral business.

Second Compositor—How so?

First Compositor—Caught some slush from Calacanthus.

Third Compositor (with a groan)—Is that chump writing again?

First Compositor—Yes; and he's extra funny this time.

Second Compositor—He's calculated to make a man tired.

First Compositor—Yes, and yet some people wonder why printers drink.

Third Compositor—The real wonder is that they don't commit suicide.

Fourth Compositor—Hello, I've got a take of it. Wish I had that fellow.

First Compositor—What would you do with him?

Fourth Compositor—Teach him to stand on his hind legs.

Third Compositor—He's getting funnier. Says here that a widow is a widow because her husband won't live wid 'er.

Loud groans.

First Compositor—Hold on; here's a master stroke. Say that the yellow negro ought to have more affection for the mule than the black negro has, because the yellow fellow is a mule-atto.

More groans.

The printers loudly thumped their their cases.

Third Compositor—Wonder if the law would do any thing with a man for killing him?

Fourth Compositor—Not if the jury had any sense.

Second Compositor—That settles it. If that fellow comes around here I will bathe my hands in his cold and watery blood.

The professor slipped away. As he passed through the editorial room the editor innocently asked:

"Professor, won't you stay and look over your proof?"

"No, I thank you. In fact, I don't feel very well this evening."—*Tid-Bits.*

### Two Expensive Legs.

De Smith—Did you ever hear of a man having a pair of legs worth $40,000 apiece?

McGinnis—I never did.

"Well, a man in Chicago named Pete Jenkins has got legs quoted at that figure."

"Nonsense; nobody ever had legs quoted at $40,000 apiece."

"Well, read the paper for yourself."

McGinnis took the paper and read: "The furniture warehouse of Wilson & Jones was burned to the ground last night. An iron safe was overturned on the porter, breaking his legs. Loss, $80,000."—*Texas Siftings.*

### Too Much Indignation.

"Miss Bell," said Gus DeJay, "if you persist in refusing me in this mannah, I am suah something dweadful will come of it. I cawn't endure it, you know."

"Indeed?"

"Ya-as. I shouldn't be at all surpwised if it comes to make me lose my min' or something of that soht, you know."

"Come, Mr. DeJay, please confine yourself to the discussion of possibilities."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—The *Calcutta Englishman* calls attention to a remarkable decline in the popularity of the great Rath Jattra or Car Festival, at the Juggernaut Temple in Orissa. The religious enthusiasm of the crowd is said to be also disappearing. There is no longer a wild rush for the car, in which the idol is dragged from the temple to a country house and back again, and on several occasions it has been necessary to hire coolies to perform the work.

—It is said that Tennyson has been known to rewrite a poem twenty times before he was satisfied with it.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.....1888


The Secretary of the Navy in his Annual report to the President, says: "In like manner contracts for armor and gun steel are made at prices within 25 per cent. of the European price for the similar article, not greater than the difference in labor between the two countries, notwithstanding the heavy outlay for plant (estimated at $2,500,000) necessary to undertake the contract." The administration is strongly opposed to a protective tariff, yet here is a member of the cabinet who admits that under the tariff the wages paid to American workmen is at least 25 per cent greater than the wages paid to European workmen engaged in the same kind of work. Surely this is protection for workman as well as for the employer.

Congressman Herman, of Oregon, has prepared and will introduce a bill which will be a great benefit to the Pacific Coast, and to settlers upon public lands everywhere; it is to permit a second homestead entry to be made under certain restrictions on the public domain. It has often happened that when a man has taken up a homestead entry in good faith he has, by accident or misfortune, been unable to comply with the requirements of the law. Herman's bill will give bonafide settlers another chance to obtain a homestead, but will debar speculators from any such opportunity. Mr. Herman will introduce a bill to fix the compensation of registers and receivers of Land Offices and regulate the fees thereof. It proposes to fix a sliding scale of fees in proportion to the business of the different offices, somewhat on the basis that the emoluments of the first, second, third and fourth class postmasters are determined.

The following is part of a speech delivered in the United States Senate by Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

"While the bondholder has grown rich by this war on silver, how has the farmer fared? Wheat, for example is cheaper to-day than it has been for one hundred years. The farmer of the United States is forced to sell his wheat on a gold basis. He is suffering the full force of the demonetization of silver and the destruction of one half of the world's money. The gold coin in circulation to-day does not exceed the gold and silver coin in circulation forty years ago, while the population of Europe and America has about doubled in that time. This is not all. The fact that silver is over twenty five per cent. discount in the United States is developing the productive industries of India, where the silver remains at par with gold. The speculator buys silver in America at a discount of 25 per cent. and exchanges it in India for wheat and cotton at par. He has 25 per cent. advantage in the London market over the importer of wheat from America, who buys for gold. In 1879, before cheap silver had stimulated the production of wheat in India, the United States shipped to Europe over 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and sold it for over $190,000000. In the same year India only exported 4,000,000 bushels. In 1886 the United States shipped less than 58,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe and received for it less than $50,000,000, while in the same year India's shipment rose from 4,000,000 in 1879 to 39,000,000 bushels in 1887. There has been no over production of wheat to reduce the price. There has been no increase in the last ten years except in India; on the contrary there has been a decline in quantity throughout Europe and America. In June, 1886, an animated discussion occurred in London, at the Colonial Chamber of Commerce. Upon the subject of the low price of silver and its effect upon the prosperity of India, Sir Robert N. Fowlor, M. P., a London banker and ex lord mayor, said that "the effect of the depreciation of silver must finally be the ruin of the wheat and cotton industries of America, and be the development of India as the chief wheat and cotton exporter of the world." Notwithstanding these plain facts, and the universal depression of the farming business of the United States, caused by the low price of products, growing out of the demonetization of silver, the bondholders still insist upon their demands.

**During the year just closed twenty-two murders were committed in San Francisco. During the same period only two murderers were hanged.**

## FROM SCANDINAVIA.

### STURDY PEOPLE WHO HAVE OVER RUN SEVEN WESTERN STATES.

**They Make Admirable Citizens in Many Ways—The Majority Are Farmers—Churches and Newspapers—Peculiarities of Swedes and Norwegians.**

Neither Jan Printz in his stronghold on the Delaware nor Jan Claudius Risingh the commander of Fort Casimir, had such strong reasons for calling their settlements New Sweden as the people of many a town in Minnesota have. The immigration to the northwest from Scandinavia has been enormous. Beginning a few years before the war of the rebellion, when Minnesota was the main hunting ground of the Sioux Indians, it continued small and irregular until 1866, when it began in a mighty volume, and since that time it has continued without serious interruption until now there are in this country more than 400,000 Swedes and Norwegians, the great majority of them being residents of Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas. For forty years previous to the war they came at the rate of from 100 to 2,000 a year. Since the rebellion as many as 80,000 of them have arrived in one year. Illinois has 58,000 of them, mostly Swedes, one-half of the number being in Chicago. Iowa's 40,000 are about equally divided between Swedes and Norwegians. Kansas has 12,000, principally Swedes, while Nebraska has 12,000, the majority of whom are of the same nationality. In Wisconsin there are 57,000, mostly Norwegians, which is true also of Dakota's 25,000. Minnesota heads the list with about 125,000, most of whom are Norwegians.

LITERALLY TAKEN POSSESSION.

Men of middle age, who remembered that as boys the picture in their school books of "a Norwegian killing a bear" suggested a country and a race that were then as remote from us as the Soudan and the Soudanese now are, will be amazed at these figures, but they do not tell the whole truth. The Scandinavian has literally taken possession of whole counties in the northwest, and the civilization which there obtains is that of Scandinavia, with some modifications and improvements, rather than that of the United States. In Minnesota, more than in any other state, the Swedes and Norwegians have impressed themselves upon business, society and politics. At the last census the native voting population of this state was 88,000, while the foreign-born voters numbered 123,000. In only two other states does this condition of affairs prevail, viz: Nevada and Wisconsin. The foreign-born voter predominates in every congressional district in Minnesota, their smallest majority being 3,000 in the First, and the largest 13,000, in the Third.

In the first place it may be said that as a body the Scandinavians are industrious, thrifty, honest, and pious. They are more clannish than the Germans, and more docile than the Irish. The great majority of them follow agriculture, although there are many in the fisheries, not a few are (if possible) engaged as sailors on the great lakes, and several thousands of them are carpenters and masons. Of a Scandinavian family every member works. The man and wife who own and operate a farm in Minnesota, Iowa, or Wisconsin will have daughters at domestic service in some adjacent city. Thousands of the best house servants in Chicago are from the families of Scandinavian farmers in the northwest. This industry, the close economy which is usually practiced by young and old of both sexes, the absence of spreeing habits on the part of the men as a rule, the tendency of all to attach themselves to the land, save as they can better their condition in the cities, and the kindly and helpful disposition which they show toward each other, are all having the effect of making these newcomers to independence and wealth.

THEIR CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

They have their own churches, mostly Lutheran, although there are many of the Methodist and Baptist denominations; and fifty newspapers and periodicals, more than half of which are published in Chicago in their native tongue, supply them with suitable reading. No Scandinavian community, no matter how small, is without its church organization, and where there is not wealth enough to support a clergyman, that functionary works on week days at the plow, or at the bench the same as other people, and prepares for his Sunday labors during the evenings. Singularly undemonstrative, unobstrusive, and taciturn, the Scandinavians, notwithstanding their large numbers, are not conspicuous. Their goings and comings are all quiet; their proceedings all orderly. They do not, as a rule, figure in any organizations outside the church. In the cities they are not turbulent or excitable. If by any chance during a political campaign a few scores of them can be persuaded to march in a procession, they are as demure in their deportment as if they were in attendance at a funeral. Not given much to hilarity, indulging in it in no Sunday parades or picnics, and caring little for beer, such of them as have an appetite for intoxicants are satisfied with nothing weaker than alcoholic spirits. But the fabulous Scandinavians must be comparatively few in number or else very circumspect when under the influence of liquor, for the police records have very little to say about them.

One peculiar thing about these two kindred people from the great northern peninsula of Europe is the sublime contempt in which the Swedes profess to hold the Norwegians. Nothing hurts a Swedish young woman more than to be taken for a Norwegian, and she is not slow to rebuke the person so offending. The Swedes are generally fairer and taller than the Norwegians, who are apt to be short, stocky and swarthy, like many of the Danes. Swedish girls who have had the benefits of good home training are highly prized by American families, and they master the English language so easily that, with their fair hair and complexion, it is often difficult to recognize that they are newcomers. What is true of them is true of members of both races as regards their lingual accomplishments. A Scandinavian soon divests himself of every trace of his own accent, and speaks English as fluently as anybody with no greater advantages than he. While most members of the race in this country cherish a natural affection for the old country, their unemotional natures render them free from a desire to parade their nationalistic prejudices, and it can not be doubted that they will be assimilated, in spite of their clannishness, more rapidly than the people of some other nationalities, who bring their old-country pride and prejudices here with them and transmit them to their children.—St. Paul Cor. New York Sun.

**Old World Basins and New.**

The Great Basin region of America finds a parallel in the Old World in the deserts of Africa and Arabia and in the steppes of Siberia, Turkestan and Mongolia, where, about the desert of Gobi, are found the salt and alkaline lakes of Kossogal, Suyonac, Kolynan, Karagal, Kerrilbach-Noor and many others, in all respects corresponding to Great Salt, Pyramid, Mono, Owens, Walker and other lakes lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains, in the range of country formerly known as the "Great American Desert." Most of the lakes of Mongolia and the Kirghis steppes contain groups of pyramidal rocks from 100 to 500 feet high.—Pacific Journal.

## EXPENSIVE ODDITIES

**The Freaks of Fashionable Ladies as Manifested in Canine Collars—Gems of Artistic Skill—Dogs of the Various Cities—A Dog's Dress.**

In 1879 there was not over $4,000 invested in the United States in dog collars, while to-day over $500,000 is annually expended in this line of canine adornment. Many a dog belonging to a Boston or New York dude or dudine possesses a collar which costs more than the entire wardrobe of many a man or woman of respectable social standing, and it is said that once a New York gentleman sent a dog collar worth $13,000 to a young lady whom he fancied rather than her dog. The collar was made of gold and ornate with diamonds, rubies and garnets. $20 is considered a not extravagant sum in these fashionable cities to be expended on their favorites, or rather $20 is quite an ordinary sum to pay for a dog collar. There is as much fashion in a dog collar as there is in the cut of a coat, for each breed of dog has a different collar to suit his particular line of beauty or the color of his hair.

GEMS OF ARTISTIC SKILL.

There are collars which are gems of artistic skill, then there are other collars which almost strike awe into the beholder from their warlike aspect; then again there are silk, velvet, satin and feather collars decorated with bells and bangles. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York the bangle collar is extremely fashionable, and it is considered quite a mark of honor for a young lady to ask her gentleman friends for their monograms or a new $5 piece to attach it to their dog's collars. Many a proud pug, when a pug was fashionable, could be seen in the cities with a $500 dog collar and about twenty $5 pieces attached to his collar. In truth, the manufacture of the dog collar has brought about the necessity of the dog. Ladies who before detested dogs have been known to purchase largely after they came under the fascinating influence of an expensive dog collar. Dog men will tell you that fashionable Boston and New York ladies generally purchase their collars first, and then have the town scoured for a dog to fit it. Men, too, who have determined to be ultra-fashionable are not unlike in this respect. The handsome dog collar brought on the dog craze.

Boston, as before remarked, is par excellence in the city for dogs, it being said that a dog of any pure breed whatever will easily bring $75 to $100, while in dog collars Boston spends $50,000. New York can not show such figures. San Francisco is now spending $10,000 in dog collars and it is estimated that within the next five years this city will more than double that amount. Philadelphia stands high in the estimation of dog men, but there the dogs patronized are of the smaller breeds. In Minneapolis the dog men find a congenial city. It is simply overran with dogs—curs and good dogs—and the peculiarity of the townspeople of Minneapolis is that they all want their dogs collared. Chicago, too, shows well, spending a great deal of money in dogs and on their collars. The people of St. Louis are loth to part with dollars for dogs and much less so for collars, while Denver, for its small size, is mentioned in terms of respectful admiration. Kansas City, Mo., is liberal in purchase, and it is expected that within a few years there will be larger purchases there than in St. Louis. The cities which spend most in dogs and dog collars are in this order: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Hartford. But fashion springs in New York, from New York come the rules which govern the style, for New York are especially manufactured the latest novelties.

BIG DOGS ARE IN DEMAND.

In the eastern states big dogs are in demand, the western states are undecided, but take a mixture of large and small, while San Francisco is pronouncedly for the small dog. The pug has become vulgar. When the pug was a high-priced animal there was not a woman of wealth in the east of taste and position who did not have a pug. Pugs were imported wholesale. A pug was no longer a rara avis, but has gone decidedly out of fashion. From the obese and ugly, ill-proportioned pug public dog affection set itself upon the burly mastiff, the huge Newfoundland, the sagacious St. Bernard, the treacherous collie, and the ferocious bloodhound. Always high-priced, their values rose higher. Fabulous sums were given for any of these kinds. But the sun of popularity of the mastiff, the collie and the Newfoundland is already in the wane and that of the fox terrier and the St. Bernard is in the ascendant.

A fashionable dog's dress does not always solely consist of his collar, as did the Maori chiefs' full dress when invited to a British ball. There are boots for dogs who are afflicted with sore feet; there are coats for dogs, anklets for dogs, and, above all, harness for the pretty pets. The full-dress harness at first a excited little ridicule, it being made so that a number of straps should go around the dog's body, and so that when he came to a muddy crossing the lady could pick him up and carry him across the street in the same manner a man has to carry to a railway station a number of parasols loosely done up in a shawl. It soon became the rage in in New York, and the ladies declared that the boots and the full dress prevented a great deal of pneumonia. It was, after a good deal of thought, decided that dogs should not be led by collar and chain, as the sudden haul upon the dog's neck when he turned a corner against his mistress' inclination was noticed in many cases to cause a rush of blood to the dog's head; so invention was brought to bear, and after several scientific meetings on the part of the ladies the manufacturers were told to make an extension harness, so that strain should be brought upon the shoulders.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888 will be held at the Lodge room at Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
.....February 25th
.....March 24th
.....April 21st
.....May 19th
.....June 16th
.....July 28th
.....August 11th
.....September 8th
.....October 22nd
.....November 17th
.....December 15th
.....December 27th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MAGEE, Sec.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. HOGHES deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John B. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the law office of John W. P. Laird, in Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Executors of the last will and testament of John B. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 3, 1888.

## ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo and obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. Every person who keeps a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $10 per quarter for each alley but no license shall be granted for a period less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, opera, concert or menagerie, or for each collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $5. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers performances, magic shows, wax or tape dressers, and sleight of hand entertainments, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions, by amateurs and dramatic associations merely assisting for the love or delight in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and must be only selling by retail.

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $10,000 per month or more, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, except those which are the usual product of the farm of the producer or his family, or dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereon, and except those articles sold at public sale under a license issued to persons who keep licenses, cartridges for rifle pistols and guns are used from transportation of goods made outside from the Tax Collector, shall pay a license tax of $25 for each such business, and quarterly thereafter an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, which shall be determined and regulated by the amount of his average monthly sales made or being done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who expect sales to make average monthly sales of the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales of the amount of $1,250 and not exceeding $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $40 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales of less than $1,250 shall be classed within the third class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sale of liquors and wines by persons licensed under this provision for section shall not be in quantities of less than one gallon at a time.

Notice is hereby given to physicians, surgeons, dentists or other persons of any trades or occupations liquors for may use in the preparation or medicines.

SEC. 10. Every travelling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise, or who goes from place to place or from house to house in this state must pay a license of $50 per month, and every such travelling merchant, hawker or peddler who uses a team or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise shall pay a license of $100 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or jennet and who demands or takes for each performance of propagating therefrom must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay the therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagating by the season at $10 or more constitute the first class and license therefor is $25.

Second. At $5 and less than $10 constitute the second class and license therefor is $15.

Third. At $2½ and less than $5 constitute the third class and license therefor is $10.

Fourth. At $2 and less than $2½ constitute the fourth class and license therefor is $5.

Fifth. At less than $2 constitute the fifth class and license therefor is $3.

Sixth. At less than $1 constitute the sixth class and license therefor is $2.

Seventh. Free, $10.

A license for propagating stock shall be issued from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this state for the purpose of propagating without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who manufactures or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, occupation or business for which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license provided for by such ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine is satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of such fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is his duty to collect the same and he shall be entitled to receive such fees as are allowed by Section 3.60 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1888.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the 1st day of January, 1888, by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Rowe, Rollins and Harrington.

Noes: None.

Absent: P. H. Mack.

J. D. HARROLD, Chairman.

Test: Geo. Ross, Clerk.

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THOS. CROUCH. W. T. GRANT

## GRANT & CROUCH.

### Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of Real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUCH.

J. W. P. Laird, Attorney for the Firm.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence - Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refitted and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SUPERB NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12f

## TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
**Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine**, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

The **Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, **not unpleasant,** and its virtues undoubted.

**No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business** while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

**SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.**

PREPARED BY
*J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

## A NEW DEAL!

## BISHOP CREEK Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1-83.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known first class livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ton or less.

O. I. MAHRS, Proprietor.

## Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

**Main Street, Independence.**

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

## INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

## FRED BURKHARDT, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Exercises repaired and loaned.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

## BLACKSMITHING, Horseshoeing, General Iron —AND— WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

## P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

## J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

## A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

## W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

## TUTT'S PILLS

**25 YEARS IN USE.**

**The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.**

SYMPTOMS OF A
**TORPID LIVER.**

**Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and**

**CONSTIPATION.**

**TUTT'S PILLS** are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

**Office, 44 Murray St., New York.**

## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

## INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Keeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec15tf

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAHRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

## FRUIT TREES

**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

## TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO, RR**

TAKING EFFECT

**Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9.15 a. m. | 5.15 p. m. |
| Layton..... | 9.45 a. m. | 5.35 p. m. |
| Wabuska..... | 11.45 a. m. | 3.45 p. m. |
| Hawthorne..... | 3.30 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Luning..... | 5.00 p. m. | 8.20 a. m. |
| Sodaville..... | 6.10 p. m. | 7.10 a. m. |
| Benevolent..... | 7.30 p. m. | 5.55 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.50 p. m. | Lv. 5.30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Benevolent..... | 7.00 a. m. | 5.25 p. m. |
| Benton..... | [illegible] | 1.30 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek..... | 12.45 p. m. | 11.15 a. m. |
| Alvord..... | 1.35 | 10.15 a. m. |
| Lookout..... | [illegible] | 8.45 a. m. |
| Long Pine..... | [illegible] | 7.45 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | 4.5 p. m. | 7.00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

**H. M. YERINGTON,**
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.
n47tf

## THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

**And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing**

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

**SWIMMING : BATH**

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

**Board by the Day, Week, or the Month**

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

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**The BUYERS' GUIDE** is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**
**227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.**

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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7 ... .....1888.

## DIED.

ALVAREZ—At Cerro Gordo, January 4, 1888, Florentino Alvarez, aged about 50 years.

Cloudy weather all the week.

Dan. Williams of Lone Pine was in town a few days this week.

Numerous railroad accidents occurred in the East during the recent snow storm.

By change of Warden at San Quentin, Captain Ed. Reddy goes out of office there.

America for American citizens and American markets for the products of American labor.

The son of Sarah Bernhardt didn't follow his mother's example. He was married lately.

The violin solo of George Wood was well received as any part of the concert; the boy plays very sweetly.

Chief Engineer Smith and party of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road were at Daggett last week.

The down mail on Wednesday was very light. Snow delayed the trains and connection was not made at Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall came up from Keeler and spent the holidays at Independence with Mr. and Mrs. Baxter.

Hon. J. M. Dormer has bought an interest in the Reno *Gazette* and will take the business management of the paper.

When the husband gives too much time to poker at the saloon, the wife should do a little poker playing when he gets home.

James T. Farrell, telegraph operator at Virginia City died last Saturday of erysipelas. His former home was at Guelph, Ontario.

The snow storm up at Virginia city was unusually severe last week. The snow was thirty inches deep in the streets on Friday morning.

The overland railroads have increased the cost of tickets to California $20. They want to find the top notch that the traffic will bear.

The Frankels, stockbrokers of Virginia City, have been released from bankruptcy. The firm consists of L. B., Joseph E and Jacob Frankel.

Judging by the demand for blank location notices there must have been many mine locations made in this locality within the last few days.

Mr. Ed. Clark and his sister, Miss Louisa Clark, of Bishop Creek, have been spending a couple of week with friends at Independence and vicinity.

The Los Angeles *Express* says beyond a doubt Jay Gould owns Rattlesnake island, and the terminus of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad will be there.

In San Francisco during the past year an abundance of money could be borrowed on real estate at six per cent. per annum, the lender paying the mortgage tax.

Mr. James McIntosh finished his holiday vacation in town and went up to Black Rock on Thursday morning. He appeared to have a pleasant time while in town.

Rubbing with tallow is said to be the best remedy known for galled shoulders of horses. The collar should be cleaned after use and plenty of tallow rubbed on the face of it.

Warrants were issued last Saturday at San Francisco for the arrest of Mayor Pond and health officer Gale for maintaining a nuisance in placing a small-pox tent on the plaza.

Senator Hearst voted against the education bill. Mr. Hearst knows it is not necessary to be educated in order to attain the high dignity of being a United States Senator.

If "Pat" 'goes abroad with pa," and receives the proper training, her name will become one of the brightest California has yet given to the world. She has the true dramatic spirit and talent.

The Independence Amatuer Dramatic Club intend to give a performance at Independence on Friday evening January 27th. It is intended to play "Lady Audley's Secret" and "The double bedded room."

About two hundred and fifty tons of ore is now gathered at the Riley mill. There is also a large amount of wood and other necessary materials. Mr. Anthony intends starting up the mill immediately.

In three and one-half months, up to the middle of last month fifty thousand people were brought into this State by the several railroads. A very large proportion of these are well to do and will settle here.

The spread of leprosy is causing alarm in Europe, the disease being traced to contact with Chinese. It is particularly noticeable among soldiers, sailors, merchants, missionaries, sisters of charity, and others whose vocations bring them in contact with Chinese.

It is said to be certain that the Committee on Elections will report in favor of Lynch getting the seat now occupied by Vandever for this, the Sixth District of California. The Committee will also report in favor of Sullivan getting the seat occupied by Felton.

So great has been the rush of people to California this winter that the railroads have been unable to bring them as fast as they wanted to come. In one instance persons waited six days in Kansas before they could secure accommodations or sleeping cars to bring them here.

California is bound to be ahead in everything. A San Francisco boy, Joe McAuliffe, aged only twenty-three years, lammed the stuffin' out of Paddy Ryan in three rounds. Now it is expected that he can wallop John L. Sullivan. Success to our Joe; California wheat against Boston beans any day.

Half of the American party has seceded from the organization; it is announced that Marcus D. Boruck has resigned as Secretary of the State Central Committee of the party and has returned within the Republican lines and will hereafter stay there. Mr. Pixley is now, like Missus Gummage, "a one, lorn crester."

### A Well Pleased Audience.

The audience that met at Mairs' Hall last Monday evening expressed the warmest satisfaction with the entertainment. Beyond question it was the most successful entertainment we have had in many a day. Mr. Ford is highly gratified with the reception given himself and pupils, and deeply grateful for the valuable assistance rendered by friends at Independence. Lovers of music were much pleased with the selections rendered by the pupils of Mr. Ford; more especially as evidence of a growing taste among us for the beautiful art. The friends who assisted were very warmly applauded and encores frequent. "I'm Going Abroad With Pa," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Oh, How Delightful," the "Three Little Maids," "Dreaming," "Two Forest Nymphs," and comic selections by Messrs. Viel and Hakill, instrumental and vocal solos and duetts, all were very pleasing. Indeed, every part of the entertainment gave the highest satisfaction to the audience. The entire programme was rendered as published, and promptly at 9.15 the floor was cleared, the grand march played and dancing began. With an intermission for supper at Mairs' Hotel dancing was continued until 4 o'clock. Following is the programme as rendered:

Instrumental Trio.....Jolly Sisters' Gallop.
Messrs Ford and Mulholland and Mrs. Webb

Vocal Solo.....I'm Going Abroad With Pa
Miss Emily Conklin

Instrumental Duett....Jolly Brothers' Gallop
Prof' Ford and Miss Hattie Vagt

Vocal Solo.....Last Night
Irv. H. Mulholland.

Vocal Trio.....Come Where My Love Lies
Misses Conklin and Stiller and Mr. Mulholland

Instrumental Duetto.....Thou Art so Near
Misses Hattie Vagt and Mary Mulholland

Vocal Solo.....Dreaming
Miss M. Conklin.

Violin Solo.....Carnival of Venice
Prof' Ford

Vocal Duet.....Whispering Hope
Missess Emily Conklin and Elsie Eibeshutz

Instrumental Quartette.....Smith's March
Mrs. Webb, Miss Conklin, Ford & Mulholland

Vocal Solo.....Oh, How Delightful
Miss Mary Mulholland.

Instrumental Duett.....Lilly Dale
Misses Annie Schabbell and Hattie Vagt

Vocal Solo.....Comic Selections
Mr. Al. Viel.

Violin Solo.....From "Martha"
Master George Wood

Vocal Trio.....Three Little Maids
Misses Conklin, Thompson and Eibeshutz.

Piano Solo.....Silvery Waves
Miss Hattie Vagt

Vocal Duet.....Forest Nymphs
Misses Conklin and Stiller

Recitations.....Comic Selections
Mr. Hakill

Cornet Solo.....Kathleen Mavourneen
Prof' Ford.

Accompanyist.....Mrs. T. Webb.

It is asserted Henry Edgerton committed suicide. He was divorced from his first wife and did not live happily with his second.

Old settlers say there is more snow on the mountains now than at any corresponding period since 1873. There is certainly more now than at the beginning of spring last year.

All the mortgages on property in San Francisco aggregated but one dollar in ten of the total value of the property. No other city in the Union makes a better showing.

Copper has doubled in value within a short time. There is plenty of ore in Inyo county that carries a good percentage of copper, and at present prices it would pay to mine it.

Miss Story, the daughter of a clergyman in the North of Ireland, has won the literature scholarship of $500 a year for five years awarded by the Royal University of Ireland.

The heavy snow storms during the past week have delayed trains on the C. P. railroad. All the men that could be had were hired to shovel snow from the track in the neighborhood of Truckee.

The population of Los Angeles is estimated at 75,000. Not many years ago the town was little more than a lot of adobe huts. Now it has whole streets of as fine buildings as any city in the country.

Here is a piece of advice given to a young man eighteen hundred years ago. "See then speak no evil of any man." It would do the world a world of good if we would all take the advice as Timothy did.

It is said that Gustav Eisen, the well known raisin maker of Fresno county, made a trip through Owens valley a week or so ago. If he was here he kept very shady; we can't find any one who met him here.

Rev. G. W. De La Matyr, Superintendent of the Nevada Conference of the M. E. Church arrived at Bishop Creek early in the week. He will preach there on Sunday. Mr. De La Matyr is brother to the late Pastor of the Church at Independence.

A new town in Los Angeles has been named after the poet Whittier. It will never be snow-bound. The town is fourteen miles southeast from the city of Los Angeles; the present population is fully 600 and is rapidly increasing. The *Express* says as late as last May the town site was a field of waving grain.

In the land contest between Miss Kate Lane and Ben. T. Williams, for a 160 acre tract near Bishop Creek; the Register has decided that Williams having proven cultivation of the west half of the tract, he is entitled to the privilege of entering the same. No decision has been made regarding the east half of the tract.

A report has been sent in to the effect that Martin Mee was dangerously hurt near Lookout a few days ago. It appears that he was riding a horse belonging to John Eddy and when near the graveyard at Lookout the animal threw him, hurting him so severely that he was unconscious for several hours. No particulars have been received yet other than that he has been removed to Darwin.

The Bishop Creek band boys are traveling through the valley giving concerts at various places. The band reached Independence on Wednesday evening and made arrangements for a concert Friday evening. The went to Lone Pine next day and gave a concert there and returned to Independence Friday. Fifteen members of the band are in the company.

Los Angeles is wrestling with the problem how best to get rid of the city sewage. Here is a suggestion offered free of charge: Let them collect the stuff, bottle it up, advertise it extensively as a great medical discovery, and they can sell it all at a dollar a bottle. The nastier the vile rubbish is that is offered to the American people in the shape of a patent medicine the better it sells. Los Angeles bottled sewage would beat vinegar bitters.

### It Pays Mono

It is well worth noting the result of the sheep license ordinance in Mono county. The *Miner* makes the following report: "Sheriff Wat Morgan, who is ex-officio Tax-Collector, has collected to date, under the Mono county sheep license ordinance, the sum of $4,275; and to this may be added $750 in penalties, aggregating $5,025. The cost of these collections will be about $300, thus leaving the county a clear gainer by about $4,725 of taxes on a class of property which has heretofore paid no tribute into the county for benefits received and liberties enjoyed. While we do not believe that $5,000 a year will repay the damage done to Mono county pastures, it shows the wisdom of our Board of Supervisors in passing the sheep license ordinance—an ordinance which should have been passed years ago. While we are informed that Sheriff Morgan has made very close collections, yet, among so many thousands, there is no doubt but what there were some black sheep that escaped.

### An Invite At Los Angeles.

This is what the Los Angeles *Express* tells of the adventures of a man from Inyo county: "James Davis, a recent arrival in town from the verdant precincts of Inyo county, started out to see the elephant last night and finally brought up in a house of ill-fame on Alameda street. When Davis entered the maison he had $65 in his pocket. When he emerged he was minus his wealth, but the possessor of about as beautifully ebonized a pair of optics as one could wish to see. Davis says that on entering the place three or four hoodlums demanded that he treat them to drinks. He demurred, was forthwith set upon by the gang and robbed and beaten. He will get "John and Jane Doe" warrants out, both for his assailants and the women occupying the house." No man named James Davis is known in this vicinity.

### Preferred Jail.

A young fellow named Levy was arrested lately at Santa Monica on a charge of swindling by the shell game. He was tried and found guilty; but before sentence was passed a friend said the young man was engaged to be married that same evening, and offered to give bail for his appearance in Court next morning if allowed to go and fulfill his engagement. The Court was willing to accept the bail, but Levy himself objected. "The old woman's got a gun," he muttered "and she says she'll do me up. I don't want to get married, nohow, so you'd just better let go, fellows, and let me inside the jug over night."

The greatest leverage was used in an endeavor to persuade young Levy to accept bail and be wedded, but it was no go. He was "dead afraid of the old woman and did'nt want any in his pie."

### Small Pox.

Small-pox is prevalent in San Francisco and in Sierra county, and in other parts of the State. The most scientific school of medicine in the world, that of Paris, publishes the following remedy for small-pox. It is said to be as unfailing as fate, and cures in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure the scarlet fever. Here is the receipt: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in 12 hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age.

### A Great Industry

The one product of all others in which Owens valley is best fitted by nature to excel, is raisins. In Fresno county the growth of this business has been wonderfully rapid. In 1884 Fresno packed a few dozen boxes of raisins; in 1885, a few hundred boxes; in 1886, several car loads were shipped from there, and this year of 1837, numerous car loads and several train loads, aggregating over 10,000,000 pounds, have been shipped to New York and other eastern cities. What astounding figures 1888 must have in store. Within the next five years Fresno's raisin production will require the entire business of one line of railroad to convey it across the continent.

### A Valuable Servic Crippled.

Thanks to D. C. Grunow, of the U. S. Signal Corps, now stationed at Keeler, for a copy of the annual report of the chief signal officer of the army for the year 1887. The report shows the vast importance of the signal corps, not only to the army, but to the shipping interests, to farmers, stockmen, and in fact to everybody. The service is now seriously crippled by the penny wise economy of Congress in refusing or neglecting to make the necessary provision for expenses. Here is where a little of the surplus revenue could be used with advantage to the whole country.

### That Well.

A gentleman at Petaluma writes that he will subscribe toward the expense of boring an artesian well here as an experiment. Tens of thousands of acres of the best fruit and vineyard land in the valley lies above the line of all canals now projected. With water enough to start vines and fruit trees this land would be the most valuable in the valley. Once fairly started the vines and trees would not need further irrigation. During the past two weeks we have not heard of anything being done toward setting subscriptions for the proposed experiment.

### Two Much Credit

Last week too much credit was given to the snow department of the weather bureau. The beautiful began falling Thursday night and ceased about 8 o'clock next morning. Early Tuesday morning of this week a good steady downpour of rain set in and continued the whole day. From the valley it can be seen that there is an immense amount of snow on the mountains. This ensures an abundant water supply for the coming season.

### Lodge Election.

The following have been elected officers of Inyo Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 301. P. H. Mack, N. G., P. W. Forbes, V. G., E. Robinson Treasurer, J. D. Blair, Sec. The officers were installed on Thursday evening. Following are the appointed officers, Thos. Crough, Warden, J. E. Shepherd, Conductor, A. Stucker, Grd. S. D. Thurston R. S. to N. G., S. G. Gregg, L. S. to N. G., W. James Jr. R. S. to V. G., R. C. Spear, L. S. to V. G.

### The Stevens Ditch.

The Stevens ditch is progressing steadily. Up to this time work has been hindered two days this winter by bad weather. The force is now at work crossing the homestead of H. L. Clark about five miles south of Independence. Mr. J. V. Skinner, one of the owners, says the ditch will be finished in March. This work will make a very valuable improvement, and add largely to the assessable property of the county.


MISCELLANEOUS.

# FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Morton, Alexander D. Gabriel, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSEM PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.


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## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

**A Very Rapid Increase Under Decreasing Circumstances.**

The assumed rapid decrease of the public debt of the United States, as shown in the statements published, has seemed very marvelous to foreigners. The experience of other nations with their public debts leads them to doubt the statements of this country. Most of them have continually increasing instead of decreasing national debts.

How then, they ask, can the United States diminish its debt so rapidly!

The prosperity of the people during all these years has been unabated. In fact the country has never seen such an era of general prosperity. The two conditions appear to be contradictory.

Are the statements true?

In one sense they are undoubtedly correct, but the public debt has largely increased since the war. It has accumulated to the great inventors and discoverers whose successful efforts have eased the burdens of labor and made pleasant the pathways of toil.

A grateful public should also acknowledge its indebtedness to those who have promoted health and happiness. The proprietors of Warner's safe cure have given to the public a specific for all kidney disorders, and the innumerable train of frightful diseases that are caused by them. The late public teacher, Dr. Dio Lewis, who seldom prescribed medicines of any sort, gave to this renowned specific his warm commendation, and said if he found himself suffering from any kidney disorder he should use it. Kidney disorders are the cause of 93 per cent., say the proprietors of that remedy, of all diseases. If you keep the kidneys in health, you have the greatest assurance of freedom from all disease.

Before the discovery of this remedy, bright's disease was deemed incurable. Now the number of victims of the dread kidney diseases, and all others caused by such diseases, who are by it snatched from death constantly increases, and as the efficacy of the remedy becomes more widely known those who have reason to be devoutly thankful that this wonderful specific has been made known to the world, multiply with rapidly-increasing ratio.

## REDUCED NOBLEMEN.

**The Pitiable Conditions Under Which Two Once Wealthy Men Died.**

A remarkable case of destitution is reported from Lyons. For some days past a fine-looking, white-bearded old man in rags has stood at one of the entrances of the Guillotiere Bridge and extended his hands for alms. On his breast he wears a board on which are inscribed the words: "Petroviski, almost a centenarian, Count of Blanckenberg, born in Warsaw in January, 1789, now reduced to craving public charity." This really "unhapy nobleman" had actually fought and bled for Polish independence, and the loss or confiscation of his fortune sent him down the easy slope to misery. After having battled for a long time against adversity, age and infirmity overtook him, and he had no resource left but to beg. Another reduced nobleman was buried here in Paris a few days ago, but he had worked hard for a living to the very last. He was the Vicomte Richard de Verney, commonly called in the poor neighborhood where he lived "Pere Ludovic." He had not suffered like the scions of many noble families in France from the effects of revolutions, but had lost a large fortune by imprudent speculations. Undaunted by adversity, he set bravely to work, and did any thing to turn an honest penny. He was a messenger in the office of the *Journal Officiel*, which paper he carried about to subscribers. In the afternoon he sold other journals on the boulevards, and from eight o'clock in the evening until midnight he performed the duties of dresser in a theater. He was fifty-three years old, and has left a wife and three children, who, it is needless to say, are utterly destitute.—*Paris Cor. London Telegraph.*

## SHE WASHED HERSELF.

**How a Young Californian Managed His Best Girl.**

A grown-up man, a man of mature years, would not have done it. He would have put his arm around her and said gently:

"Dear, I don't like your painting and powdering. It doesn't make you look nice."

And she would have told him that she thought it did, and if he didn't like it he could go and get another girl, or something like that. At the best she wouldn't have taken any notice of the remonstrance. But he was a young man, and that was not his way. He was going to take her to the theater, and, knowing her peculiarity, he put a powder puff and a box of rouge in his pocket. When she came down stairs he saw she was decorated as usual. He immediately pulled out his rouge and powder and painted himself up.

"What are you doing?"

"Only making myself handsome."

"I will not go out with you like that."

"Why not?"

"It would mortify me to death."

"Well, but you're just like that."

"That's a different thing."

"Well, I'll make a bargain. If you will wash off yours I will wash off mine."

"We don't go out then?"

"All right."

But she thought better of it and she accepted his bargain. She was very pretty after that.

—A resident of Hartford, Conn., is the inventor of a novel apparatus for timing horses. A clock with three hands—minute, second and quarter second—is started by the official timer. When the winning horse touches the wire the clock is stopped by electricity. At the same instant the current opens a camera, which photographs the horse and the clock-face.

—We think a good rectangular, common-sense education, hammered in tight, and rivited on both sides, would be far more practicable for the future welfare of children now in school than the fancy ornamental gingerbread polishing some of them are now receiving.

## JAPANESE MECHANICS.

**Artisans Who Do Their Work Just Opposite to Our Mode.**

The Japanese are fine mechanics, and, though slow and deliberate, do their work with great precision and with exquisite finish. They do all work just opposite to our mode. If it were possible they would commence a house at the roof. They draw the plane toward them instead of from them, and make glue joints for the commonest purposes. They make their mortises so exact that water can not creep between the joints. They use the saw by cutting toward the hand instead of from it. All saws are very wide and have a straight handle, and yet they will rip a plank fifteen feet long so exactly and truly that a smoothing-plane will dress it down perfectly straight.

Few nails are used in the erection of houses. Corner studs are mortised into the sills so closely that they stand as if nailed and bolted. The plates are held with equal tightness. The siding is then set into grooves. When an old house is torn down its material becomes good timber for other purposes. One constantly sees a carpenter ripping up an old sill or post for new work. There are no saw-mills to speak of. Timber of the largest size is ripped by huge hand-saws worked by a single man. A contractor assured me he had seen a log five feet through thus cut. He was a Scotchman, and, therefore, told me the truth. I myself saw a log quite three feet through being thus cut into inch boards. The log was about ten feet long—was laid on a frame at a very oblique angle. The sawyer sat under it and cut it up before removing any of the boards. Timber is hewn in the woods into squares or octagons. Then it dries perfectly, and is generally cut into boards on the ground when the house is being erected. They do nice work in wood, but are slow. Their wages are about forty-five cents a day. When I use the word dollar and cents I speak of the Japanese dollar and cent, one-fourth less than our money. Americans here assure me they would prefer paying our wages and getting the thing done promptly than to await the dilatory movements and slow progress of the good and cheap native workmen.

The common stone work is very fine. There is no such thing as a rough wall on a natural bed. All stones are cut and set in exact joints; not in line work, but cut to fit upon one another in all shapes. I do not remember the technical name for this style. Bridges, piers, canal and mote walls are thus built, and many of the stones are of great size.

In Tokio there are many miles of walls, from thirty to sixty feet high, built of stones weighing from a hundred pounds to several tons, and all with joints so nice and true that no cement has been used, and none is necessary. It is a wonder how these poor, down-trodden people have done such vast work with no horses and no machinery to help them. All hauling, or nearly all, is done by men. I saw a single man drawing or pushing a load of nearly three hundred brick to the new palace at Tokio from the dock over a mile away. At the castle hill, which is quite a hundred feet high, several men assist.

It is a common thing to see two or three men pushing a load such as a heavy dray horse would draw in America. Two would be at the shaft, the other pushes. They step to a word all the time. The near man would utter something like "speough," the others would catch it and reply together "sheoughah."

During the day in quarters where heavy loads are being drawn or heavy work being done some such cry as this is heard in every direction, though I will say, parenthetically, that one of the charms of these cities is the absence of loud and deafening noises. All great cities of Europe and America have their voices. One can almost imagine he recognizes a distinct, peculiar voice in each city. In the still of the night this voice is marked, and never silent. A Japanese city after twelve o'clock seems to be absolutely asleep. There is no voice. It is as silent as the country, and if one awakes in the small hours he hears no sound. All is hushed and quiet. In some localities there are many trees. In these he hears the hum and song of insects, but this is the voice of the country, not of the city.—*Carter H. Harrison, in Chicago Mail.*

**City Man in the Country.**

The average man, city born and raised, is only too apt to regard somewhat contemptuously the simple art of the countryman as he follows the plow or hews the oak into well balanced rails, lightly imagining such tasks of easy acquirement and on a level with the rural intellect, and the spectacle that he presents when he would go and do likewise is often laughable. There is nothing, in fact, so calculated to shake the confidence of the young man who goes west to embark in farming or some kindred pursuit as the finding of his unfitness for some of the simplest manual tasks. He will discover that his superior metropolitan knowledge avails him but little and is lightly held by those about him—in short, that he is as unsophisticated in his new surroundings as would be the yokel in the city. He learns that even such despised work as currying a horse or driving a nail requires knowledge, and the chances are that if he is sensible his sense of toleration will be appreciably strengthened and his horizon widened before his palms are fairly hardened and he has grown accustomed to his new conditions.—Globe-Democrat.

—The American girl is cleverly pictured by Habberton in a novel: "She was the oldest child, so she had her own way; she was pretty, so she had always been petted; she was twenty, so she knew every thing that she thought worth knowing. She had long before reconstructed the world (in her own mind) just as it should be, from the stand-point that it ought to exist solely for her benefit. Not bad-tempered, on the contrary cheerful and full of high spirits, she was nevertheless in perpetual protest against every thing that was not exactly as she would have it, and not all the manners that careful breeding could impart could restrain the unconscious insolence peculiar to young and self-satisfied natures."

## LIFE.

Our life is nothing but a winter's day,
Some only break their fast and so away;
Others stay dinner and depart full fed;
The deepest age but sups and goes to bed.
He's most in debt that lingers out the day;
Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.
—Quarles.

## SHIPS.

They are still on the sea—but under what sky
The blue starry folds of their pennons do fly
I know not—I ask not—nor where they have been,
For they are the ships that will never come in!
—"C. A. S." in Youth's Companion.

## THE CRAZY ROMANOFFS.

**The Mental Disease Which Afflicts the Russian Imperial Family.**

In the recently published memoirs of Count Vitzthum, of Eckstadt, proofs are given of the hereditary character of the mental disease which afflicted the imperial family of Russia. All the sons of Czar Paul I, like that unhappy monarch himself, who was murdered in 1801, became subject to fits of insanity. Paul I had four sons—Czar Alexander I, the Grand Duke Constantine, Czar Nicholas I and the Grand Duke Michael. Every one of them after his 45th year exhibited undoubted signs of mental derangement. This was not fully discovered in the case of Nicholas I until after the czar's death.

An English physician, however, the count says, noticed the appearance of the hereditary disease in the czar as early as July, 1853, and he then predicted that the monarch had not more than two years of life before him. This he stated in a letter to Lord Palmerston. The Emperor Nicholas died in March, 1855, about four months earlier than the date predicted. The count appears to have no doubt that the Crimean war, so far as it depended on Nicholas, was the rash act of a ruler "whose mental equipoise was disturbed." None of the four sons of Paul I lived to be 60 years of age, and every one of them suffered from congestion of the brain after reaching his 45th year. Alexander died at 48, a miserable man, moody and despondent, as Prince Metternich has painted him, "tired of existence."

His brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, though not manifestly insane, gave frequent signs of mental disturbance, of which he was himself so plainly conscious that he did not think himself fit to be trusted with the reins of government. His conduct in the year 1830, at the outbreak of the revolution in Warsaw, will remain to prove his mental unsoundness. He had to be intrusted to the care of his wife, the Princess Lowicz, who was cautioned in the same way as is a physician in charge of a patient having intermittent fits of insanity. He died in his 52d year from congestion of the brain. The Grand Duke Michael was killed by a fall from his horse at the age of 48. Some years before his death he had exhibited signs of undoubted mental disease, and his physicians declared that he was on the road to certain insanity.

The events of 1848–52 were not calculated to allay the hereditary dispositions of the imperial family of Russia, but to excite and intensify them. There is something terrible in the contrast between the outward position of the Czar Nicholas, upon the bent of whose will the fate of so many millions in Europe was depending, and the alleged diseased inward condition of his mind.—London Society.

## PERSIA'S WILLIAM TELL.

**A Pretty Little Fairy Tale From the Land of the Shah.**

In the province of Nakhchewan there lived a youth renowned for his uncommon courage. His name was Demurchy-Oglou (the son of a blacksmith). Passing one day through the town bazar, he stopped to listen to the conversation of two Turks, who were extolling the liberality with which Kurroglou used to reward every brave man that entered his service. He said to himself: "My heart is bursting for want of action in this town. I must go and serve that warrior, who knows the value of men." He then got up, saddled his horse and, putting on his armor, rode toward Chambly-bill. Kurroglou at that time was hunting with his whole band. He looked before him, and, thinking that he saw a gazelle or some other game, put his horse to gallop in the direction of an object which appeared like a dark spot at a distance. It was Demurchy-Oglou. "Who art thou, young man, and whence dost thou come?" "I go to Chambly-bill. I have heard that Kurroglou, who lives there, is a liberal master and knows the value of menial desire to serve under him." Kurroglou said in his heart: "Fine lad this." He then gave him his reply: "My soul! I am Kurroglou. Thou hast heard I was liberal and always ready to give bread away, but thou must also know I only give it to the brave; the cowards get nothing from me." By that time Kurroglou's cavalry had joined him, and he then said: "My children—my souls! here have I hunted down my game." Saying these words he took an apple from his pocket and a ring from his finger. He fixed the ring into the apple and said to Demurchy-Oglou: "Sit down in the Persian mode." Then, turning to his servants, he ordered them to take off the cap from the head of the newcomer. He then placed the apple on the bare head of the latter and rode aside. He bent his bow and continued to pass one arrow after the other through the ring. Out of sixty arrows that were shot not one went astray. Kurroglou was glad to see that Demurchy-Oglou did not ever once wince or change his countenance. He said: "My souls!—my children! whoever loves me let him contribute toward Demurchy-Oglou's dress and saddle." In an instant the stranger found himself rich, so many things were given him. Kurroglou said: "It is not often that one can get into his service a youth like him."—*Chodzko's Popular Poetry of Persia.*

**The Wardrobes of Kings.**

The wardrobe of the late king of Bavaria has been sold at Munich, and the proceeds are to be applied toward the payment of his debts. The St. James' Gazette alludes to this transaction as a following of the precedent set in England, when George IV died, but this is an entire mistake, for his wardrobe became the perquisite of his pages, and it was sold by them for their own exclusive benefit. This was a monstrous job, as the wardrobe fetched an immense sum, and the public, who originally paid for it, ought to have obtained the proceeds. George IV left every coat he had bought for fifty years, 800 canes and whips, every description of uniform, the state costumes of all his orders and magnificent furs and pelisses, some of which had been sent to him by the emperors of Russia and Austria.—London Truth.

## THE ANNUAL RECORD.

**Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune.**

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1887, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

### DRAWING OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal | 45,000 |
| Frank Metz, Oshkosh, Wis | 30,000 |
| Fourth National Bank of New York | 25,000 |
| Baltimore and Ohio Express, Chicago, Ill | 25,000 |
| Dan'l. Jones at Theo. Dumas' Furniture Store, 257 Royal St., New Orleans, La. | 15,000 |
| Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans. | 15,000 |
| Parties in New York, through New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La. | 15,000 |
| F. M. Gross, Crawfordsville, Ga | 4,000 |
| Wm. P. Brady, 1515 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind | 2,000 |
| Linsey Hayden, Evansville, Ind | 2,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| Bank of Butte County, Chico, Cal | 2,000 |
| C. J. McDowell, 676 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF JANUARY 11, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Campbell, North Muskegon, Mich | 15,000 |
| Cornelius Becannon, St. Louis, Mo | 15,000 |
| R. E. Knapp, Magnolia, Miss | 15,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| J. Cain, Hunter Wharf, Norfolk, Va., through Marine Bank of Norfolk, Va. | 15,000 |
| F. J. Gilmore, Los Angeles, Cal., through First National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal | 15,000 |
| Ben Kiam, of Kiam Bros., Houston, Tex. | 15,000 |
| Elva Elder, Princeton, Franklin county, Kan., through E. A. Hanes, Cashier Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, Kan | 15,000 |
| Minor C. Keith, San Jose, Costa Rica, C. A | 10,000 |
| Wm. Whalen, watchman Miss. and Tenn. R. R. depot, through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn | 5,000 |
| S. P. Hill, New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| A depositor, through People's Bank, New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| Chas. Mitchell, Pecan Point, Ark., through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn | 5,000 |

### DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Herman Netherfield, Kingsland, Ind., through First Nat'l Bank of Fort Wayne | 15,000 |
| Dr. J. A. Tignor, B. F. Clark, and Miss A. Webb, Rome, Ga | 15,000 |
| Manson & Jordan, 92 Commercial street, Portland, Me | 15,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| F. J. Lester, Jr., through Julius Weil, Philadelphia, Pa | 15,000 |
| Parties in Aberdeen, Miss | 15,000 |
| Parties in San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Fred Tegtmeier, Cleveland, Ohio | 15,000 |
| Anton A. Vieders, 521 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y | 15,000 |
| Joseph Strang, Smith Falls, Ont., Can., through Seward's Bank, Auburn, N. Y. | 15,000 |
| Thos. Alexander, Washington, D. C | 10,000 |
| Jas. W. D. Stokes, Detroit, Mich | 10,000 |
| German Bank, of Memphis, Tenn | 5,000 |
| E. Rosenstein, 89 Beal street, Memphis, Tenn., through German Bank Memphis | 5,000 |
| G. Barthol, New York City | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco | 5,000 |
| First National Bank, San Francisco | 5,000 |
| W. A. Owyn, Russell, Texas | 2,000 |
| L. O. Cooper, Middleport, Ohio | 2,000 |
| M. Hollister, Wayland, Neb., through Bank of Black Co., Osceola, Neb | 2,000 |
| Geo. Schilly, 7, 9, 11, W. Court St., Memphis, Tenn., through First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn | 2,000 |
| Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal. | 2,000 |
| Felix Chavere, Los Angeles, Cal | 2,000 |
| C. H. Perrow, Morristown, Tenn | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF MARCH 15, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Byron D. Houghton, Oswego, N. Y | 25,000 |
| H. J. Warner, Stratford, Ontario, Can | 15,000 |
| Thos. Falvey, Wrightsville, Pa | 15,000 |
| Peter M. Vermeas, 397 S. Robey St., Chicago, Ill | 15,000 |
| H. Taylor, New York | 15,000 |
| Joseph Rosenfield, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| William Moeser, Topeka, Kan | 15,000 |
| Joseph H. Ludwig, 430 William street, Buffalo, N. Y | 15,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Fran'co | 15,000 |
| London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| D. P. Hawes, Decorah, Iowa | 15,000 |
| J. C. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ontario | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Central City, Dak | 5,000 |
| T. J. Weaver, Trabue, Fla | 5,000 |
| Frank Brock, 518 Potter St., East Saginaw, Mich | 5,000 |
| Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. | 4,000 |
| Olof Berglund, Darlington, Wis | 2,000 |
| J. E. Harrigan, 128 W. Canton St., Boston, Mass | 2,000 |
| E. B. Kimball, Portland, Me | 2,000 |
| City National Bank, of Dallas, Tex | 2,000 |
| Oliver & Griggs, Bankers, Dallas, Tex | 2,000 |
| El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF APRIL 12, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 30,000 |
| W. Thayer, 33 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore | 15,000 |
| Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| New Orleans National Bank, for account of correspondent from San Francisco | 15,000 |
| London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Mrs. M. R. Newberry, Cheboygan, Mich | 15,000 |
| Ambrose Gilliland, Mowcaqua, Ill | 15,000 |
| Geo. P. Stackhouse, 2324 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa | 15,000 |
| Roy J. Bour, Canton, O | 5,000 |
| C. W. Tweedy, Augusta, Ga | 5,000 |
| W. C. Hammock, Griffin, Ga | 5,000 |
| J. M. Stotts, Dee, Ark | 5,000 |
| A. L. Robb, Atchison, Kas | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 4,000 |
| Mrs. David Swickhelmer, Rico, Col | 4,000 |

### DRAWING OF MAY 10, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 90,000 |
| T. J. Lynch & Co., cor. 11th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa | 15,000 |
| A. Fruny, Deer Lick, W. Va., through Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati | 15,000 |
| City National Bank of Cairo, Ills | 10,000 |
| National Commercial Bank of Mobile, Ala | 10,000 |
| Bank of Commerce, Louisville, Ky | 5,000 |
| Commercial Nat'l Bank of Nashville, Tenn | 5,000 |
| Edwin Le Bars, New York City | 2,000 |
| Anglo-Californian Bank (Lt'd.), San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| N. Crenshaw, Everest, Kas | 2,000 |
| Mrs. S. W. Lumbard, San Francisco, Cal., through Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| C. J. Harman, through Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa | 2,000 |
| Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| Bank of California, Virginia City, Nev | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF JUNE 14, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. V. Wasserman, Omaha, Neb | 30,000 |
| Jas. H. Raymond & Co., Austin, Tex | 30,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Theo. Flugmacher and William Wendel, N. Y. City, through Southern Express Co | 15,000 |
| L. M. Reinacks, through Klaus & Bros., through First National Bank of Meridian, Miss | 15,000 |
| William Kempler, New York City | 15,000 |
| A. J. Tretts, N. W. cor. 6th and L. Sts., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Annie Chandler, Cliftonville, Miss., through First Nat'l Bank of Meridian | 15,000 |
| National Exchange Bank of Dallas, Tex | 15,000 |
| City National Bank, of Dallas, Tex | 15,000 |
| Charles E. Dennis, Exposition, Boulevard and Preston Sts., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| P. J. Mooney, 420 Ursuline St., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| W. L. Wilson, Willows, Cal | 5,000 |
| Turner & Richardson, Cleburne, Tex | 5,000 |
| Insley, Shire & Co., Leavenworth, Kas | 5,000 |
| Frank Armstrong, Afton, Iowa | 5,000 |
| Casco National Bank, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| John G. Liebel, 1910 Peach St., Erie, Pa | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans | 5,000 |
| Geo. Miller, 1324 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| S. Levy, 140 E. 16th St., Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| J. B. Boyd, San Diego, Cal | 5,000 |
| Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn | 5,000 |
| John Kyle, Buffalo, N. Y | 5,000 |
| J. C. Curry, Tivoli Gardens, Main Street, Memphis, Tenn | 5,000 |
| New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La | 3,750 |

### DRAWING OF JULY 12, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 30,000 |
| John Murphy, Glenmary, Tenn, through First Nat'l Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn | 15,000 |
| Henry Downs, Swiftwater Plantation, near Greenville, Miss | 15,000 |
| Darius B. Barr, 149 Forsyth St., New York | 15,000 |
| Chas. Sintes, 408 Dryades St., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| Archib L. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y | 15,000 |
| J. P. Coleman, Petersburg, Va., through City Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va | 15,000 |
| Albert Schroder, Burington, Iowa | 15,000 |
| W. S. Locke, McMillan, Mich., through First National Bank, Marquette, Mich | 15,000 |
| First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind | 10,000 |
| London and San Francisco Bank, (Limited), San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| John L. Bett, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| John Cash, " " | 5,000 |
| Anglo Californian Bank, San Francisco | 4,000 |
| Robert Joseph Leigh, 39 Willett St., N. Y | 2,000 |
| City National Bank, Cairo, Ills | 2,000 |
| Isaac Vaughn, New York City | 2,000 |
| D. C. Jackson & M. G. Cook, Cairo, Ills | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF AUGUST 9, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Moorman, Cloverport, Ky., through Kentucky National Bank, Louisville | 30,000 |
| Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky | 15,000 |
| J. B. Fontaine, Caliente, Cal | 15,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ills | 15,000 |
| Geo. H. Zapp, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| W. H. Anthony, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| National Park Bank, New York City | 15,000 |
| Roger, Cambell & Rey Bayne Deming, New Mexico | 5,000 |
| H. T. Woods, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| T. J. Baker, Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| Samuel Barrett, Toronto, Ontario, Canada | 5,000 |
| Thos. D. Crump, Jonesburg, Mo | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| W. A. Barnhill, Jackson, Tenn., collected through First National Bank, Jackson | 5,000 |
| S. P. Hill, New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| J. P. Shulze, 213 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark | 5,000 |
| Wm. Higgins Adams, Boston, Mass | 5,000 |
| W. H. Scott, Camp Point, Ills | 2,000 |
| Geo. Over, Ladonia, Tex | 2,000 |
| Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco | 2,000 |
| James Stevenson, 38 Hanover St., Providence, R. I | 2,000 |
| H. M. Eddins, Glencoe, Minn | 2,000 |
| Oscar Groshell, with Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb | 2,000 |
| W. Dowling, San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| Misses M. & A. Meyer, New York City | 2,000 |
| Robt. J. Young, 403 Custom-House St., New Orleans, La | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF SEPT. 13, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Baier, 156 Hudson Av., Chicago, Ill | 5,000 |
| F. Epstein, Roodhouse, Ills | 5,000 |
| Frank H. Gillett, Norfolk, Neb | 5,000 |
| Paid, Paul Kinler, Runner, Union National Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor | 5,000 |
| E. Steiner, Temple, Tex | 5,000 |
| Chris. F. Netz, 127 West North Ave., Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| Wm. Duncan, Sioux Falls, Dak | 5,000 |
| Paid People's Bank, New York City | 5,000 |
| J. H. Mount, Tawas City, Mich | 5,000 |
| Albert Evans, through First National Bank, Pueblo, Col | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Francis W. Siddall, Canton, Ohio | 4,000 |
| Robt. Worthington, Lexington, Ky | 4,000 |
| B. Nathan, 838 Broadway, New York City | 2,000 |
| Godhilf Wizeman, New York City | 2,000 |
| Chas. Johnson, Mobile, Ala | 2,000 |
| National Commercial Bank, Mobile, Al | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF OCTOBER 11, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid, Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City | 15,000 |
| L. Ginsburg, 57 Salem St., Boston, Mass | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Chas. A. Scott, Springfield, Minn | 15,000 |
| Chas. A. Johnson, 375 W. Ohio St. Chicago, Ills | 15,000 |
| Paid P. Kinler, Runner, Union National Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor | 15,000 |
| L. Faget, 181 Common St., New Orleans | 15,000 |
| Henry Eeker, New York City | 5,000 |
| Jno. W. Richards, Hopkinsville, Ky | 5,000 |
| John D. Meeks, Fayetteville, Tenn | 5,000 |
| I. P. Gunter, Augusta, Ga | 5,000 |
| Herbert R. Cole, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| Thos. Neal, New Iberia, La | 5,000 |
| Mrs. T. Runkel, Freipaula, N. Y | 5,000 |
| David Israel, Donaldsville, La | 4,000 |
| V. Tajugue, 213 Decatur St., New Orleans | 4,000 |
| F. A. Buttrick, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass | 2,000 |
| Frank Kubetz, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago | 2,000 |
| W. O. Van Dyke, care of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ills | 2,000 |
| John F. Sullivan, 50 Fleet St., Boston | 2,000 |

### DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gay & Groff, Orleans, Nebraska | 15,000 |
| W. H. Landon, Newport News, Va., through Burruss, Son & Co., Norfolk, Va | 15,000 |
| Edgar Burnett, agent Adams Express Co., Jackson, Mich | 15,000 |
| Joe Morrison, Newport, Ark., through E. L. Watson, Newport, Ark | 15,000 |
| Michael Slutzki and Solomon Pinkelski, Boston, Mass | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Margaret Clarke, 12 St. Andrew St. New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| Chas. H. Walker, Edinburgh, Ill., through Geo. P. Harrington, Banker, Edinburgh | 5,000 |
| Thos. R. Miller, 1213 Lawrence St., Denver, Col | 5,000 |
| Wm. Leslie, San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Mount Vernon Banking Co., Mount Vernon Ind | 5,000 |
| First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn | 4,000 |
| C. B. Mills and J. F. Brady, through Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo | 2,000 |

**Creatures of Yesterday.**

With all his pride at our progress, the thoughtful student beholds with dismay the rapid sweeping away of many animal and vegetable species which to future science would be most precious. In his biological address to the British Association, Prof. A. Newton lamented, as an example of what is being done, the disappearance of the birds of New Zealand. In the more thickly settled districts, imported species alone are now to be seen, while the natives are fast being pushed inland and must soon vanish. These native species are almost exclusively peculiar to that country and supply a link to the past that once lost can never be recovered. The forms of life that are being killed off are mostly the ancient ones, that must teach us more than the recent ones of the way life has been spread over the globe, and Prof. Newton therefore urges haste in gaining all possible knowledge of these creatures before they have passed away.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

**Got There in Time.**

"What time is it, young man?" asked an old lady, all out of breath, as she struggled into the station.

"One thirty, ma'am."

"Thank goodness! I'm in time for the four o'clock train, then," she said, as she deposited a carpet-bag and a couple of bird-cages on the floor; "this travelin' about an' ketchin' railroad trains is upsettin' to the narvous system."—*Life.*

—We notice that as a rule people who owe a grudge never ask for an extension of time nor reduction of interest. They whack up at every opportunity.—*Exchange.*

**A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.**

The edition of 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Mistress (to maid)—Did any one call while I was out, Mary? Mary—Yis, mum; a young man called to see Bridget, the cook, an' she sint wurrud up that she "wasn't at home till avenin."

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By druggists.

The horse-car conductor is a way-farer, so to speak.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable lung disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will invariably give relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

**Try Germea for Breakfast.**

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

**HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.**

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

If Ferdinand of Bulgaria really wishes to make his reign a success he should engage Buffalo Bill for a short season.

"Good deeds," once said the celebrated Richter, "ring clear through heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs. Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas, "and everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts as the above need no comment.

The North-of-Ireland man who said that "a 'auseful o' elp is worth a cartload of pity" was a real philosopher.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION**

Has recently been increased in size, making it by far the cheapest Illustrated Family Weekly published. That it is highly appreciated is shown by the fact that it has won its way into 400,000 families. The publisher issues a new Announcement and Calendar, showing increased attractions for the new year. If $1.75 is sent now, it will pay for THE COMPANION to January, 1889, and you will receive the admirable Double Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers, and other weekly issues to January 1st, free.

If every person were half as good as he expects his neighbors to be, what a heaven this world would become!

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

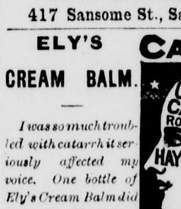
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.

Georgia critique on a homely bride: "Her face would wean a calf."

"As is the bud bit with an envious worm,"
So is many a youth cut down by the gnawing worm *consumption*. But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnawing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if taken in time, effect permanent cures, not only in consumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

C

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY..... JANUARY 14, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## INEXPENSIVE LIVING.

**How a Healthy Person Can Live and Grow Fat on a Dime a Day.**

At the gathering of scientists in Columbia College a learned professor fascinated his superintellectual hearers by telling them that a laboring man "needs daily one-fourth pound of proteine, one-fourth pound fat, and a pound of carbo-hydrates" to keep him well and strong. If the knowledge-seeking laborer goes to the store for his four ounces of proteine his experiment will scarcely increase his faith in the marketing knowledge of scientists. What the laborer and what most of us need more than technical essays on the "Physiological and Fecundary Economy of Food" is a plain talk about sensible feeding and economical marketing.

"How to live and thrive on a dime per day" may stand as the text for this talk. It certainly can be done, and, though the experiment may be uninviting, it is certain that good health is nearer akin to the simplest diet than to the costliest.

Now as to the laboring man and his proteine. Tell him that three-fourths of his weight is water, and that to restore the day's waste he has to take food, three-fourths of which must be water, and the remainder flesh-forming, heat-giving and bone-making substances, he will understand the case better. Give him a table of foods, analyzed to show just how much heat-giving, flesh-forming and mineral matter there is in each food, and he will soon take as deep an interest in what he eats because of its worth to him as because of its taste. When he finds out—as he can in half an hour—that only twenty-four parts in every hundred of butcher's meat count as flesh-formers, the rest being water, but that from seventy-five to ninety parts out of every hundred in dried peas, beans, oat and wheat meals and cheese are nutritious, and only ten to twenty-five parts waste water, he from that moment begins to use his common sense in feeding as he does in earning his living. The popular rule is: Never pay any heed to the feeding value of our diet; let us cultivate a glorious ignorance of the purpose of foods and go in might and main for palate-ticklers and dyspepsia.

Just a fact or two as appetizers. The great Peninsular and Oriental (P. and O.) Steamship Company employ East Indian coolies to do the hardest work on their steamers because they are stronger, healthier and stand the climate better than Englishmen, and because not being meat eaters—their diet costs only six cents per day. There are miners in the English coal-pits, the hardest workers in the land, who have not eaten any kind of meat for years. I am not a vegetarian, because I hanker after the flesh pots, and their savory odors cast a spell over my innocent soul; yet I experimented for one whole year without tasting flesh or gravy in any form, and all the time my health was perfect and my weight increased. The dock porters of Constantinople carry heavier burdens—two hundred and fifty pounds and upward—more easily than the laborers of England and America, yet their main diet is bread and figs, and they are teetotal and vegetarian. The laborers in Spain live chiefly on bread and onions, and are marvelously strong.

The flesh-and-blood superstition is baseless. A horse is almost as strong, swift, healthy and handsome as a two-legged man, and they both have the same internal machinery; the one eats beef and enjoys dyspepsia, the other avoids it and flourishes. Ten cents' worth of meat, oatmeal, rice, fruits, buttermilk, bread, cheese, onions or portions of several of these, will enable a man to do his ordinary day's work at least as well as any assortment of goods he can buy for a dollar.

What would be a good diet for those who do not need to study their purses, yet who would like a simple, healthy and enjoyable dietary? To such I would say drop the heavy meat breakfast right away. Not that meat is bad, but it is not the best to start the day on. Bread (not the spoiled white stuff, but the natural dark-colored wheat, as ground), tea or cocoa, eggs and the hundred and one non-flesh dishes, with a little fish, and as much fruit as you like. That's a model meal, as experience will prove.

Talking of fish, the more the better. Pound for pound it is as nutritious as flesh, though it doesn't seem to fill us so fully, and its chemical value is far above that of meats. When I have extra hard brain work to do, say an average of twelve or fourteen hours for two or three weeks at a stretch, I knock off meats entirely and eat all the fish I can. Result, perfect health and strength and no headaches.

For dinner, fish, soups (I am not excluding meat, though soups can be made without it that taste just the same and are quite as good every way), puddings, desserts.

I knew an eminent lady who for forty years had never tasted meat. She was a marvel of mental and physical strength. Another author friend kept his health and his average weight of one hundred and sixty pounds on a diet that never included meat, the average cost of his food being only six cents per day. Another, a well-known literary man, who looked as beefy as a butcher, was, when I last met him, in his eighth year of strict abstinence from flesh. Another friend, a hard literary worker, has been practically a life-long vegetarian, but he looks too shriveled up to be a champion specimen.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

## THE NAN-GIN-TSIN.

**A Description of the Largest Opium Den in the Chinese Empire.**

The Nan-gin-tsin is the greatest opium den in China. It is situated in the French concession in Shanghai, within a stone's throw of the wall of the native city, within which no opium shops are supposed to exist. The throngs visiting it represent all stations of life, from the coolie to the wealthy merchant or the small mandarin. It is with difficulty that one gets inside through the crowds of people hanging round the door. Those who have not the requisite number of copper cash to procure the baneful pipe watch with horrible wistfulness each of the more affluent pass in with a nervous, hurried step, or totter out wearing that peculiar dazed expression which comes after the smoker's craving has been satisfied and his transient pleasure has passed away. One requires a strong stomach to stand the sickening fumes with which the air inside is thickened. The clouds of smoke, the dim light from the numerous colored lamps, the numbers of reclining forms with distorted faces bent over the small flames at which the pipes are lighted, cause the novice a sickening sensation.

But as soon as the eye becomes accustomed to the scene it is noticed that the place is got up on an expensive scale. In the centre of the lower room hangs one of the finest of Chinese lamps, the ceiling is of richly carved wood, while the painted walls are thickly inlaid with a peculiarly marked marble, which gives the idea of unfinished landscape sketches. Numerous doors on all sides lead to the smokers' apartments. In the outer portion of the building stands a counter covered with little boxes of the drug ready for smoking, which a dozen assistants are kept busy handing out to the servants who wait upon the habitues of the place. The average daily receipts are said to be about £200. The smoking apartments are divided into four classes. In the cheapest are coolies, who pay about fourpence for their smoke. In the dearest the smoke costs about sevenpence. The drug supplied in each class is much the same both in quality and quantity; it is the difference in the pipes that regulates the price.

The rooms also are furnished according to class. In the most expensive the lounge upon which the smoker reclines is of fine velvet, with pillows of the same material; the frames of each couch are inlaid with mother-of-pearl and jade, and the whole air of these rooms is one of sensuous luxury. There is also a number of private rooms. In the poorer section will be seen many wearers of the tattered yellow and gray robes of Buddhist and Tavist priests. Women form a fair proportion of the smokers. The common belief is that the opium sleep is attended by a mild pleasurable delirium, with brief glances of Elysium; but this is the exception, not the rule. People smoke to satisfy the craving begotten of previous indulgence. There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty smokers at a time, and there is seldom a vacancy very long. The streams of smokers goes on from early morning till midnight, when the place closes; the clouds of smoke go up incessantly all day long.—*North China Herald.*

## THE BEST POLICY.

**A Doctor Considers Honesty the First Great Essential in a Sick-Room.**

"What is the first great essential in the sick-room?"

Three score or more of young nurses struggled with this question at a recent examination until their heads, hearts and hands ached, and the old gray-headed professor who put the question smiled and shook his head in the negative as one after another got up and tried to answer the conundrum in a manner satisfactory to their aged and experienced interrogator. The answers ranged from "quietude," "air" and "a patient" through the list of pharmaceutical preparations down to "a good doctor" and "a good nurse," when finally the professor answered the question himself.

"Honesty. That is the first great thing necessary in a sick room," said he. "The best time to begin the career of an honest nurse is when you first enter the sick-room. Do so boldly, honestly and at once. Do not spend five minutes turning the door handle like a housebreaker, and produce a series of little clicks, finally terminating in a loud snap. Go into the room quietly, of course, but let it be in a manner that shows you have a right there. Never say to your patients, 'Hush!' Any appearance of mystery only excites them and should by avoided. It is also well to do all things necessary when they should be done. This waiting for the patient to fall asleep is dishonest in the extreme. Because a sick man's eyes are shut it does not follow that he is asleep. He may be acutely conscious of all that is going on. Do not be officiously attentive. Such a practice is really one of the most common forms of dishonesty in the sick-room. Patients often yield to suggestions from such persons in sheer extremity. They do so for the sake of peace. I was in a sick-room recently when a relative of the sufferer arrived. She had come to nurse the patient. I told her to repress all emotion, and this is how she did it: 'Shall I raise your head a little? Let me fan you. Will you have the blind up? Do let me give you another pillow! What can I get for you? Try some arrowroot. Perhaps you would rather have tea; it won't take a minute to make it. Isn't there too much draft for you?' "—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## FACTS ABOUT THE SEA.

**Some Interesting Considerations Presented by the Depths of the Ocean.**

The sea is the reservoir into which run all the rivers of the world. It is the cistern which finally catches all the rain that falls, not only upon its own surface, but upon the surface of the land and upon the roofs of our homes. All this water is removed again by evaporation as fast as it is supplied. It is estimated that every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds. This vapor is fresh, and if all the water could be removed in the same way and none of it returned, it is calculated that there would be left a layer of pure salt two hundred and thirty feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic.

This is upon the supposition that three feet depth of water contains one inch depth of salt, and that the average depth of the ocean is three miles. At a depth of about three thousand five hundred feet the temperature is uniform, varying but a trifle between the poles and the equator. The colder water is below. It is reported that in many deep bays on the coast of Norway, the water often begins to freeze at the bottom before it does at the surface. At this depth waves are not felt. Waves do not travel—that is, the water does not move forward, although it seems to do so; it stays in the same place. The rising and falling moves on.

We measure waves by their height, and by the distance from crest to crest. In deep water this latter distance is about fifteen times the height of the wave. In shallow water the proportion is less, and this makes a choppy sea. The force of waves is in proportion to their height. It is said that the sea strikes on Bell Rock with the force of seventeen tons for each square yard. The pressure of the water increases as we go down. At the depth of a mile this pressure is reckoned at more than a ton to the square inch, that is, more than a hundred and thirty-three times the pressure of the atmosphere.

To get correct sounding in deep water is difficult. A shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. Through this sinker a hole is bored, and through the hole is passed a rod of iron which moves easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out, and the inside is coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the shot, touches the bottom, the sling unhooks and the shot slides off. The cup in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a cover shuts over the cup to keep the water from washing the sand out. In this way we learn the character of the deep sea bottom. It will be seen at once that we can know the depressions of the bottom of the ocean more easily and more accurately than we can learn the elevation of the land. As a consequence we have a better topographical map of much of that surface than we have of the continents.

The depth of the sea presents some interesting considerations. If the Atlantic were lowered six thousand five hundred and sixty-four feet, it would be reduced to half its present width. If it were lowered a little more than three miles, there would be dry land all the way between Newfoundland and Ireland. If the Mediterranean were lowered six hundred and sixty feet, Africa would be joined to Italy, and three separate seas would remain.—*Youth's Companion.*

## THE GIRLS OF TO-DAY.

**The Noble Womanhood Into Which They Will Undoubtedly Come.**

Nice as most girls are, they are not all of the kind to make matrimony a state of bliss and husbands content with their lot. For in this thickly-thronged field of girlhood are the peevish and the contradictious, the selfish and the extravagant, the idle and the careless, the jealous and the unloving, the stupid and the obstinate, the flirts who encourage unseemly attentions, and the future mothers who will think their children so many hindrances to pleasure, and who will not have in their hearts either human love or animal instinct for their young. The heaven is not always all pure blue—flowers are not all perfect and fragrant; and humanity is like the rest of nature—when beautiful and love worthy, then most delightful—when hacked and seamed and marred, then not by any means delightful! But on the whole the choice girls far outnumber those who are not choice. The elders of this generation may not like this new folly and that fresh affectation—but those elders must remember that each new generation makes its own shibboleths, has its own fashions, and that youth must needs be foolish, else it would not be youth at all. That pump-handle shake is hideous and ungraceful; so are those agressive elbows stuck out at right angles from the shoulders to the hip; so is that silly fashion of quasi-masculinity in dress; and worse than foolish is the affectation of manly thought and freedom from feminine modesties—of manly license and absence of feminine restraints. But all this effervescence will work off in time and leave the golden liquid clear and sweet—until another fermentation sets in, with the same process of running clear when it is over. Our grave grannies—our sweet mothers—we ourselves, now grannies and mothers to the present young—have all had the affectations and follies of youth in our time. Let us then be patient with our girls, and lovingly confident of the noble womanhood into which they will eventually come.—*London Queen.*

—The gilded youth soon tarnishes.—*Boston Post.*

## QUEER WRINKLES.

GOT BACK THE BEST HE COULD.

Young Mr. Sissy—Just got back from Europe, Jack. Gone two months; had a boss time. Jack—You show signs of age, Sissy. Sissy—Age? Jack—Yes, steerage.

WATCH THE CLOCK.

He (making a long call)—What a very odd looking clock, Miss Smith. Is it an heir-loom? She (suppressing a yawn)—Oh, no; it is a recent purchase of papa's. He has a penchant for such things. I was about to call your attention to it.

A DAY TO REMEMBER.

Counsel (to witness, the father of a family)—Why are you so certain, Mr. Smith, that the event occurred on such a date? May you not be mistaken? Witness—Impossible, sir. It was the day I didn't have to buy any of my children a pair of shoes.

TO BE DEPENDED UPON.

Gentleman—I don't like to pay you for the job, Uncle Rastus, until it's done. You might go back on me. Uncle Rastus (earnestly)—'Deed I won't, boss, 'deed I won't. Ise white if I is cullud.

LIKELY TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

She—Oh, Jacob, Jacob, I haf dropped ter limburger cheese oud of ter back vindow! He—Vot a galamities! Now vill come to us pretty quick ter board of health mit ein cholera case.

A GRATEFUL HEART.

Dumley (who has treated Featherly to a cigar from his own private box)—Not a (puff) bad cigar, eh? Featherly—N-no, not (puff) very bad.

NO BETTER IN THE MARKET.

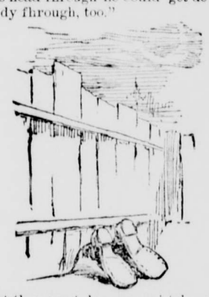
Boy (in great haste)—Me mudder sent me for some cheese. Got enny wat's good? Grocer (affably)—Yes, sonny, we've got some hat I can recommend highly. It's made under our own direction, at our own dairy, from pure Orange county milk, and is of an exceptionally mild and pleasant flavor. About how much will you have? Boy—Gimme enough ter bait a rat trap with.

ONLY ONE DRAWBACK.

He (to Miss Breezy)—I think, Miss Breezy, hat your friend, Miss Wabash, is a very bright, vivacious young lady. Miss Breezy (feelingly)—Yes, Clara is bright and vivacious, and possesses rare culture and refinement, but I think at times she is prone to shoot her mouth off a trifle too much for absolutely correct taste.—New York Sun.

**An Exploded Theory.**

"I allus heerd dat wherever a coon could get his head through he could get de rest ob his body through, too."



"But they must be some mistake somers."—Judge.

**The German Barber.**

"Noding is now so brominent like doods. Der sdreets und der babers are full of 'em, like Dutchmen in der Hackensack meadows, out gunning.

"A dood has der noplest ambition vot a man can haf. He vonts to see how much he can 'get on' in der vorld. Like der lily, he toils not, und neider he does not shpin, but, all der same, der lily act don't go mitout a rich farder. A dood is like an east side museum—eferyding apowd it is on der outsite.

"It is a vise brovision uf nature dot doods haf got not at all some prains, all der vhile. Prains are brovided to show us how liddle ve amount to, und if der averitch dood accidentally ran across a teaspoonful in his head some morning, he might go und chump der dock off. Vhen he gets so advanced in his brofession dot he can't enchoy his dinner in der same glothes he had for preakfast, der principal use of his head is for vearing owd hats.

"'Vhy didn't you safe me, you horrid ding, vhen you saw me trowning?' a young lady inquired of her beau.

"'I dried my besd,' der young man sayt; 'I at vonce started to put on my boating suit so as to safe you in sdyle, but pefore I got a qvarter of a mile you vos safed py dot vulgar fellow vhich chumped der river in. I ton'd see how you could let a man safe you vhich had on a vhite necktie in der mittle uf der day. You must haf sunk very low to do dot.'

"I hope no harm vill habben to der doods. Any addempt to make 'em useful (like using 'em on target excursions or standing 'em up for hatracks) vould be an outrage alretty.

"Beople say Jay Gould vears der blaines uf glothes, und so do der rest der Vall sdreet millionaires. Vell, vot uf dat? Tank beffen, it is vun of der rules uf Vall sdreet dot so long as a stranger dakes noding off vot he prings in his bockets he is velcome to crawl avay mit vot he has on his back. It must vorry der great financiers not to get any clothing oxcept vot dem pay, but dot is charged to brofit und loss as vun uf der exbenses uf der peezness.

"It is a dremendous ding to be aple to leat American fashions. All sorts of beople dry it. Vhen I vas out on der brairie last summer I saw der efforts uf der Indian doods. Vheneffer a fine young prave laid his planket down und stood on von corner of it to keeb it from hopping avay, you could see dot der heigt uf sdyle consisded uf a daub uf blue on der left hand side uf his shtomach und a leetle red der oder side.

"Der Italian doods uf der fruit stands keep up a fashion uf vearing on their faces und hands all der real estate dem haf got. Americans chenerally dake up der custom in childhoot, but der vomen are down on it mit a vosh rag, und it soon gits dired und fades avay. Der Chinese forgetfulness of hanging their banners on der owder valls uf their trousers takes root among vhite men only in cases vhere der serfant girl makes in a hurry der kitchen stofe mit kerosene oil. At such dimes a man in der same house does not care how he vears his shirt uf he can only git owtside und see der fire."—New York Sun.

## PITH AND POINT.

—Don't fret. Fretting is often a worse fault than the thing that causes it.

—It is when a school boy puts an e to the word lov that the spell begins to work.

—Never ask a lady why her back hair does not match the front.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

—A corset is nothing more than a waist basket without any poetry in it.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

—A book has been written for "middle-aged women." It is finding a ready sale among very old ladies.—*Puck.*

—Better a dinner of herbs, with or without love, than a stalled railroad train ten miles from the eating station.

—"Mike, did you ever catch frogs?" "Yes, sorr." "What did you bait with?" "Bate 'em with a shtick, sorr."—*Exchange.*

—Machinery will do almost any thing, and what machinery can't do a woman can with a hairpin.—*New Haven News.*

—The man who thinks his wife should tell him all she knows ought to have married the woman who thinks her husband should tell her all he knows.

—It is stated that a discharged bullet goes like lightning with a "ping!" But there is a speed faster and deadlier than this when malicious tongues are gossi-ping.—*Texas Siftings.*

—A London barber left a fortune of forty-one thousand pounds. An American barber could never accumulate an amount equal to that. His stories are invariably longer than his bank account.

—There is a woman in Ohio who has eaten nothing but pie for sixteen years, and the poetry she writes for the village newspaper in aptly described as "lurid in its intensity."

—The woman who pays $20 for a bonnet will reach down a lamp-chimney for five minutes and nearly burn her nails to the quick to light a piece of folded paper and save a match.—*Puck.*

—Woman's Ideas—"Ma, are there any men angles?" Mamma—"I guess not." Mattie—"Well, when the men die, where do they go?' Mamma—'Go and 'see a man,' I suppose."—*Puck.*

—A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered: "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

—Fashion is going to get left for once. She orders that "ladies will wear their hair this winter as they did fifty years ago," but they won't any of them own up to wearing hair fifty years ago.—*St. Paul Herald.*

—Our Enemies and Our Friends.—Some men are more beholden to their bitterest enemies than to friends who appear to be sweetness itself. The former frequently tell the truth, but the latter never.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## ABOUT ADVERTISING.

**The High Character of the Newspaper Advertisements of To-day.**

An advertisement of the present day, as a rule, is a model of clearness, precision and compactness. In fact, quite a degree of pleasure can be derived from the perusal of it, aside from the important information which it oftentimes conveys.

In ingenuity the modern advertisement is remarkable; in fact, it is frequently a work of art, both in a literary and typographical sense. The aim of some advertisers in many cases seems to be to draw the attention of the reader away from the fact that it is an advertisement. While not taking rank among what may be termed literary productions, it possesses many of their brightest features. In the hands of a master workman, be he advertiser, writer or compositor, the matter becomes attractive to the most casual reader. The latter's attention is drawn toward it, and his interest in it aroused before he is fully aware of the merely puffing one's merchandise has passed out of date. The reading and purchasing public of to-day demand something stronger and better. That this want is recognized and appreciated by the keen advertiser and equally alert public is apparent to almost every one. The fact is advertising has become such an integral part of modern business methods that it is almost impossible to carry on any kind of trade or traffic without its aid. It is well known that many concerns pay large salaries to skilled writers whose only employment is the invention and the framing of attractive and telling advertisements.

Thousands of dollars are annually expended simply in putting the matter in shape, and many millions more for its publication in the press. The firm who can express in clear, strong and concise language, set in attractive form of display, just what it has to offer, at once attracts the merchant as well as the consumer.

No merchant can now wholly depend for business upon the fact of his being well known to the trade. No matter how many years he may have been established, or how familiar his name is to the purchasing public, or how celebrated his wares are, if he does not advertise and keep doing so in some way, buyers and consumers will in time ignore him and visit and trade with his competitor who sounds his trumpet upon all occasions to the extent of thousands of dollars a year, and pays the same without murmur because it pays him to do so.

## THE AMERICAN SWISS.

**Where They Are Located and Some of Their Characteristics.**

According to the most definite information obtainable the Swiss or Switzers number fully 250,000 souls in the United States. In the Western States they devote themselves principally to farming and the making of cheese. In the Eastern States they are found in the silk industries of New Jersey, largely in Paterson, and also in the watch and clock towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

A national peculiarity is their clannishness and unwillingness to resign their characteristic peculiarities. About thirty societies or clans have acquired comparative prominence. Among them are: The Switzers in Monroe County, Ohio, established 1819; Highland, in Madison County, Illinois, established 1836; New Glaris, in Green County, Wisconsin, established 1845; Tell City, in Perry County, Indiana, 1859; Grisly, in Grundy County, Tennessee, 1868; Helvetia, in Randolph County, West Virginia, 1869; New Switzerland, in Habershaw County, Georgi 1879; Ruth, in Platte County, Nebraska, 1880; Bernstadt, in Laurel County, Kentucky, 1881.

In the city of New York there are about fifteen thousand Swiss, and they have twenty-six societies—nine for benevolent purposes, eight singing, five sporting and four literary and social. The most conspicuous is the Nord-Amerikanische Grulti Bund, a benevolent organization, whose headquarters change every four years. It has thirty-eight branches or sections in different States. Its main object is the assistance of members in case of need and a provision for their families in case of death. It also discusses subjects affecting the Swiss-Americans, and fosters a love and reverence for the fatherland.

The one Swiss political club came into existence during the Presidential campaign of 1876. It has now a representation in all the important towns, and it is known as the Swiss-American Political Society. Yet it is difficult to find a Switzer who is familiar with the subtleties of our politics.

Outside the State of New York the greatest number of Swiss are in Ohio, and following rapidly behind are Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., the Western States receiving large numbers of immigrants during the past two or three years. The Southern States are now rapidly filling up with steady and persistent Swiss immigrants.

Many Swiss have obtained a reputation in science, literature, military and business channels. The first foreigner who had a seat in the Cabinet was a Swiss—Albert Gallatin. The first chief of the United States Bureau of Coast Survey was a Swiss—Rudolph Hassler, and he created the office. The first gold discovered in America was on the property of a Swiss—General Sutter. One of our greatest resident scientists was a Swiss—Professor Agassiz. Such well-known names as Roscoff, Professor Guizot, Schlatter, recall Switzers of world-wide repute. One of the largest silk importers here is a Swiss; the famous Delmonico family hails from Switzerland; so does Monquin, the Fulton street restaurateur; Iselin, the banker; and Oscar Zollikoffer, president of the gas company, are Swiss.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## PLEASANT REMEDIES.

**An Entertaining and Successful Case of Mind Cure.**

Speaking of the mind cure reminds me of a case of shrewd management on the part of a physician, who was consulted by a patient suffering from an aggravated case of author's cramp. The doctor examined the patient and inquired into the circumstances, the result being that he became convinced that the whole trouble was purely imaginary. The young man had suddenly been given an order for an important work which he was most anxious to write, but which must be finished within a specified and rather limited time. Of an imaginative turn of mind and full of fear lest something should prevent him from accomplishing the work, writer's paralysis had unluckily suggested itself to his mind and the result was a complete inability to write at all.

"Ah, well," the doctor said, "it is a pity; but the more you fret the more you lower the tone of your system, and the longer it will take you to get over it. Come over and see us to-night. We can play whist, or something. You need livening up."

The melancholy and hypochondriac young author passed the evening at the physician's, and a most merry evening they had, the wife and daughters of the host having been beforehand instructed to entertain the guest to the best of their ability. The visitor gradually forgot all about himself, and before the evening was over was as merry as a grig. Just as he was taking his leave the doctor said to him, as if on the spur of the moment:

"O, before you go please write me out the name of that French book we were speaking of. I did not understand how you spelled the author's name."

Quite unconscious of the trap laid for him, the guest did as requested, said good night and took his leave. In the morning he received a note from the physician, saying:

"By the way, I forgot to remark last night after you wrote that card for me, that there must be some mistake about your having author's cramp."

To which the author replied in his own handwriting:

"There was no mistake, but I regret the speediness of my cure since your remedies are as pleasant as they are efficacious."—*Boston Letter.*

## HISTORIC BASS

**A Visit to a Dead and Ruined Portuguese City in India.**

After a frugal breakfast, I engaged a bullock cart for the four miles and a half to the town or fort of old Bassein. There are no springs to the typical bullock cart, and your best position is to sit flat on the bottom of the contrivance. If you have a tuft of hay for a cushion, that is clear gain. My two little bullocks started off in frisky style, and in an hour I was within the narrow and winding streets of the town which has grown up outside the old one, and yet must have had its beginnings even during the existence of the original Bassein. The scenery from the station to Bassein proper is charming, and I thoroughly enjoyed it, notwithstanding the many and almost dislocating motions of the cart. Fields of rice and various other grain stretch out on either hand. Here and there was a pond which was all radiant with the sacred lotus in full flower and fragrance. One of the most conspicuous objects on getting fairly into the village was a ruined church. Its wall and roof were entire, but it was in wretched condition. Its windows were a curiosity, the first I had seen in India where the panes were of the pearl-oyster shell, cut thin, and about an inch and a half square. This was the Portuguese window. The labor of making great windows of such small pieces of shell neatly cut and smoothed must have been immense, even for one building. At least one-half the light was obstructed by the shell strata, and when one adds to this the wooden framing for the shells, there must have been a considerable addition to the semi-opaqueness. But then this is India, and it is always a study to keep out the glare of the sun.

I soon left the town behind, and came upon a rising ground by a winding road, through a thick grove of mango and peepul trees. Off to the left stood the grim ruins of the old fort. I had now crossed the bridge, and so had passed upon the island of Bassein, which is about four miles long and two miles broad. This, nearly three centuries ago, was a very paradise of Portuguese enterprise and luxury on the one hand, and of Jesuit worldy wisdom on on the other. Any way that I might turn brought me face to face with some vast ruined cathedral. Now it was only the bare walls without ceiling or roof, and then I found myself walking over the marble slabs, with nearly effaced inscriptions, which covered the dust of Portuguese ecclesiastics and fidalgos. The dead underlay the entire nave and chair of the church. Some of the towers leaned at threatening angles, and yet in several cases it seemed safe enough to climb to the top of the wall and overlook this weird scene of ruin. There were arches which rose in graceful curves from one side of the portal to the other. Yet at the keystone there was a depression in many instances which made it the part of wisdom not to linger directly in the neighborhood of any of them. Occasionally the central part of the wall had fallen outright, and left the jagged ends of the ruin on either hand.

Great pains had been taken to ornament the choir. Here was an elaborate sculpture, only fragments of which could be seen in scattered pediments and capitals, and bits of the carved shafts themselves. Where the walls had been less disturbed by the ravages of war and the elements there still remained tablets in memory of ecclesiastic or civic officers whose lamp of life had gone out here, far away from the dear Portugal which they left behind, but hoped in every case to see again and die beneath the western sun.—*Bishop Hurst, in Harper's Magazine.*

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

**How They Are Engraved, Printed, Perforated and Packed.**

In printing steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large, rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition made of the powder of potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum-arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that of bank notes. After having again been dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam-power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in halves, each sheet, of course, when cut contains a hundred stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who; in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next, they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stored away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail-bags for dispatching to fill orders. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the progress of manufacturing the sheets are counted eleven times.—*Cor. Chicago Journal.*

—Mrs. Smith—"I hear you have some beautiful new silver spoons, Mrs. Bascom. Are they chased?" Mrs. Bascom—"Sakes, no!—not yet. But I expect some miserable sneak thief will get hold of 'em and they'll have to be."—*Burlington Free Press.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.....1888


### A Great Through Line.

A railroad called the Nevada and California is being built from Reno northward. The road was begun and about thirty miles of it built five years ago. The company got into difficulties and very little work was done on the road until a few months ago, when work was resumed and the road is now being pushed ahead It is intended to continue the road to Lassen and Modoc counties, in this State, and thence into Oregon. By extending the Carson & Colorado road to Reno connection would be made with the Nevada & California road, and this would give unbroken line east of the mountains from Oregon on through Owens Valley to Los Angeles and San Diego, so soon as the intended extension of the Carson & Colorado railroad shall be made southward. This would then be one of the greatest lines of railroad in the United States.

"I traveled with D. L. Bliss, Vice President of the Carson & Colorado railroad Company from Los Angeles to Reno recently," said A. E. Ross, of Long Valley, in the Lassen Mail office recently; "and Mr. Bliss said that as soon as the Nevada & California tapped Northern California a connection with the road would be made by laying a line of narrow gauge track from Reno to the Mound House, and that the Carson & Colorado would then be pushed rapidly from its present terminus to Los Angeles through this section and connected with the Northern Pacific." Mr. Ross is confident that this road will be built some day. This is an important matter for the people of this section. It can be relied on as the present programme of both companies.

### The New Road.

Much interest is taken by the people of Inyo county in the probable route of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad. Alexander Badlam, of San Francisco, is interested in the road and is reported by the San Francisco Examiner as saying that in a general way it can be said that it will run from Salt Lake City west, along the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake, and then southwest in Utah, very close to the Nevada State line for a considerable distance. The State line will then be crossed and the line will run southwest through Nevada to the south of the Meadow valley range. On entering California the Calico Mining District will be pierced and the Atlantic & Pacific road will be crossed at Barstow. From that point the line will continue southwest through Arroyo Seco Canyon back of Pasadena, and thence through the latter town to Los Angeles. The whole length of the road will be 641 miles. At a point north of the Calico Mining District a branch will be built over to Mojave, which will make the distance from Salt Lake City to Mojave 541 miles.

This route would almost, if not entirely, keep the road outside of Inyo county. At most the road would not more than touch the county at its extreme southeast corner.

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Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, has introduced a bill in Congress to amend the silver coinage law. As the law now stands it provides that not less than two millions nor more than four millions of silver dollars shall be coined at the several mints each month. During the last fiscal year thirty-four millions of silver dollars were coined. The amendment of Mr. Woodburn provides that not less than four millions shall be coined each month. He says if his proposed amendment shall be adopted it would absorb in coinage the entire silver production of the country and only exceed by fourteen millions what was coined last year. The excess over the coinage of last year would be very little more than twenty cents per capita of the whole people; it can not be said that this would be a dangerous inflation.

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Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is said to take particular pleasure in twisting the tail of the British lion. The Senator says if the lion will keep his tail out of our business and between his own legs nobody will want to twist it.

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The single Southern State of Georgia has five Chairmen of Committees in the House of Representatives. The three Pacific Coast States have not one Chairman of a Committee and but very scant recognition in the more important committees of the House.

## GERMAN CAVALRYMEN.

### THE NORMAL SCHOOL WHERE OFFICERS ARE INSTRUCTED.

**Skill Imparted Which Makes Better Riders Than Are Seen in a Circus—How Efficiency Is Acquired—A Hunting Ground of 5,000 Acres.**

There are two cavalry schools in Germany, one in Hanover and a minor one in Munich, but it is not to be imagined for a moment that either of them compares even in the least degree with West Point, except in the rather important matters of discipline and training. The exquisite lawns, the magnificent views, the appearance of historic associations, the beautiful grounds and cottages of the officers and professors at West Point, and the atmosphere of perfect refinement and good society that clusters like an aroma about it, as it might in kind about the country-seat of a wealthy and highly educated gentleman, are all wanting. On the contrary, the otherwise well constructed barracks of the riet schule, with long stables extending back and across an open rectangular drill-ground in the rear, have nothing about them suggestive of anything but their exact purpose.

When the officers enter the school they have already been well trained by those who have preceded them here, but they are put on the footing of raw recruits at once. The first year they ride three different horses every day, the object being to acquire a good seat, and skill in the use of the sword. The first horse is a so-called "stampferd" (a common, well-trained trooper,) belong to the school. The second horse is called a "charger," which in German military usage signifies a raw 5-year-old colt. The latter is to be trained and broken by the officer who rides him, and after being ridden five years becomes his private property, at which time he receives another to be trained in the same way. Each officer (they are at first all licutenants) is also obliged to provide an extra horse, which must be so well trained that it can replace the charger in case of injury or indisposition.

HOW EFFICIENCY IS ACQUIRED.

Throughout the winter there are biweekly lectures on riding, veterinary surgery, and also on horse-shoeing, with thorough instruction in turning and fencing, in all of which complete practical efficiency is acquired. The second year, as far as the routine referred to is concerned, is a repetition of the first.

The non-commissioned officers ride two already well-trained horses daily, and are trained to become rough riders and trainers of new horses in their own regiments. The majority remain in the school only one year, though the twelve best are usually kept through the second year. The instructors in the non commissioned officers department in the second year are the twelve best-trained lieutenants from the officers' department.

In view of the peculiar duty of a cavalry and artillery officer, the medium between the rough riding of hunting and the steeple-chase on the one hand and the fine equestrianism of the haute ecole (high school) on the other is supposed to afford the proper training. Few better localities, therefore, could be chosen than Hanover, with a hunting ground which covers 5,000 acres, and is so full of grass-hidden ditches, boggy ground, and scattered marshy spots that it would perhaps puzzle the most skillful English rider to cross it in safety.

The school opens the 1st of October with hunting three times a week, the game being foxes, stags and boars. The young officers of the first year are not allowed to hunt at once, but have twelve preparatory "drags" with anise-seed bags in order to get acquainted with the country, and bring their horses into good hunting condition. The first actual hunting on St. Hubert's day, Nov. 3, is looked forward to with delight. The Hanover field is famous, and there are often a hundred and fifty riders at the meet in brightly-colored suits, and as the whole cavalcade goes dashing across the country, with the master of the hounds and his "whips" clad in scarlet, and the sixty deep voiced English hounds baying through the echoing forests the spectacle is full of interest and excitement.

In the haute ecole (within doors) a superlative skill is imparted which makes better riders than are usually seen in a circus, and it has a direct practical bearing in the cavalry service. It would be impossible to describe its intricacies in a single letter, but its essential value will be understood when I say that a horse learns in the haute ecole to respond to the rider's control nearly as perfectly as the rider controls and directs his own movement, so that the animal becomes measurably the pliant instrument of his will.

TRAINED TO A WONDERFUL DEGREE.

He is taught to stop instantly in full course, without injury to his joints, by receiving the shock with his hind legs. He also learns to jump from "all fours" and slight a foot or two or three feet forward, as required, and is trained to a wonderful degree in making sudden, short turns, and in moving back and forth in a crowd to enable his rider in actual combat to use his sword effectively, to extricate himself readily, and to be sure that when he strikes his horse will be at the requisite distance from the mark; all of which, in spite of its marvelously graceful evolutions, gives a frightfully grim and premeditated aspect to the art of war. Both systems of training accomplish together the desired results, but in the haute ecole the rider become a master.

The kennels at the riding schools, where sixty hounds, with their accompanying terriers, sleep in a tiled room on a raised, straw-covered platform, and are kept scrupulously sweet and clean, form an interesting feature of the establishment, and as we watched the dogs bounding about in their play ground, the great splendid fellows came to us singly as their names were called, with a gravity befitting their importance in the kaiser's military service.

Throughout the long, clean, well-lighted stables, another interesting point, there was a fresh, bright, continuous carpet of straw behind the horses, secured by a tightly-braided straw rope, with which it was interwoven, and the round beams, in lieu of partitions,, were wrapped in a glossy coat of tightly-braided straw, with a sort of loose straw apron hanging beneath. The horses, of course, are thoroughly groomed and glossy. The crowning glory, however, of the stables is the "jagd stall," which lies near where the officers, without stirrups or bridles, leap successfully, in a long narrow lane, over fences, bars, walls, and ditches on horses that alight with cat-like grace and softness. The jagd stall itself contains thirteen picked and trained "hunters" of the best breeds in comfortable box-stalls befitting their exceptional skill.—Berlin Letter.

### The Greek Letter College Societies.

Judge Tourgee is getting up a national convention of members of the Greek letter college societies, to be held at Chautauqua in August, "to spread knowledge and promote the favor of Greek letter societies."—Inter Ocean.

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Mr. Parnell has two sets of secretaries—one set to work at night.

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A bunch of oats eight feet three inches in height is displayed at Winter, Cal.

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A two-foot rule Keep your feet dry.

## THE DRINKS OF CUBA.

### BEVERAGES THAT ARE PALATABLE AND WHOLESOME.

**A List of the Distinctively National Drinks Which Delight the Citizens of Havana—The Ever Welcome Lemonade and the Divine Horchata.**

There is not even a sentiment against liquor drinking in Cuba. Yet in Cuba you will not find a drunkard. I leave this for the discussion of others, setting down the bare fact. All liquors that we know are used freely. But what is a drink of liquor here would not flavor the breath of the average American. And besides, native and distinctively national beverages are remarkable in number and variety. Some of them are so healthful and delightful that they should become better known.

The panales are the base of a univesal drink in Cuba. They are simply little snowwhite loaves made by quickly baking whipped whites of eggs to which sugar has been added. Two of these are temptingly laid upon the top of your glass of water, and a long, slender spoon is also served. The delicate panales are dropped in the glass, thoroughly stirred until diluted in the water when "panales" is ready for drinking. Naranjada is simply Spanish for orangeade. Three or four great, luscious oranges are reduced to pulp, a little pulverized sugar is added, and a bit of finely broken ice stirred in, the whole forming a splendrink. Of a like nature and similarly prepared is refesco de pina, for which one half of a great juicy pineapple is used, a pineapple so large and luscious that the American feels that he has never before known this fruit. The last two beverages are regarded as "meat and drink" by the Cubans. Guanavana, or literally sour-sop, is made from a fruit of the same name containing a pulp of the consistency of white cotton, interspersed with diminutive black, bean-like seeds. This food contains a sub-acid of remarkable flavor, and the beverage is particularly palatable and wholesome, holding the highest of any in Cuba.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Tamarindo is from the fruit of the tamarind, the tree being considered the most beautiful of any on the island. Enormous quantities of preserves made from the tamarind fruit are exported to Europe. It is exquisite in flavor, possessing both sweet and acid properties, which give it great demand for use in a form of a beverage. Aqua de coco is the water-clear liquid of the green cocoa-nut, which, as the ripening process progresses, becomes milky white until absorbed in the formation of the white cocoanut meat. The pure liquid is used with the addition of ice only. It is not unpleasant to one unaccustomed to drinking it, but one must acquire a liking for it. It is said to possess wonderfully healthful properties, especially for use in the tropical climate, and you will see in every cafe half a cartload of the uncouth and shapeless green nuts piled behind the bar. They bear no resemblance whatever to the ripened coconnuts.

Ensalada is merely liquid salad, of which Cubans are very fond, and flavored with fruit sirups. Cebada or barley water is an infusion of barley in water that is allowed to stand but twenty-four hours, or until fermentation has scarcely begun. It is the closest approach to any fermented beverage of native production with which the Cubans can be charged. There is, of course, here as everywhere, the ever-welcome lemonade, which is about the only palatable non-intoxicant we have in America, aside from the deadly soda waters. It is here made from limes exclusively, and is far preferable to that made with the juice of the lemon if you can prevail upon him who prepares it to use a sufficient number of the little limes.

THE DIVINE HORCHATA.

Cuban lemonade is usually waterspoiled by sugar. But the beverage that is made here more deliciously than in any other part of the world is horchata, to which I have previously referred in these papers. Horchata is really almond milk. Almonds are pulverized to an almost impalpable powder, and to this is added the very finest quality of sugar, the mixture then being diluted to drinking consistency. Though it is a national drink and you can secure it at nearly every cafe of the better class, its proper preparation involves great nicety and care. My great bellied friend, in a little box not ten feet square, opposite the Plaza de Armas, is the prince of horchata makers in Cuba.

A tramp came out from Spain to get rich in Havana, so he could return to his country and command an estate and title. He hired a tramp in Cuba and and opened his dingy little stall. But the Spanish tramp knew how to brew divine horchata. He ate with the Chinese, slept on the floor, sold his nectar faster than he could make it—for he thought he preserved his secret even from his helper by locking himself in and the public out at any hour of the day when another brewing of horchata was needed—until his swiftly accruing riches drove him mad and he suddenly disappeared. The calm, rotund Cuban tramp took his place the next day. For some reason he has never had even one helper. So the story goes with a shrug. But the money-changers of the quarter that crowd each other in shops of the same size and dinginess, where Mercedares and Obispo streets come down to the plaza, whisper to you that he who remained in the diggy little stail, and who serves himself and the public without a helper, is clearing $8,000 each year in gold.—Elgar L. Wakeman in Chicago News.

### Australia's System of Land Titles.

"The Australian system of fixing titles is perhaps the simplest," said Robert C. Givins, who is accounted one of the most successful real estate lawyers in the city. "A registrar appointed by the government gives certificates of title upon application, and these certificates are marketable. A similar system prevails in Canada, where there are no abstract books. Copies of all deeds are kept on file in the registrar's office, and entries of mortgages or releases are made upon the duplicate at the same time an entry is made upon the original. A perfect title is thus obtainable in a day at the farthest. I doubt, however, whether such a scheme would answer here where transfers are so frequent. We have to depend upon the books in the possession of the abstract firms, which are the only complete ones extant. In fact, they are so correct that almost every large subdivision is in tolerably good shape. We all feel that something should be done to expedite the making of abstracts, but the whole question is so much in embryo that it is hard to point out a

### My Lady's Artistic Back-Scratch.

Happening one day in my lady's boudoir I picked up from the cabinet what I took for a pretty bit of bric-a-brac. It was an ebony stem, about fourteen inches long, not thicker than one's finger and quite daintly turned. At one end was attached a pretty little hand deftly wrought in ivory. It could not be called a fist, for I noticed that the fingers were only half closed. The nails were well developed, and their ends or edges were set in a line. This artistic trifle was called a "back-scratch." My lady's "back-scratch" was for use in that very much out-of-the-way place between the shoulder-blades. This handy implement, though an article of virtu, was in the line of luxury, although the amenities would hardly approve the indulgence before eyes polite.—Popular

## ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo can obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no licenses must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers performances, musicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, vines or ardent liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry, or other of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or vinicultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of the State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep hacks or carriages for the hire, except such as are used in the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, licence, and pay to the county therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a licence of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 00 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $8 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $50 per month, and every such travelling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $75 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation to hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $25.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and not less said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine is satisfied, such imprisonment not exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3769 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1886, by the following vote:

Ayes: Horger, Robinson and Gerdes.
Nays: None.
Absent: P. H. MACK. J. H. HARGER, Chairman.
Clerk.


THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co.: Philadelphia Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable rates. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Cooper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into GRATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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10 Spruce Street, New York.


## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. Leaves— | To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives— |
|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9 45 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 11 45 a. m. | 3 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 30 p. m. | 10 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 00 p. m. | 8 20 a. m. |
| Sodas Springs | 6 10 p. m. | 7 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7 20 p. m. | 6 20 a. m. |
| Candelaria Ar. | 8 30 p. m. Lv. | 5 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 0 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 8 20 m. | 1 40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1 30 " | 10 15 a. m. |
| Lookout | 3 0 " m. | 8 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 10 " m. | 7 45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 4 45 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.
n45tf

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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14 ..... 1888


## MARRIED.

McKNIGHT—HARTSHORNE—At Independence, January 11, 1888, by Hon. John A. Hannah, S. P. McNight and Miss Hartshorne, both of Bishop Creek.

Ben Lasky was up from Lone Pine on Thursday.

A copper smelter will soon be added to the reduction works at Reno.

Mr. James Crocker, of Big Pine, is in Kern county settling up affairs there.

Mr. Rockwell, traveling agent for Wells Fargo & Co., was in town this week.

Last week a temperature of fifty-two degrees below zero was reported from Montana.

Mr. Matlack is having lumber hauled from Black Rock for his new blacksmith shop.

Snow is two feet deep at Benton and everybody having a delightful time sleigh-riding.

Congressman Vandever has introduced a bill providing better postal facilities for California.

Miss Maymie Clark came down from Bishop Creek and attended the band concert and ball.

Stephen Decker, of Lone Pine, bought a handsome team of horses from W. Rowan a few days ago.

A new branch office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express has been opened at Alvord. Mrs. Hale is agent.

Last Sunday night it is said the thermometer fell to twenty-two degrees below zero at Belleville, Nevada.

The year is already two weeks old and the girls don't appear to have found out that it is leap year.

The *Enterprise* reported three feet of snow at Virginia City at the end of last week; weather very cold.

Felton and Morrow are working earnestly in Congress to protect the threatened industries of California.

The Crown Prince of Greece is to marry a daughter of the Prince of Wales. The young people are cousins.

Robert McMartin, a stockbroker well known in Virginia City, died of small-pox at San Francisco last week.

Mr. W. H. Russell came down from Benton on Wednesday and is now looking after mining interests here.

Rhine is piling up plows and other agricultural implements in front of his store. Spring farm work is at hand.

Mr. Vandever, our representative in Congress, is a member of the Committee on Weights and Measures and Coinage.

Mike Lisky has eight men at work in the Keynot mine; they are getting out ore and the mine is said to be looking very well.

Mr. William Charles is vigorously pushing work on mines recently bonded by him north of Bishop Station. The prospects are very encouraging.

The Los Angeles papers report a good rainfall and rapid growth of grain and grass. This will stimulate the market for horses in Los Angeles.

There is talk of a *compadero* dance at Lone Pine on Monday evening. The *compadero* is a Mexican institution and there is always lots of fun.

The pest house at Virginia City has been put in order in anticipation of a visitation of small-pox. The pestilence may be carried there from San Francisco at any moment.

Mr. Dearborn was brought in from the Keynot mine at the beginning of the week. He was taken sick at the mine and was brought home to be cared for; he is improving.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Everybody invited to attend these services.

At last report there were sixty cases of small-pox at Sierra City. The public schools at Loyalton and Sierra City are closed on account of the prevalence of the dread disease.

At Bridgeport on the morning of December 31st at half past seven the mercury registered 31° below zero. Compared with this the cold in Owens Valley was but an agreeable coolness.

It is reported that stock cattle can now be bought very cheap at Round Valley and about Bishop Creek. Thirteen and fourteen dollars per head is named as figures at which cattle are offered.

Dennis O'Keefe had his hand hurt in the Omega mine, at Cerro Gordo and came to town last Tuesday. He and Jack Dunphy have the mine leased. He will be unable to work for some time yet.

Mr. Frank Russell arrived at Independence last Wednesday from Yolo county. He is deeply interested in promoting irrigation here and will do all in his power to make the irrigation district a success.

The will of the late John Hughes has been admitted to probate. The executors of the will are John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter. By a codicil to the will made last August most of the property is left to Mrs. Hughes.

Last Thursday John Irwin got in eight cases of bottled cider and appolinaris water. Every bottle was frozen and many of them burst. The whole lot was a total loss but just who will be the loser is yet to be determined.

Two freight trains collided last week near Middleton, Canada. The trains met on a trestle eighty feet high and went crashing through, making a terrible wreck. The engineers of both trains, one of the firemen and several brakemen were killed.

Last week a man named Henry Atkinson was found dead on top of a hay stack in Mason Valley. He had climbed up on the stack and pulled a gun toward him by the muzzle. The usual result followed; it was discharged and killed him. Deceased was aged about 50 years.

### Back From England.

Mr. William Mitchell got back last Monday from a trip to England. He was gone eight months. During his stay in England he traveled much over the country and took care to observe closely. He says that American ideas of politics are spreading rapidly in England. The farmers, merchants and professional classes are pushing the landed gentry and the aristocracy out of the way in politics. He found that among these classes a very large majority are in favor of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Mitchell is well pleased to be back in Inyo county. He already owns a good band of cattle and will give all his time to cattle raising.

### Frozen To Death.

A well known character called "Spanish Joe" was found dead in his cabin at Virginia City last Friday. His body was found lying beside his bed on the floor. He lay flat on his stomach with his face in a large tin pan. In the pan lay a hatchet and a bruise on the face indicated that he had fallen against the tool with some force. The body was naked with the exception of a shirt. Deceased was addicted to strong drink and it is supposed that he fell out of bed while intoxicated. The bed showed signs of having been in it, the clothes having been turned town. It was supposed that he had been dead two days when found.

The White Hill representation returned to the mine on Wednesday.

Recent rains have made large washouts on roads leading to Los Angeles. Great delay to trains resulted and much inconvenience to travellers.

One of our most pressing needs is an addition to our stock of marriageable girls. The boys are now in a mood to get married but there are not enough girls here to go around.

The writing of the District Attorney has very much improved of late; he makes as neat letters with a type writing machine as anybody could make. Mr. Forbes' caligraph is of the most improved kind.

Fine brands of cigars, the best made; fine French and other candies; nuts and notions; "Our Taste" hams and imported bacon. Dry goods, clothing, etc. Go and see the stock at the store of L. WOOD.

Mr. S. P. McKnight, the County Surveyor, and Miss Hartshorne, of Bishop Creek, were married at Mairs' hotel, Independence, last Wednesday evening. Judge Hannah sentenced the couple and both met their doom with great fortitude.

Mr. C. S. Swan is now at work building a new dwelling house. The structure will stand upon the lot next to the INDEPENDENT office on the south. It will be a good sized dwelling; several applications have already been made to rent it when finished.

On Wednesday morning a large lot of provisions and other supplies were shipped from town by Key & Walter to the White Hill. The parties have been in town since Christmas. The have now returned to the mines and resumed work. McLane & Farrell have also returned.

Mr L. Wood has got a package of tea plant seeds that he will set out in the spring. The seeds were gathered in Yamashiro, Japan, for A. Schilling & Co., of San Francisco. The seeds are about the size of cranberries; they are brown colored and have a hard shell.

All the old settlers say this is the longest and coldest "cold snap" they have experienced in Owens Valley. The "cold wave" rolled down upon us on Wednesday a week ago. Ponds and brooks have since been frozen over. The days are bright and pleasant but the nights are very cold.

The officers of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Bishop Creek were installed last Thursday evening. From the Lodge at Independence the following members went up and assisted at the ceremonies: S. D. Thurston, Wells Barnes, E. Robinson, T. Crough, J. E. Shepherd and John Alexander.

The new blacksmith shop for W. F. Matlack is already well advanced. Charley McKay is putting up the building and is rushing work as rapidly as possible. Matlack expects to be ready for business in the new shop about the first of February. He has ordered a complete outfit of new tools from San Francisco.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of Turlock Irrigation District has not yet been published. The *Pioneer*, published within the District, says it don't care a cent whether the Wright bill is declared Constitutional or not as capital stands ready to undertake the construction of the canals in case of the failure of the District.

Nathan B. Sutton was hanged at Oakland last Friday. On September 15, 1886, he shot and killed Alexander Martin. Sutton was aged nearly 59 years and was a native of Warren county, New Jersey. On the scaffold he was calm and self possessed to a remarkable degree. When the drop fell the head of the man was nearly torn from his body.

We have just received from J. C. Groene & Co. their latest song, "Hungry at Somebody's Door," by Charles A. Davies. It is a beautiful song and will become as popular as his last song, "There's no one like Mother to me," which we noticed some months ago. Any one of the songs will be sent only eleven 2 c. stamps. Address J. C. Groene & Co., 30 and 46 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tommy smiles all over these days; Barnes has taken to fancy neckties; Keyes is taking extra care of his mustachos; Dick disdains a plain pipe and won't touch anything but a fragrant Havanna. Clinton, at Cerro Gordo, is said to be sporting patent leather boots and scarf-pins; it is even said that he sleeps with gloves on his hands. All this would seem to indicate that they appreciate the fact that it is leap year.

The City Council of Santa Rosa has instructed the City Attorney to draw up an Ordinance prohibiting dealers from selling cigarettes to boys under sixteen years of age, and also making it a penal offense for youths under that age to smoke them. This is all wrong; the cigarette should not be hindered from doing its good work; it is better for the world that the idiots who will smoke cigarettes should be killed in the greatest possible numbers.

The people of Independence turned out in goodly number to the concert given by the Bishop Creek band. The entertainment was well received, every one present being determined to make the occasion as pleasant as possible for the visitors. The night was one of the coldest of the season otherwise the attendance would have been larger. Mr. Uren, the leader of the band appears to be a very capable instructor and the boys have made good progress under him.

### A Mine Accident.

The Bodie *Miner* of last week says: "Jacob W. Kline, an old and well known Bodie miner, who has latterly been working in the south raise in the 300 level of the Standard Con. mine was instantly killed by a cave of rock from the roof and side of the raise. Archie Graham, who is a timberman in the Standard, had a set of timbers placed in the raise ready for stoping. On entering where the deceased was at work Archie discovered that the excavation was not quite wide enough to admit of the timbers being readily adjusted in place, and called Jacob's attention to the fact. 'Why,' replied Kline, 'I can widen this raise all you wish inside of five minutes;' and gathered up his pick and commenced using it vigorously. He was always noted as a hard worker when on shift. Mr. Graham was so near the unfortunate man as to have his hand measureably on his shoulder, and states that without a moment's warning a huge mass of rock fell and caught Jacob on the head, breaking his neck. The raise was sufficiently acute to permit the debris finding its way to the bottom of the incline. The falling mass at once extinguished the lights and the raise was left in utter darkness. Archie Graham was considerably bruised on a shoulder and thigh by the falling rock. His injuries, however, are nominal and he will be all right in a few days. By considerable hard work Mr. Graham managed to get the body of the deceased to the station level, whence it was brought to the surface and afterward conveyed to C. H. Kelly's undertaking rooms on Main street. The Great Register says the deceased was a native of Pennsylvania aged about forty-two years.

### A Prosperous Year.

During the year just ended there was not one sale of property in Inyo county by the Sheriff. There was not a death by violence or accident; there was not a case of burglary or robbery in the county within the year. In the Superior Court there was only one trial for crime of any kind and that ended in the discharge from custody of a man accused of shooting at another. In the Justice's Courts there were very few cases, either civil or criminal, and these were all of a trifling character. At Independence the most serious charge was about stewed chicken, or whether the chicken should be stewed or made into tomales. It is thought that the chicken was made into a tomale and that the Justice ate it. During the year a large part of the public land in Owens Valley was located and canals are now in construction for its reclamation. A good part of the land will be supplied with water in time for use the coming spring. At Independence more goods have been sold by merchants and hotels have done better business than in many previous years. Two new school houses have been built in the valley during the year. Altogether 1887 was a prosperous year for Inyo and bright with promise of future prosperity.

### New Postal Order.

Much bitter complaint is being made all over the country about the mail service. Recently the Postal Department issued an order that the postal clerks on trains will no longer be allowed to cancel stamps, and that all letters deposited with such clerks will be dropped at the next office—thus delaying them at least one day. The only persons who can be benefited by this order are the postmasters, who will get a percentage for cancelling stamps, while great inconvenience, and even serious loss to many may ensue from delayed correspondence.

### Wedding.

Last Tuesday evening there was a wedding at Benton Station. Mr. Nelson J. Buckland, of Dayton, Nevada, and Miss Eden L. Mitchell, daughter of the station agent at Benton, were united in marriage by the Rev. T. E. Sisson, of Independence. A large party attended the wedding, which was a very pleasant affair. The young couple have gone on a trip to San Francisco and on their return will make their home at Dayton.

### Stay With It

A party of miners in Colorado have lost a fortune by not holding on a little longer. In the hidden Treasure mine, Georgetown, Colorado, lessees threw up the contract when within seven feet of a vein assaying as follows: First assay 251 ounces silver, 1,185 ounces gold, $24,834 42; second assay, 34 ounces silver, 104 ounces gold, $2,182 66 cents; third class, being merely the country rock, 11 ounces silver, 9 ounces gold, $196 70.

Glanders is prevalent among horses in Mason Valley, Nevada. The Dayton *Times* says that T. B. Smith has lost thirteen head.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, strongly favors the confirmation of Lamar as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The opposition to the appointment rests upon the fact that Lamar was a rebel. Since the close of the war Mr. Lamar has given abundant proof of his loyalty to the government and and constitution. If error cannot be atoned for by the most sincere repentance then only one who ever bore the human form could enter heaven. If Mr. Lamar has the necessary knowledge of law to qualify him for the Supreme bench he should be confirmed; no one, not even his bitterest opponent will deny that his decisions will be just and according to the law as he understands it. There need be quite as little doubt that he would attempt to nullify any part of the constitution as it now stands.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN R. HUGHES, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John R. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the law office of John W. P. Laird, at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.


MISCELLANEOUS.

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Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st, 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Morton, Alexander D. Gilbert, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M. PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1887.

### NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.


DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
*H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*
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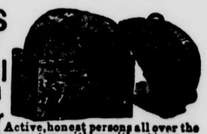
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JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $1000."
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## THE OPIUM HABIT.

### The Most Abject of Slaveries—Is There Any Emancipator?

The New York papers lately published a very pathetic story about a very popular emotional actress. It was to the effect that she had become a confirmed victim of the opium habit, involving an almost total loss of physical and mental powers, and actual destitution.

The story was at once denied by her friends, who say she has suffered simply from nervous prostration, is in no need of pecuniary aid, and is on the way to speedy recovery.

Opium victims are usually hopeless, helpless slaves, mind weakened, lacking energy for any effort toward recovery, rapidly dritting into imbecility and untimely graves.

A peculiar feature is that victims craftily conceal it from their nearest friends. A young lady at school near Philadelphia was recently found to be secretly addicted to it, keeping her "medicine" in a school-room inkstand, and injecting the fluid into her arm with a stylographic pen!

In the Chicago *Farm Field and Stockman*, September 24, 1887, is this letter signed S. T. O., from Barstow, Ky.: "I missed the paper that had my letter in, so I did not know that you made the request to know what it was I used to break up the morphine habit, until I got a letter from a gentleman asking information. I should have answered sooner. It was Warner's safe cure. I should have given it when I wrote the letter, but it looked too much like an advertisement."

This voluntary statement goes to confirm the claim made by the proprietors of Warner's safe cure, that it is the only remedy in the world which has any decided power over diseases of the kidneys and liver, and that this terrible habit cannot be cured until these organs have first been restored to full health, because they are the ones chiefly affected by this drug.

Editor Wm. A. Bode, of Alton, Ill., was completely cured of the opium habit, acquired by long use in a painful malady, with Warner's safe cure. It cannot be cured at all if the kidneys and liver are diseased.

It is not claimed that there is anything in Warner's safe cure *alone* which will do away with the habit, except that it puts the kidneys and liver in a healthy condition, giving the whole system that strength and tone without which any attempt to throw off the habit, would be vain.

It is because physicians have discovered that no other remedy is so beneficial in restoring health to the liver, kidneys and general system as the one stated that it has come into general use in connection with the special remedies for the cure of the dreadful opium habit.

One of the worst features of the opium habit is the deadening of mental and moral sensibilities in proportion as it weakens the physical system and the will power.

### Time for Action.

Domestic—Please, mam, your pug dog got under the street car and got killed.

Young Wife—Indeed?

"Yes, mam; an' the new girl has ruined your best dress a littin' it fall into the grease kettle."

"How careless!"

"And thieves has got in an' run off with your diamonds."

"We must keep the front door locked in future."

"An' please, mam, a man says your husband's fine property down town is burning."

"Hark! What's that?"

"I didn't hear anything."

"My gracious! The baby's crying; run to him, quick."—Omaha World.

### Easily Managed.

Agent (showing a Harlem flat)—And this, madam, is the servants' room.

Madam (dubiously)—Rather small for my girl. She's 5 feet 10.

Agent—Oh, there will be no trouble about that, madam, I assure you. The family who last occupied the flat employed a girl 6 feet tall.

Madam—How did she manage it?

Agent—She let her feet hang out in the hall.—The Epoch.

### Popular Song.

"But the letter that he longed for never came."—Life.

### Righteously Indignant.

Young Jinks—Why are you not at work?

Young Blinks—My employer discharged me this morning; but that isn't the worst of it.

"Eh?"

"He actually kicked me out of the place—kicked me out, sir."

"Well, what are you going to do?"

"I shall send in my resignation at once."—Omaha World.

### The Czar Spoke English.

The late Maj. Mordecai, of North Carolina, met the czar of Russia once, and in the course of the conversation, which was carried on in French, addressed him as "Monsieur." Turning to Gen. McClellan, the major said: "D—n the fellow, I called him mister." The czar, with a smile, remarked: "Let us talk English, we can get along better." The North Carolinian didn't cuss the czar any more during that interview.—Atlanta Constitution.

### A Distressing Predicament.

Conductor (after the accident)—Well, sir, we have at last found your valet, but, sad to say, he's cut in two.

English Tourist—Aw, vewy distressing! Sorry to trouble you, dontcherknow, but I've never traveled in this country before; would you see in which half is the key of my trunk.—Life.

### A Lost Lesson in Etiquette.

Miss Struckoyle (in a whisper)—Don't place your napkin under your chin, papa.

Pater Struckoyle (in a growl)—Good Lord child! You don't expect me to eat soup with the back of my neck, do you?—The Judge.

## THE POLICE RIDDEN GERMANS.

### Everything in a Teutonic City Is Kept Strictly Under Police Supervision.

At the time when the universal cry in England is for more laws, more legislation, fresh restrictions in every direction, it is well to turn one's eyes to a country where a paternal government hedges round its submissive subjects with every possible safeguard, and decide whether, on the whole, people are better off there than they are with us. Germany under the Bismarckian system offers a good field for study; it matters little whether we go to Prussia or to one of the minor kingdoms, for the chancellor's iron hand is to be felt on every side. The first point that will strike an Englishman on taking up his residence in a German town—let us say in Munich, which in all respects is a fair type of the sleepy, beer drinking, easy going Teutonic city—is that the word "polizei" meets him at every turn. Whatever he may wish to know, if it is only the address of a friend, he must apply to the police; whatever he may wish to do and cannot he is told is "polizeilich verboten" (forbidden by the police).

The ordinary law abiding Englishman, when at home, has no reason for coming in contact with the police from one year to another, and probably lives in sublime ignorance of the whereabouts of the nearest police station. Not so in Germany. Within three days of his arrival he is expected to call at the police offices and fill up a form stating his name, age, profession and religion, whether he is married, single or divorced, the object of his visit and how long he means to remain. Nor is it only foreigners who are treated in this inquisitorial manner. Every person who changes his place of residence must give immediate notice thereof to the authorities; every servant girl who goes to a new situation must notify the fact to the police, and allow her service book—also a compulsory institution—to be supervised. Every dog must be taken to the police station, medically examined, its address entered, and be provided with a metal label to be worn on the collar. It is "polizeilich verboten" to have music in your house after 10 o'clock without the consent of all the other tenants; to take a lighted candle in your own loft; to put flower pots on your own window sill; to sell strong beer after holiday. Every chimney must be swept by order of the government once a month (the sweep usually arriving for the operation in the middle of the afternoon) and periodic visits are paid by officials into every room to see that the careless householder does not stand his own furniture too close to the stove, thereby running the risk of a possible fire.

The whole drainage system, wretched and unsanitary as it is, is under the supervision of the police. Needless to say that the hours for opening and closing shops and restaurants are all fixed by law, and, by a peculiar stroke of one sided tyranny, the tram cars are not allowed to run after 9 p. m., as they would otherwise interfere with the cab monopoly. The infraction of any of these rules is punished by strictly enforced fines, nor must it be imagined that the officials facilitate conformance to the law. Everything is left to the initiative of the citizen, and the regulations as to the days, hours and place of registration, etc., are so numerous, and so constantly changed, that the inexperienced foreigner may frequently make several weary journeys before red tapeism declares itself satisfied.

It is not for a moment disputed that the majority of the regulations are distinctly beneficial to the general community. It is far better to insist on properly fixed flower boxes than that the unsuspecting pedestrian should receive a flower pot on his head. It is most reassuring to lodging house keepers that they cannot unwittingly receive a notorious scoundrel without the police immediately warning them of the fact. It is quite true, moreover, that the dog regulations have been absolutely effectual in stamping out hydrophobia. Prince Bismarck is a judicious despot, and in the eyes of those who look merely to immediate results a most beneficent ruler.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Diet Treatment of Obesity.

M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, one of the most eminent of living French physicians, prescribes the following dietary for the reduction of obesity: "Breakfast at 8 o'clock—Two ounces of cold meat, an ounce of bread, eight ounces of weak tea without sugar. Luncheon at noon—Two ounces of bread, four ounces of meat or stew or two eggs, four ounces of fresh vegetables, half an ounce of cheese, fruit ad libitum. Dinner at 7 o'clock—No soup, two ounces of bread, four ounces of meat or stew, four ounces of fresh vegetables, salad, half an ounce of cheese, fruit ad libitum. In conjunction with this course purgatives should be taken rather frequently, either mineral waters, pills or powders, and the subject should take exercise in proportion to his strength and employ massage."—Chicago News.

### The Song of Birds.

To a certain extent we may take the sounds uttered by birds and animals as an index to their emotional condition. If you hear a man humming an air as he walks along, you conclude either that he is a lunatic or that he is happy. Spontaneous song, whether of birds, animals or man, is possible only when the singer is cheerful. A pianist may of deliberate purpose play a set piece, but he will never successfully improvise when he is miserable. The song of our hedge warblers, though it of course contains inherited elements, is essentially an improvisation; it is by no means necessary to their existence or their perpetuation. Developed at first as an adjunct to sexual selection, it has been extended as the highest exponent of pleasure of all kinds. It begins each year in the breeding season, but it is by no means confined to that season.—Nineteenth Century.

### House Decorating Business.

A young New Orleans woman is preparing to go into the house decorating business, and this fall will offer her services for graining woodwork, for wall and ceiling painting, and for decorating fireplaces. This artist recently painted a wistaria vine in full blossom around the frame of a bedroom door. The vine sprang from the molding of the wall and clambered up the jamb, showing delicate tendrils and clusters of bloom on both woodwork and wall.—New Orleans Picayune.

### A Very Rare Shell.

A very rare shell, the Conus gloria maris, was recently found in a house in Cebu, Philippine Islands, by Mr. Mollendorf, German consul at Manila. Its home is in deep water, and only a severe typhoon drives it on shore. It is said that there are only two similar specimens in existence—one in the Royal museum in London and the other in Paris. The new specimen goes to the Berlin museum.—Harper's Bazar.

### Tribulations of an Understudy.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor young understudy."

The speaker was a pretty little lady beyond the early caramel age, but not yet graduated from the chewing gum habit. A coquettish hat, surmounted by a combination of silk and feathers that pierced the innocent atmosphere a foot or more above her head, set off her smooth features and sub rosa chin to advantage. A tight fitting suit gave her a jaunty air, and, taken all in all, she was just such an attractive miss as a man would be willing to stop and talk to, all unmindful of the fact that his wife was keeping supper and temper warm for him at home.

"Yes," she continued, "I am an understudy for a 'star' of the one night stand variety, and if you think the position a bed of roses just conclude that you are mistaken without any unnecessary delay. In the first place one can build up no reputation. She plays under the name of the star, and, stopping but one night in a town, no one is the wiser. The printing is all done early in the season, and when those in the audience observe that the distinguished actress, Miss So-So, is to play "Cora" or "Camille," how are they to know it really is Miss So-So who appears on the stage? They can't do it, you know. Well, I was obliged to play for our 'star' five or six straight weeks last winter on account of sickness that kept her away from the company, and not a single auditor ever knew the difference. The newspapers gave me splendid notices in the name of the absent actress, though if they had known that I was an understudy, it is probable that they would have treated me with toplofty scorn. That shows how much real appreciation there is for art on its own merits. I have reason to believe that my work was fully as good as that of the star herself, and yet here I am at the end of the season without a particle of reputation, while all that I have suffered in mind, body and estate would fill a book. Now you know something about the tribulations of an understudy, enough, I hope, to warrant you in dropping an occasional journalistic tear in our behalf."—Chicago Herald.

### Boating with Garfield.

A grizzled, weary looking toiler of the towpath sat in Superintendent McKenna's office the other afternoon. He had just come down from the west, and found himself compelled temporarily to give up work on account of a sore foot, which left him almost unable to walk. To a reporter he told how, when he was a boy of 10 and the lamented James A. Garfield was a youth of 15, they plodded side by side along the Wabash canal and slept in the same bunk, both being employed on the boat Reaper Williard.

The boatman's name is George McAuley. He told how studiously young Garfield was even at that early day, and how, even when seated astride of a horse, he always was poring over a book. He was a general favorite all along the canal, said McAuley, as he was invariably courteous and never used a coarse or an unkind word to any one. He was paid $15 a month, which was considered large wages in those days. For two summers he followed the canal, and McAuley saw him no more until the war broke out and he joined the army, when one day, as he was doing picket duty, Garfield, who was then wearing a general's uniform, approached him and recognized in him the companion of his humble days. Soon after McAuley was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, and after his release took up his old life on the canal. He never saw Garfield again.—Albany Express.

### Fish as a Brain Food.

Fish as brain food has so long been an established and renovated theory that Professor Atwater, who seems to wholly shatter the cherished belief in his disquisition upon the subject in The Century, will probably be regarded as a ruthless iconoclast. Concluding his demonstration of the conclusion drawn, he says that even if fish were richer in phosphorus than meats or other food materials, this would not establish its superiority for the nutrition of the brain or the production of intellectual energy. But there is no proof of any especial abundance of phosphorus in fish. On the contrary, an extended series of analyses in this laboratory have revealed proportions of phosphorus in the flesh of our ordinary food, fishes differing in no important degree from those which have been found to occur in the flesh of the other animals used for the food of man.

Continuing he adds that "studies of the constitution of the flesh of fish in this laboratory, referred to above, as well as similar investigations elsewhere, show that, so far as the nutritive qualities are concerned, the only considerable difference between fish and ordinary meats is in the proportion of oily and fatty matters and water. The flesh of the fish has water where meats have fat."—New York Market Journal.

### The Lobster's Claw.

When the lobster was given to me he was without his left big claw, which had, I suppose, been accidentally wrenched off by his original captor. The stump very quickly healed up, a hard calcareous seal incrusting the end of the joint. To my astonishment, when the lobster worked himself out of his old shell he appeared with a rudimentary left claw which had evidently formed behind the shield. This claw grew even more rapidly than the rest of the body; and by the time the new shell was hard, the new claw, though still disproportionate, was of very serviceable dimensions. I do not believe that the loss of a claw is a matter of much more moment to a lobster than it is to a crab. Sometimes, indeed, both lobsters and crabs appear to dismember themselves voluntarily. I have known a lobster to get one of his paws hopelessly wedged in between the withes of a lobster pot and leave it there in the most nonchalant manner imaginable.—St. James' Gazette.

### In High Organ Lofts.

I am at a loss to know why choir galleries are built above the audience seats. Two reasons I should think would operate to make the reverse true. The air is worse the nearer you get to the ceiling, and sound goes up rather than down. Especially do I wonder at it in Catholic churches, where the singing is such a prominent feature. Why all churches want to have their singers get the bad air is something I cannot understand. It is really painful to sit in the high organ lofts in the hot, breathed air sent up by the audience, and when it comes to singing, why it is like trying to lift yourself by your bootstraps—you've nothing to work on. I am surprised that the singers do not take a more active interest in this matter and agitate for a reform.—"Musician" in Globe-Democrat.

The south is drawing largely from northern capital. It is said over $160,000,000 of capital has gone south within the last year.

## Rich Tunisian Jewesses.

The opening of the Suez Canal has made its mark on Malta. It being a great port of entry as well as a coaling station, foreigners from all parts of the East make it a rendezvous. Of a fine evening can be seen Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Persians, East Indian nabobs, and many other nationalities. The most picturesque costumes were those of some Tunisian women (Jewesses), dressed in a fabric of fine striped silk of various colors, bound from the ankles—each leg separate to the waist; then a sort of vest, with sleeves of the same material. In place of a bonnet, a species of skull-cap was worn. They had fled from Tunis, as they were immensely wealthy, and attempts had been made to carry some of them off into captivity for the sake of a big ransom. Some time after their arrival many of those ladies assumed the European dress, and they were really a nice looking class of women, who would make many a Saratoga belle blush with envy. The males, as a class, were a fine, noble-looking lot of men—who wore the Turkish dress, including the fez.—*Malta Letter.*

—"Why, Georgy," said a girl to her little brother, "I've just heard that you were whipped at school last week. I had no idea of it till I was told it a few minutes ago." "Hadn't you?" responded Georgy; and then he added, with a tone and air of pride: "Wh-, I knew it at the time."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

### A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition of 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Aunt Minerva (to fashionable niece)—Do you expect to do anything in the direction of charity this winter, Clara? Miss Clara (brightly)—Oh, yes, aunty, I am already planning my costume for the Charity Ball.

### "BLOOD WILL TELL."

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of the skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it, and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

Thanksgiving proclamations, both of Governors and President, lacked in one thing. Not one of them contained directions for preparing turkey for the Thanksgiving table.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A proud father in Duquesne, Penn., has named his first boy Thomas Benton Schnatterly Boyle Cleveland Genius of Liberty Flemming.

For Throat Troubles and Coughs, use *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* They possess real merit.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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### HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PAIN, M. D., Alabama.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be learning to ride the bicycle. If the story is true he will soon be the Crippled Man of Europe.

### EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-CHAMPION.

Athletes and men who take ordinary outdoor exercise, such as walking, running, bicycle riding, jumping, swimming, tennis, etc., are often the subjects of acute troubles. The experience of an ex-champion walker will be of interest to all who are afflicted. Read the following letter:

NO. 324 EAST 19TH ST., NEW YORK, April 2, 1886.

Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasters having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for over 20 years, and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to Allcock's Porous Plasters. HARRY BROOKS.

The following obituary is found in a Boston newspaper: "L. C. Chase, the former owner of Hopeful, 2:14¾, is dead."

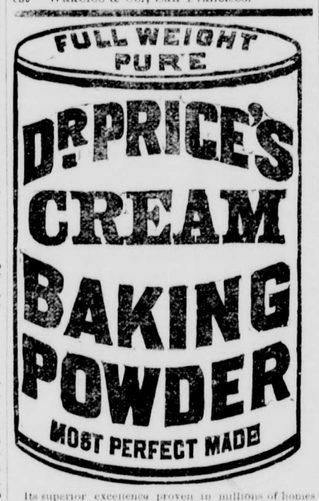
"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away!"

But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

President Grevy is in a position to sympathize with the man who wanted to be saved from his relatives.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.


Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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CREAM BALM IS SURE TO CURE Cold in Head QUICKLY.

CATARRH

EASY to USE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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The Class.—Fifty million population. Pain for the first time to one in every ten. Five million need relief. How? Promptly, permanently. Certainty of cure at reasonable cost. How to find out? On reputation, through experiment, by proof.

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The Efficacy.—1. Its effects are prompt. 2. Its relief is sure. 3. Its cures are permanent. 4. It cures chronic cases of as long standing as 40 years. 5. Its cures are without relapse, without return of pain. 6. It cures in all cases used according to directions. 7. In every bottle there's a cure, in every application a relief.

The Proof.—1. The testimony cannot be disputed. 2. It has been renewed after lapse of years. 3. No return of pain in years. 4. It has cured in all ages and conditions. 5. It has cured all forms of suffering. 6. It has cured all stages of painful ailments. 7. It has cured cases considered hopeless. 8. It has caused crutches and canes to be thrown away. 9. Its best cures are chronic cases.

The Price.—1. The best always first and cheapest. 2. The best is the promptest, safest, surest, most permanent. 3. The benefits derived are beyond price. 4. Examples show that no competition can show like results. 5. It is the best.

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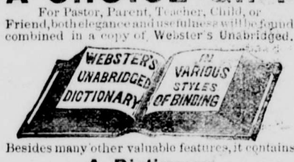


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SATURDAY..... JANUARY 21, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## STORIES ABOUT MEN.

**Bits of Human Nature Taken From Greatness.**

Among the remarks addressed by the famous Justice Duffy, of New York, recently to prisoners before him and to persons asking the release of prisoners, The Sun recalls these:

To a boy—You are an incorrigible boy, you villain, you swashbuckler, you bandit, you bravo. I shall have to send you up for seventeen years. Officer, put him in a cell with rats, big muskrats. Give him bread and water for six years. How old will he be when he comes out?

(Aside)—Let him go in an hour.

To an intoxicated woman—You say you are married. You are married to whisky. Six months.

To a fighter—You are a ranger. You knock down and drag out people. Your face gives you away. I give you ten days. If you come here again I will give you ten years.

To a rounder—You are an Irish bum. You have not washed yourself in two years.

To the audience—Any of you women out there who have pots and pans and children to take care of had better go home. I am tired of looking at you out there. Go home.

**A Witty German Journalist.**

Moritz Gotlieb Saphir, a Jewish journalist, is regarded as the foremost wit and humorist of the German speaking people. Many examples are cited of his readiness in retort.

While living at Munich he incurred the displeasure of King Ludwig by criticising the royal author's party. An opportunity subsequently offered for expelling the offending journalist from the Bavarian capital, and he was ordered to leave within four and twenty hours. The court chamberlain, commissioned by the king, waited on him and asked if he could manage to get away in so short a time. "Yes," replied the unabashed journalist, "and if my own legs can't take me quick enough I'll borrow some of the superfluous feet in her majesty's last volume of verse."

When introduced for the first time to the prompter of the Leipsiger Stadt theater, a pompous personage too much in evidence at times, Saphir remarked: "I heard a good deal of you, Herr A——"—the prompter bowed his acknowledgments of the expected compliment, while the wit added—"in the course of a performance last evening."

Driving out in the suburbs of Vienna one day, his coachman, a peppery miethkutscher, got into an altercation with a rival Jehu. Words soon led to oaths, and oaths to blows, and the pair set to in good earnest to decide which was the better man. Popping his head out of the fiacre window, Saphir mildly implored the pair to oblige him and drub each other as quickly as they could, for he had "engaged the carriage by the hour."

A young couple, newly engaged, were favored with a letter of introduction to him, which they duly presented. Now, the gentleman was notorious for his effeminate habits and ways, and his appearance at once struck the eye of the observant journalist, who had heard about him. He said nothing, received the pair with empressement, insisted upon their being seated in his most comfortable easy chairs, assured them how pleased he was to hear of their engagement, and wound up with: "Now, pray, you must, you really must, tell me which of you is the bride."

He once described a theatre as being so full that people were obliged to laugh perpendicularly, there was no room to do so horizontally. Of a dull townlet he visited, he remarked it was so quiet that but for an occasional death there would really be no life in the place.—New York Sun.

**It Pleased a Man From St. Louis.**

Since Mashall Field moved into his great new store Market street has in some respects degenerated. It is a fact that there are a few tufts of grass growing in front of the big red building in which two fortunes have been made. Perhaps these are the only grass blades to be found in the streets of Chicago. They are growing, too, directly under the window at which the Western merchant prince used to sit and watch his many wagons and trucks driving hither and yon. To the patriotic Chicagoan this sign of the decadence of a once busy district is not pleasant. Not so, however, with a St. Louis man who came to Chicago several weeks ago. He knew no one in the city, and his heart yearned for the quiet of his native town. While wandering nimlessly about the city the other day, he happened to pass the little tuft of grass which crept up between the stones on Market street. He stopped, gazed at it attentively, and then sat down upon an empty dry goods box, while a smile illumined his face.

"Colonel," said he to a man who was washing one of the windows in the big warehouse, "that tuft of grass is like an oasis in the desert. It reminds me of St. Louis, and I want to sit here and look at it. It's the most homelike thing I've seen since I've been in Chicago."—Chicago Herald.

**Citizen Train's Omaha Hotel.**

I was stopping at the Herndon house, now the Union Pacific headquarters. With me, as guests, were James Brooks and a dozen congressmen. We went down to breakfast, and during that early meal a window pane was broken, and one of those wild, bleak, bitter Nebraska winds whistled through the hirsute appendages—this expression was not in vogue in those days—of the guests. The proprietor never made any effort to fix the defective window. It was genius on my part—a brilliant idea, I thought—when I called to an Ethiopian to brace himself up against the hole and stop the breeze. I didn't fancy such a hotel and immediately went out and purchased the ground where the Cozzens house now stands. I also went to a contractor and asked him if he ever erected a building larger than a chicken coop. I had him construct the hotel in sixty days. I afterward rented it to Cozzens, of New York, who took the management of it and paid me a rental of $10,000 a year for it.—Interview in Omaha World.

**A Russian Prince's Practical Joke.**

Rosa Bonheur, the artist, was one evening placed at dinner next to the Grand Duke Michael, cousin of the present Czar. The two got on very well, and even ate a vielliebchen together after dinner. Owing to the pressure of business the Russian visitor forgot the joke and lost the bet. On asking Mme. Bonheur what he might offer her as a forfeit, she said jestingly, "Any pretty little animal I might use as a model." For some time after the grand duke went away nothing was heard of him, and the artist had forgotton the affair, when only a few days ago the forfeit arrived in the shape of three gigantic white bears.—Pall Mall Gazette.

**A Good Story About Lincoln.**

President Lincoln said once that the best story he ever read in the papers of himself was this: Two Quakeresses were traveling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man," "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied, conclusively.—Boston Budget.

## BAHAMA TREASURES.

**Interesting Experiences of a Scientific Party from Pennsylvania.**

The little party of biologists sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to make investigations and researches have returned with abundance of glory and several boxes, tubs and tanks full of curious specimens. The primary purpose of the jaunt was to give the party an opportunity to determine upon the Bahamas as the site of a biological marine station that the university desires to establish and hopes to have in existence within three years. It already has a considerable fund for that purpose.

The residence of the party during their stay was at a comfortable house three miles from Nassau, almost on the water's edge. They lived in community, each member taking charge of the men in turn. The cost was extremely modest. The men went to work at once, taking advantage of such assistance as the people roundabout could afford. A young boatman and diver named Brown was found to be of great use, having already served three distinguished naturalists—Prof. Gardner, who was sent out by the English Government; Prof. Welden, of Cambridge, and Prof. Brooks, of John Hopkins.

All the party were good swimmers, and soon learned to do their own diving. Each provided himself with a crowbar and a water box, a small box with a plate-glass bottom. The glass, quieting the ripples on the surface of the sea, enabled them to see far down into the depths, many times to the very bottom. When any one saw a bit of rock-bearing coral, anemones, sponges, or other objects that he wished to secure he tossed the glass aside, dived down, and pried the desired specimen loose with the crowbar and carried it up under his arm. Practice enabled them to stay a long time under water. Mr. Marshall frequently remained two minutes submerged. Dr. Dolleys says that any man can remain under water a considerable time if he will only simply make up his mind to do so. There is an intense feeling of oppression at first, but Dr. Dolley says that it is simply nervousness, and soon passes away.

Several medicinal plants were secured and experiments will be made as to their therapeutic value. Among them is a curious bean that animals are very fond of eating. At first the animals grow fat and sleek. But in about two weeks their tails and manes drop off; in another week their hoofs and horns, if they have horns, go. Then they grow weaker and weaker and finally die of fatty degeneration. But even to the end they eat the beans with infinite relish. There are other plants in the collection that are used by the natives in the treatment of rheumatism and dysentery with apparent success. The doctors are "bushmen," who have learned the medicinal qualities of herbs and roots and trees by tradition. Governor Blake, for the party, sailed to the island of Alaco one day and settled the question as to whether flamingos sit in or stand over their nests, a question about which naturalists have been in dispute these many years. Dr. Dolley says Governor Blake reported that flamingos sit in their nests like other birds. The party went swimming at night in a wonderful phosphorescent lake. At every stroke the swimmers created waves of fire, and when they climbed out upon their boat their bodies seemed covered with myriads of flaming sparks. The "sparks," of course, were myriads of copepods, the little glowing creatures that give the appearance of fire to the surface of the lake.

Some skulls of the Luycayans, the original inhabitants of the islands, who were exterminated within thirty years after their discovery by Columbus, were found in a cave.—*Philadelphia Times.*

**Royal Recreation.**

King Otto of Bavaria, whose mental condition is really pitiable, has now taken to peeling potatoes for a pastime. At last accounts he claimed to have a contract to peel all the potatoes used in the Munich hotels. It is so rare that a monarch takes a whim in the direction of useful labor that we are constrained at this moment to regard Otto as the most useful divine-right potentate in Europe. When the Czar of Russia takes to sawing wood and the Emperor of Austria learns the shoemaking trade we shall hold that the European end of civilization is moving upward in the scale.—*N. Y. World.*

**A Gentle Hint.**

Omaha Husband—The theatre will be half over before we get started.

Young Wife—Well, I can't get these gloves buttoned.

"Don't see why you should be slow and awkward about a common thing like that."

"I never had a chance to practice before."

"Nonsense. Never had a chance to practice?"

"No, there were always plenty of young men around to do that for me, you know, dear."—Omaha World.

**A Negro Uprising in Pittsburg.**

"There was a negro uprising on Wylie street this morning," remarked the judge.

"Was there?" asked the major.

"Yes, at least I suppose there was, for as I came down I heard a colored woman scream: 'Yo thar, George Washington Snow, ef you don't git right up yo won't git no breffus.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Not Governed by the Same Rules.**

House Owner—How many children have you, madam?

House Hunter—Five.

House Owner—That alters the case. I can't let you have the house.

House Hunter—You are more particular and exclusive, sir, than the kingdom of heaven.

House Owner—Possibly, madam, possibly. This house fronts on Prairie avenue. Good night.—Chicago Tribune.

## SORGHUM FOR FOOD.

**A Kansas Farmer's Gratifying Experience With This Crop.**

To raise a successful crop of sorghum prepare good ground as you would for a good crop of corn; if your soil is fertile it will produce more, if thin less. Before sowing test your seed that you may know what proportion of it will grow. On strong soil sow at least a bushel of clean seed per acre; if the soil is poor three pecks of seed will be sufficient. You may sow your sorghum seed broad-cast or drill it in as you choose. It should be covered about the depth of wheat, and in this climate sown from the 1st to the 20th of May, or immediately after corn planting. The amber cane, on account of its early maturity, is perhaps preferable. Having sown good seed the crop will soon appear occupying all the ground and smothering out the weeds. After the crop has got a foot high so as to shade the ground it will mature without further rain. When the head begins to show here and there, over the field, it should be cut either with an ordinary mowing machine, or with a harvester, leaving it, in case the weather is dry, in piles or binding it in small bundles. If the crop is cut by an ordinary mowing machine it will be ready to rake into winrows in four to six days, varying in proportion to the rankness of the crop. On good soil the crop should grow from five to seven feet. After standing in the winrows four or five days it will probably be ready to place in your barn, or stack as you choose. Should your sorghum get wet while cutting it does not hurt it much, but it should be dry when put into stack or mow, otherwise it will mold. If you have followed the above directions in sowing, cutting and curing your crop you will find that you have from five to eight tons per acre of most excellent and nutritious food acceptable to any and all heifers or animals, especially adapted to promote an abundant flow of sweet milk from our dairy cows, and with a little middlings or Indian meal added will keep them in excellent health. Some three years ago last November I put in stable twelve head of "strippers," directing my man to feed them what rough food they would eat, and in addition to give each cow about one quart of corn-meal and three quarts of wheat bran morning and evening. This he did, but as my sorghum fodder was covered by several tons of prairie hay, he had to first feed that to them. Notwithstanding this hay was bright and sweet these cows fell off in their milk very much, but when reaching the sorghum they commenced to gain again, and many of them continued a free flow of milk up to near calving time. Since then a similar experience has been repeated nearly every winter. The seed of sorghum, though nutritious, will dry up milk cows if fed to them, and for this reason and also because the stalk, if permitted to mature, becomes tough and woody, the crop should always be cut before the seed has formed. In this latitude two crops of sorghum can be secured every season, the second crop not yielding quite as much but in quality quite as good as the first, or if you prefer, you may secure two months or more of good late pasture before frost in place of the second crop. In either case this crop is very profitable to the stockman. In conclusion I desire to say that my sorghum crop has always been reliable, notwithstanding heat, drought and insects, giving me uniformly good crops even on fresh broken sod. Try it yourself and be convinced.—*H. A. Ensign, in Dairy World.*

## THE PEANUT TRADE.

**How the Nuts Are Prepared and Assorted for the Market.**

In Virginia they are called peanuts; in North Carolina, ground peas; in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, pinders; in Alabama, groundnuts, and in Tennessee, goobers.

The preparation of peanuts for the market is an interesting operation. They are first put into an immense cylinder, from which they enter the brushes, where each nut receives fifteen or sixteen feet of brushing before it becomes free. After this cleansing process the nut drops on an endless belt, which revolves very slowly. On each side of the belt is a row of girls, whose duty it is to separate the poor nuts from the good ones. Those of the nuts that pass go on to the next room, where more girls await their arrival and put them in bags, which, when filled, are sewed up and properly branded. These are the "No. 1" peanuts. The poorer nuts, which are separated by the girls at the endless belt, are all picked over again; the best are singled out and branded, after being put in the sack, as "ships." The "ships" are not so large nor so fine in appearance as the No. 1's, but are just as good for eating. The third grade of nuts is known as "eagles," and the cullings that are left from the eagles are bagged and sent to a building where the little meat that is in them is extracted by means of a patent sheller.

This "meat"—for by this name it is known to the dealers—is put up, clean and nice, in two hundred-pound bags, and shipped for the use of confectioners and manufacturers of peanut candy. There is also an oil made from some of the nuts, and in this specialty a large trade is done by wholesale druggists. Of the peanut nothing is wasted, for even the shells are made useful, being put in immense sacks and sold to liverymen for horse-bedding. And a very comfortable, healthy bed they make.—*Golden Days.*

—The Somerville (Mass.) *Journal* says the trouble with a great many editors is that they don't think one-half as much as they write.

## DEACON BURDETTE.

**His Talk Out of Church on Current Topics.**

DELIVER US FROM RICHES.

"Great possessions may bring great misfortunes." The wise man is sometimes correct. Only six months ago a man in Ohio was left a fortune of $700,000 by the death of his father. And already his brothers, sisters and cousins have gone into court and proved that the man's father had three wives at one time, that he died head and ears in debt to all his relatives, that his fortune was dishonestly obtained and that he was a defaulter to the government, that he had been violently insane at several periods of his life and was in a condition of hopeless imbecility at the time he made this will, that the man forged this will any how, and that he was not able to take care of such a property in any case, being himself little better than an idiot. He has still a little of the money left, but he leaves it out on the doorstep every night, in the hope that somebody will come along and steal it.

THE WEAK POINT IN THE EVIDENCE.

"At five minutes of 11 o'clock, on the 11th of June, I shall drop dead," said Charles Kirtland, of Piqua, Ohio, eleven years ago. And at five minutes to 11 o'clock on the morning of June 11, 1887, a baker's wagon ran over Charles and broke his leg. "Drop bread," was what Charles meant to say when he struck out in the prophecy business.

HEAVEN LOVES THE HEATHEN.

Favored above all lands are the Isles of Sandwich. In their recent war of the rebellion the entire army only numbered 147 men, so if every soldier under arms, and the sutler in the tent, writes a magazine history of the war, the series of war articles can only run twelve years and four months. And yet some people believe in a second probation for the heathen. Not much; they seem to get their heaven here.

A BEAUTIFUL HEATHEN CUSTOM.

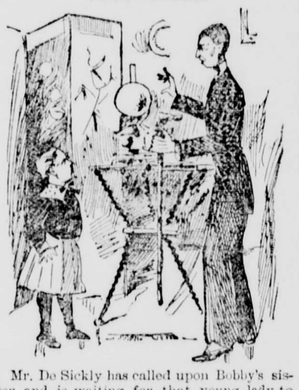
When a Chinaman earnestly presses a visitor to stay to dinner, the visitor is then aware that he is not wanted, and straightway he goes home. In America the invitation to remain to dinner, however cordially phrased, often means just what it does among the lying heathen, but what puzzles the Christian is to know just when it means "stay" and when it means "go." In some respects the heathen hold away over us.

THE TRAMP.

Slow paced, with listless step he moved along,
To where the woodbine mantled all the door,
And tossed its restless shadows on the floor;
His idle breath, escaping in a song,
Bore scents of Old Tom Juniper along;
Upon both feet he limped, as travel sore.
For alms he asked; ate them and asked for more;
And lingered yet, the banquet to prolong,
While I felt envy of his lone and brawn,
And his glad life, so free from toil or care;
And did not know, till after he was gone,
That he had taken with him my best pair
Of summer clothes, and other things, to pawn,
And drifted idly off—we knew not where.

Ah, would that I, like him, might come and go,
As birds and winds and shadows go and come,
Careless of all things sad or burdensome;
Living as idly as fair lilies grow
Beside the dreamy river's slumbrous flow;
At morn, awakened by the hollow drum
Of partridge in the thicket; by the hum
Of over busy bees at noontime's glow,
Lulled to my midday slumber in the wood;
Drone like, to eat the sweets by others stored;
To live with birds and winds in brotherhood,
My fashion plate the clothes line, and my board
The farmer's care—but, ah, it is no good;
I have no luck; I would get caught and scored.

**Just as Sis Said.**



Mr. De Sickly has called upon Bobby's sister, and is waiting for that young lady to make her appearance. Bobby enters in the meantime.

De Sickly, with a grin—How do do, Bobby? Don't you know me? Come and tell me what's my name.

Bobby—Well, sir, if it ain't just as Sis said, you haven't sense enough to know what your name is. If you'll wait a minute I'll find out for you. I heard pa say he had you on the list, so I guess he must know your name.—Texas Siftings.

**Home, Sweet Home.**

She (thoughtfully)—George, dear, are there not times in your life when the pathos and truth of that most beautiful of all songs, "Home, sweet home, there is no place like home," appear to you with startling vividness, and fill your soul with longing?

He (a baseball player)—Yes, indeed, particularly when I'm on third base with two men out.—New York Sun.

—A gentleman in St. Louis sold to a dealer a handsome but rather back number bedroom suite. The dealer transformed the set by cutting down the high-top bed and dressing-case to more modern proportions, cleaned it up, varnished it nicely and brought it to the auction rooms. The original owner happened in during the sale, bought the set and was none the wiser until his sharp-eyed wife dispelled the bargain illusion by informing him that he had bought back his furniture at two hundred per cent. profit to the smart dealer.

**Somewhat Personal.**

A humpback met a malicious one-eyed neighbor.

"Ah," said the latter, "you have your load on your back early this morning."

"Yes," responded the humpback, looking intently at the one-eyed man; "it must be rather early. I see you have only got one blind open."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Mrs. Yeager—"Matilda, hurry up with those shoes. What keeps you so long?" Matilda—"I'se a-comin', mum. I heard you call the fust time, an' I thought to save time I'd jess button 'em up for you before you puts 'em on."—*Texas Siftings.*

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A junk man at Bushnell found two boys playing with a cast-iron globe about the size of a base ball. It proved to be an unexploded canister bomb.

—A skeleton of a human being which was recently placed in the hallway of a medical college at Los Angeles, Cal., to scare burglars away has been stolen.

—A negro at the Boyce (La.) telegraph office the other day sent the following dispatch to an absent friend: "Come home your wifes dyin' fast as she can."

—A giantess, who, though only twelve years and five months old, stands eight feet high, and weighs two hundred and seventy pounds, is on exhibition in Japan.

—Two ladies, Miss Belle Burrows and Virginia Springer, each carried out a keg of powder from a burning store during a recent fire at New Martinsville, W. Va. The kegs were hot and they put wet rags on them to cool them.

—Feyth, the Bridgeport safe burglar, says that safes should be set on blocks and placed in a corner in such a position that the door will shut toward the wall. This makes it necessary to move the safe in order to get at the door with the wedge and jimmy, and the job is difficult and dangerous.

—A pretty miss, not over fifteen years of age, set up a bootblacking stand in Wall street, New York, one day recently, and everyone expected to see her get a large custom, but somehow or other no man had the courage to submit his boots to the brushes of a maiden, and she was compelled to give up the business.

—In a recently published history of Connecticut appears a description of a grand wedding in the later colonial days. The historian says: "On the day after the marriage ninety-two ladies and gentlemen proceeded to dance ninety-two jigs, fifty-two contra dances, forty-five minuets, and seventeen hornpipes."

—We are growing old very fast, Horatio, my son. Time is winging us away to our eternal home at a great rate. We have scarcely recovered from the effects of our Fourth of July celebration before we have to make preparations to contract our Christmas headache. This is a mad, mad world.—*Lincoln Journal.*

—A farmer of Mecklenburg County, N. C., owns a tame crow which goes regularly to the cotton field and picks as much in a day as any of the human pickers. With its beak it twists the cotton out and puts it in a bag. The owner of this truly rare bird, as well as the neighbors, declare that the statement is true in all respects.

—A negro in Americus, Ga., bought a trunk at a store for one dollar and a half. An hour afterward he returned and said he guessed he'd got too much for his money. The trunk was filled with the storekeeper's stock of Mackinaw straw hats that had been packed away in it for the winter. They were worth from seventy-five to one hundred dollars.

—Mrs. Jennie Webster, of 1009 Chestnut street, St. Louis, found a man under her bed one evening recently. In the absence of her husband she was perusing some old love letters, the package fell to the floor, and in recovering it she discovered the intruder's feet. She quietly left the room, summoned an officer, and the would-be burglar was captured. Mrs. Webster then swooned in the most approved fashion.

—Engineer William Dart, of the steam tug U. Dart at Brunswick, Ga., reports seeing a rattlesnake the other day "coming in from sea." The steamer was near the lighthouse when his snakeship was discovered coming in with the tide, head erect, but with rattles trailing in the water. The rattlesnake usually swims with both head and tail erect, the latter waving from side to side, like that of a dog. This one must have been swimming a long time, and was no doubt exhausted, hence allowed the rattles to trail in the water.

—The experiments made by M. Mohlenbruck seem to show that in the mesmeric condition an electric current may have a powerful inductive action upon the human nerves. In the first experiment a watch was placed near the microphone and the ring placed upon the head of the mesmerized subject, who immediately began to beat time with the ticking of the watch; when the microphone contact was touched with a quill feather he placed his fingers in his ears, and on the microphone being removed to a distant apartment and the connection of the circuit completed, as before, a violin was played in the distant room, the patient showing the most distinct indications that he heard the music.

—At Washington one night last week a lady retired to rest with a heavy feeling in the region of her heart. After sleeping an hour or two she was suddenly awakened by the sound of heart-beating like a hammer striking some metallic substance, while the pressure around her heart seemed to be inclosed. She awakened her husband, a light was struck, she thought she was dying. In about an hour, when the clock struck, it was discovered that the striking of the clock had been mistaken for the beating of her heart. Another lady had a cancer that, developing very rapidly, it was so sore that no one was allowed to touch it. After several days of bodily pain and mental anguish the sore proved to be a tick-bite, with the persevering insect still tugging away at it. So much for imagination.

## GAMES OF ANIMALS.

**How the Lower Orders of Creation Display Their Love of Sport.**

That insects have their games and sports I am convinced. This first occurred to me while in the Adironacks some years ago. I was some distance in the wilderness, and having found a small clearing, was resting from my climb, when suddenly the sun, that had been obscured, sent a band of light through an opening in the trees and at once transformed the spot into a veritable fairyland. From all about innumerable forms of insect life seemed to spring into the gladsome light, and soon the great sunbeam was the scene of such revelry as is only imagined by tellers of fairy stories. A band of gnats, or insects resembling them, seemed to be performing some mystic dance. They floated on the beams of light; rising and falling in undulating lines, forming and reforming, now disappearing, as if at some preconcerted signal, only to appear again in some new shape. So regular and exact were these movements that I was impressed that they had some meaning. In and about this band of players various other forms were darting. Such games of tag! such aerial leaps, dives and plunges! all showing that this sunbath was being enjoyed to the utmost extent.

Once, when lying on the rocks that face the ocean, not far from Nahant, I was attracted by a curious clicking sound, first on one side, then on the other; as if a system of signalling was going on. Recognizing the note of one of the locust tribe, I carefully turned and saw half a dozen large, rusty-brown fellows, commonly known as grasshoppers, which so exactly imitated the rocks in color that it was with the greatest difficulty I distinguished them when not in motion. It was apparent that they were engaged in some curious performance, as they were marching about in the most erratic manner, dodging and hiding behind pieces of stone, and exhibiting remarkable acuteness in avoiding each other. All the little irregularities of the rocks were carefully taken advantage of, and their motions in creeping upon one another reminded me of those of a cat, so stealthy and sly were they. This game of hide-and-seek was occasionally varied by a leaping performance. Two locusts would gravely face each other, and then as if at a given signal they would jump into the air, one passing over the other in the flight, alighting and assuming the same positions, only reversed. I watched their maneuvers for some time, and listened to the curious clicking that accompanied them; but finally an incautious movement broke up the games, and the players flew away, seemingly uttering vigorous protests.

The love of sport is not confined to these lowly creatures. I doubt that an animal can be found which does not in some way or at some time show a desire for what we term "amusement." Among the land animals, or rather the land and water animals, the otters are especially noticeable from the fact that some of their games are exactly like those of human device. It was Audubon who first chronicled their actions, he having watched them from a secluded spot, and since then their games have been enjoyed by many observers. The otters (lutra canadensis) are perhaps the originators of the games of sliding down hill and tobogganing.

Otters are always found about streams; building their tunnel-nests in the banks, having as a rule, one entrance into the water, and another on shore. During the winter a bank is selected having a good incline and leading into the water, or sometimes out upon the ice. The snow is then carefully patted down and rendered as smooth as possible, and finally becomes a glare of ice. This accomplished, the otters start at the top of the hill, and turning upon their backs give themselves a push with their hind feet, and away go the living sleds, dashing down the incline, turning at the bottom and with a splash entering the cold water, or darting away on the smooth ice. So fond are the animals of this sport that they keep it up for a long time, and hunters watch the slides, knowing that here they have the best chance of finding the otters.

The sea-otters are just as playful. They are found lying on the great kelp-beds off shore, and have been seen tossing their young into the air, riding on the breakers upon their backs, and going through a number of motions of an extremely interesting nature. That these occurrences are truly games, one needs but to watch the domestic cat and her kittens; and young lions, tigers and all the cat tribe have similar dispositions, while if we turn to the monkey its entire existence is seen to be a continuous game, or an endless series of practical jokes perpetrated upon its fellows.—*Wide Awake.*

**Value of Self-Restraint.**

A quick temper is an unfortunate inheritance, but not an irremediable one. Let our young friends understand this as a fact and cease to bewail their weakness. Let them take matters seriously in hand and strive to modify the disposition by keeping a close watch upon themselves, by avoiding occasions of irritation, and those old associates whose temper is known to be readily excitable, like their own. Go, my hot-headed, explosive friend, with kind, good-natured people and cultivate their manner.—*Phrenological Journal.*

—As it is not always possible to avoid being either too ceremonious or too familiar, our greatest care should be not to err on the side of familiarity, which, says the truthful old proverb, breeds contempt.

## THE MATCH-MAKER.

**A Woman Who Would Be Unhappy in a Place Where People Do Not Marry.**

Mrs. Hartmixum, before her marriage, had been very like other young women, so far as one could see from general observation, but she was married hardly six months before the early symptoms of the match-making disease discovered themselves. A month later her ailment had developed itself completely and with unwonted virulence From that time to the day of her death she never was free from it.

Whether Mrs. Hartmixum's mania for bringing susceptible persons of different sex into propinquity was born of a desire to make others as happy as she had been during the budding period of her own and John Hartmixum's loves, or whether it was intended as a tribute to the happiness of the marital state, of whose blessings she unreservedly recommended all humanity to partake, is not positively known; but it could hardly have been the latter, for it inevitably happened that no sooner did she succeed in getting two young persons mutually interested than she changed her manner and did all that she could to separate them. It would seem, therefore, that she considered courtship rather than matrimony the climax of earthly bliss, and that, consequently, she endeavored to prevent marriage whenever she was able, not only because it was something she could not conscientiously recommend, but also because the fewer the weddings the more hearts would she continue to have at her disposal for the pursuit of her favorite amusement.

It was the misfortune of George Ready to be Mrs. Hartmixum's brother—her only brother. Had Providence seen fit to bless Mrs. Hartmixum's parents with several sons instead of limiting its benefactions in that line to a single gift, it would have been a great relief to George. As it was, he was the only available material in the family given Mrs. Hartmixum to work with, and it followed naturally that she worked George for all he was worth. No young woman could come within the purview of Mrs. Hartmixum but that lady incontinently discovered that the young woman was the very one of all her sex whom she would choose for a sister-in-law, and the only woman on the footstool who could make brother George happy. Immediately, therefore, Mrs. Hartmixum set about bringing the two young people together. The young woman who for the time being happened to be in the ascendant was invited to tea, to card parties, to meetings, to any thing, in short, which gave opportunity for getting the young woman and the young man into each other's company, and it usually happened, and apparently by merest accident, that the young folk found themselves alone before the occasion terminated. Even when it was not convenient to have her brother at hand, Mrs. Hartmixum would in nowise relax her attentions to the party of the other part, but would have her near as often as she could and always keep her as long as possible, in order to sound in her ears the praises of brother George. On the other hand, when George was present and the young woman not by, Mrs. Hartmixum could talk of nothing but the young woman in question. He had her for breakfast, for dinner and for supper; he was forced to eat her with his food and drink her with his drink. Her name was in his ears as he went to bed, that haply he might dream of her through the night.

But let it appear that the young people were beginning to care for one another, presto! Mrs. Hartmixum would have none of it The young woman was out of her books instanter. She knew her no more forever, and all her failings, real or supposititious, were paraded before George's eyes, that he might avoid that young woman as he would a pestilence. This might seem unkindness in Mrs. Hartmixum. It would have been, perhaps, were she not always ready to make amends by bringing forward some other young woman who, if not all things to all men, was all things to brother George, until in her turn she became fond of George and he fond of her, or, which amounted to the same thing, some other young woman happened along; for it was invariably the last comer who received countenance of Mrs. Hartmixum, who was the pearl of great price with which she would ornament brother George's bosom.

And so with all eligible young men and young women. It was her sole pleasure in life to promote love. She paired couples as nonchalantly as she pared her nails, and a great deal oftener. And though, as has already been said, she did not press a couple on to matrimony, whole droves of couples got there nevertheless—for it was not possible for Mrs. Hartmixum to oversee all her work—and the clergy of her town were indebted to her greatly for the aid she rendered them in eking out a living from slender stipends.

Mrs. Hartmixum has passed away. There is no reason why I should not wish her well; therefore I can not hope that she has gone to that place where they neither marry nor are given in marriage; for I know she could never be happy there.—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Family Supplied.**

"You love my daughter?" said the old man.

"Love her?" he exclaimed passionately, "why, sir, I would die for her! For one soft glance from those sweet eyes I would hurl myself from yonder cliff and perish, a bleeding, bruised mass, upon the rocks two hundred feet below!"

The old man shook his head.

"I'm something of a liar myself," he said, "and one is enough for a smal' family like mine."—*N. Y. Sun.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21..... ....1888


A majority of the House Committee on Elections have decided not to reopen the contested election case Mr. Carlisle but to confirm his title to the seat. Notwithstanding all the talk that has been made about this case there need be very little doubt that Mr. Carlisle had a majority of all the votes cast in the District and is justly entitled to the seat.

Attorney General Garland holds that the Federal Judges at San Francisco have no right to grant writs of habeas corpus to land Chinese who are refused a landing by the United States Collector of the port. He holds that such persons are not "restrained of their liberty" in the legal sense at all. This is what has always been held by all good lawyers and by every other person of ordinary common sense except such as derived a benefit from the landing of Chinese.

Marcus D. Boruck has begun a libel suit against the Sacramento "Bee." The paper published an article in which the statement was made that Mr. Boruck had drawn large sums of money from the secret service fund allowed the Governor and no accounting could be had of the use made of the money. Mr. Boruck is very sure to go through the examination that will be held without the slightest stain upon his character as an honest man He may err in judgment, as all men do; but he is too honorable a man to use one cent of public money for any other than a public service.

Speaker Carlisle has been confirmed in his right to a seat in Congress. Upon investigation all the charges of corruption and ballot box stuffing and fraudulent counting were found to be unsupported by proof. No sensible man ever believed that the charges were true; even his political opponents will admit that his conduct as a politician has always been honorable, and such as to place him above all reasonable suspicion of engaging in such disreputable practices as were charged against him. Thoebe, the contestant, appears to have been a mere tool for the enemies of Mr. Carlisle.

The newspapers of Los Angeles are doing wisely in telling the truth about the city, though that truth is very discreditable. The "Express" says the city seems to be overrun with thieves of every description. Burglaries occur nightly. Four or five jewelry stores have been robbed within the last few weeks. Yet no arrests have been made for these crimes. The police do not seem to be able to cope with this element. If there are not enough policemen let the force be increased. If the policemen are not of the right kind then let there be some changes made.

It is worth getting out of bed now at 5 o'clock in the morning—provided there is a spare blanket to wrap up in—and take a look at the sky. The planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars and Uranus and the bright fixed star Spica may be seen almost in a row, stretching from near the zenith. or crown of the heavenly arch. down near the horizon on the east. Uranus will be found the highest up barely visible save with an opera glass or small telescope. Spica comes next, the Mars, followed by Jupiter, the largest of the planets. Venus, the fairest of the stars, is last in the line and is down near the horizon on the east.

People talk of the "departed glory" of the Comstock, but those who talk so have no knowledge of the present condition of the mines. In the year that has just passed the Con. Virginia & California mine paid in dividends the enormous sum of one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars. This is profit equal to one-fourth the present market value of the stock of the mine. Only one other mine in the United States, the Granite Mountain, in Montana, has paid greater dividends than this during the year, the Granite Mountain paid two millions of dollars. The Ontario mine in Utah paid nine hundred thousand dollars in dividends during the year; total dividends paid by the Ontario mine to date, eight millions, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

### About the Great Lick Telescope.

The great Lick telescope when mounted and swung against the sky, will have a focus of fifty-five feet length and nearly fifteen feet longer than the largest one ever made. It will be a refractor, which means that the image is formed directly to the eye by the object glass, as contradistinguished from the Gregorian and Herschelian telescopes. The largest instrument ever known of the latter style was Dr. Herschel's. The tube lacked about eight inches of being forty feet in length. What new revelations in the heavens this largest and most powerful of all refractors may disclose from its costly minaret and the surpassing aid it promises to the further study of the surface of the moon alone, are matters which already excite impatient expectation from the whole scientific world.—Boston Herald.

### Fashionable Colors and Their Names.

The touching descriptions of the customs which are to grace the royal ladies of Portugal at the approaching festivities, give striking evidence of the total incapacity of the English language to adequately translate the languages which nature speaks through her infinite shades of color. The simple names of the primary colors have long since passed out of the milliner's vocabulary, but they at least produce a definite conception in the mind. Can the same be said of "hemp color," "grocers' blue," "beaver color," "the tints of a wood pigeon's breast," "antique green," "lime blossom," and the "shade of brown seen in the very middle of a broken almond?"

The pet color of the Princess Amelie is seemingly pink, and the varying shades of this color which are to be seen in her trousseau are "plain pink," "pale pink" "palest pink," "rose pink," "shrimp pink," "soft pink," "flesh pink," and "pink matching anemones and rosebuds." Doubtless they make a very sweet bunch of pinks, but it may be questioned whether any one of them will be understood in the same sense by any two individuals.—Pall Mall Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| | No. Cert. | No. Shrs. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| J D Ruggles | 4534 | 25 | $ 2 50 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4533 | 475 | 47 50 |
| John L Hunt, Trustee | 4532 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E L Campbell | 4531 | 2,000 | 200 00 |
| E Detrick, Trustee | 4529 | 4,000 | 400 00 |
| R. B. Williams, Trustee | 4527 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4527 | 30,000 | 3000 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4526 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 525 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4512 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4511 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4507 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4506 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4504 | 5 | 50 |
| W H V Cronise | 4500 | 5 | 50 |
| T H Caswell | 4496 | 10 | 1 00 |
| Fred Lux | 4495 | 10 | 1 00 |
| J L Hunt | 4494 | 10 | 1 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, January 16, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—No 808 Montgomery street San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, February 13, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN R. HUGHES, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John R. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the law office of John W. P. Laird, at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.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### Development of the Feeble-Minded.

Mr. Richards, who electrified the national conference of charities at Washington last year by his eloquent plea for the feeble-minded, could take to his heart, as he did many years ago, a boy 8¼ years old with a mind so blank that every sense—sight, hearing, taste, touch—all were mute; he had never smiled, did not know his own mother, could not stand on his feet or even roll over on the floor where he lay. Mr. Richards took him to the institution, bestowed every hygienic care upon him, but for weeks could not discover one conscious want. Think how full of wants the normal child is, and thus measure the complete torpor of this one's mind. Mr. Richards then decided, as he said, "to get down to him." An hour a day for three months he read aloud to him, as though reading to an intelligent listener, lying down beside him. Then one day he simply sat in a chair and read to himself. The child appeared uneasy. Mr. Richards had created a want! Lying down beside him he said: "You want me, Sylvanus?" and the child breathed a responsive sound.

Two or three months more of patient reading aloud and again he took his place beside him in silence, and then saw the child trying to do something, and gradually lifted his finger and laid it on the reader's lips. Again the reading was continued, giving the child always the privilege of thus opening the lips. At last he gave his friend a smile of recognition. Mr. Richards said that smile paid him 10,000 times for all he had done, and he said to Dr. Howe: "If we can redeem one we will redeem them all over the country. Every state will found institutions for these unfortunates and every intelligent being shall feel that it is a privilege to enter this great work." We will not stop to trace the successive steps by which this child was led to walk, to talk, to grasp thoughts of God, the Creator, to feel a longing for mother-love, and finally to greet his own parent with a joyful, "Oh, my mother, I am glad to see you!"—Cor. Inter Ocean.

### Singapore a City of Pets.

The city of Singapore is the chief entrepôt of the Asiatic pet trade. All along the harbor the clamor of captive birds and monkeys hails the purchaser from hundreds of shops. Chinese trainers, Parsee wholesale dealers and Malay peddlers are ready to sell or buy anything from a parquet to a hunting leopard. Singapore is the Cape Town of the Asiatic continent. Vessels of all nations call either for trading purposes or for supplies and repairs, for the harbor has the best dry-docks south of Canton, and the cheapest provision market of any Asiatic coast city. Splendid mangosteens, combining the taste of a banana and raspberry, can be bought for a few cents a bushel; sago and yam-roots are equally cheap, and, as the Malay trappers work for a shilling a week the menagerie dealers can afford to sell a monkey at a slight advance on the aggregate of his board bill.

The forests of half a hundred islands and peninsulas contribute to their stock in trade. The Malacca junks bring Gibbon apes, restless climbers with enormous arms and stumpy legs. Siam contributes lemurs and hanumans. Borneo an occasional orang; Java, parrots and wild peafowl; Papua, birds of paradise. Of the lemurs alone the local market terms distinguish some twenty different varieties, including the long tailed Tarsius and the Chirmundi Billi—"Bashful Billy"—a curious, phlegmatic variety of the genus Loris.—Dr. Oswald in Cincinnati Enquirer.

### How a Horse Should Be Trained.

Mike J. Hester, assistant chief of the fire department, can break the stubbornest horse that ever stood on hoofs. He tamed the horse that Assistant Chief Finnerty is now driving, and that was a shyer, balker, kicker, biter, and everything else that could be mean in horseflesh. Hester made him as docile as a well-trained and good-natured dog. He trains all his horses to answer the word of command, and he can drive them, if he chooses to, without bridle. I know a gentleman who was riding with him to a fire one night when the bridle broke; my friend got cold as ice and pale as a ghost, but Mike called out to his horse, "Steady," when the animal slackened its pace, and then came the peremptory "Whoa," which brought the horse to a stand-still. Mike jumped and tied the bridle, and then resumed his run to the fire. He has all his horses trained so that when he makes his morning round of the engine-houses in his district, the horse follows him like a child.—Globe-Democrat.

### Novel Use of the Stereoscope.

A novel use is made of the stereoscope to detect forged bank notes. A note of 100 francs was recently submitted to the experts of the bank of France as issued by a band of forgers, but the execution was so perfect that no defect could be discovered by the closest examination. A suggestion was then made to place the suspected note side by side with a genuine one in the objective of a stereoscope, the two images of which, as is well known overlay each other and form a single picture. The result of the experiment was that the loop in a letter of a forged note did not exactly cover that of the genuine one, showing that they had not been printed from the same plate.—Galignani's Messenger.

### Ruin of the Wrestling Business.

There is no wrestler in the country now who is making more than $2,000 a year and there are many of them who do not get enough to provide good board and and clothes for themselves. The wrestling business has been ruin, principally by the class of men who have been in it, many of them without principle, who would wrestle in bar-rooms or do anything for a dollar or two. I made as high as $38,000 wrestling in one season, and I never made less than $6,000. I have announced that I shall wrestle no more, because I believe I have seen my best days, to use a common expression, and I can not get myself in condition now as easily as I once could.—Muldoon in Globe-Democrat.

### The Amount of Travel in Cuba.

Cuba may not be very large, but her people do some traveling. During the past year the street car company of Havana transported 5,022,322 passengers, whose fares amounted to $729,953.15 in bank bills, and the number of persons, members of the company, of the police, and for other persons that traveled gratis on same, amounted to 90,094.—Chicago Herald.

### Coating Wood Surface with Iron.

Coating the surface of wood with iron as a protection from the heat seems to introduce a new danger. The iron being a good conductor, the wood underneath is heated nearly as much as though uncovered, and is brought by repeated heating to an extraordinary degree of combustibility so as to become liable, according to Mr. Braidwood, to spontaneous ignition.—Chicago News

### The American Buffalo Nearly Extinct.

The bureau of statistics estimates that the buffalo or bison are so nearly extinct that there are not more than 1,000 head in existence. A Texas cattleman has concluded to keep a herd of them on his ranche, and inter-breed some of them with ordinary cattle. The result of the experiment excites considerable interest.—Detroit Free Press.

### How the Prisoners Shaved Themselves.

The jailer of the Bibb county (Ga.) jail was surprised to find that two of his prisoners were cleanly shaved every day or two. Investigation showed that the shaving had been done with a piece of glass from a small bottle.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales or less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or Horticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of the State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, licence, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a licence of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $25 per month.

SEC. 2. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $50.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $30.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $20.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $15.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $10.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3690 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Barger, Robinson and Elford.
Nays: None.
Absent: None.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold. Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S. P. H. MACK, N. G.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.


## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R.R.

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9:15 a. m. | | .. 5 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9:45 a. m. | | .: 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 11: 5 a. m. | | : 5 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p. m. | | :40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5:00 p. m. | | 8:20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 6:10 p. m. | | 7:10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7:20 p. m. | | 5:55 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8:50 p. m. | | Lv. 5:30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 00 a. m. | | 5:25 p. m. |
| Benton | 10:25 a. m. | | 1:40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12:45 p. m. | | 11:15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1.35 p. m. | | 10:15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 0 p. m. | | 8:45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p. m. | | 7.45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 4 5 p m. | | 7:00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDIX, General Freight and Passenger Agent.


EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n884m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.



TEOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-f

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21 .....1888.


## MARRIED.

CLARK—EPPERSON—At Bishop Creek, January 15, 1888, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Ira Clark and Miss Fanny Epperson, both of Bishop Creek.

The town is very quiet; nothing stirring; not even mush.

The hens are laying off on a strike; not an egg in town.

Beef is reported to be eight cents per pound on foot at Reno.

Since the cold snap set in six men have been frozen to death in Nevada.

A pest house has been fitted up at Reno in anticipation of a visitation of small-pox.

Mr. T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Tuesday and was in town a couple of days.

The Farmers' Union store at Laws is to be moved into Bishop Creek, so it is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barnes came up from Cottonwood and spent a few days in town this week.

Joe August came in from Cerro Gordo about a week ago; he was unwell but is now all right again.

A. D. Gilbert has been in town most of the week—but he doesn't want anything said about it.

Last Saturday night was the coldest ever known in San Francisco since Americans settled there.

Mr. Rothi, the photographer, will be in Keeler about January 22d for a few days. Don't miss it, boys.

Mr. R. F. Brooks, of Round Valley, came down last Wednesday and remained in town a day or two.

The water pipes at Virginia City were frozen up and people have to melt ice to get water for domestic use.

A Board of trade has been organized at Visalia. The development of Tulare county will be greatly aided by the Board.

Suit for divorce has been begun by Mrs. Fannie Elliot against W. C. T. Elliot. A. R. Conklin is attorney for Mrs. Elliot.

No butter to be had; the cows have all dried up; so has everything else except a few jaw workers, who never get weary.

Eclipse of the moon next Saturday evening. The middle of the eclipse will be about twenty minutes after six o'clock.

Several law suits postponed; lawyers all sick except George Gill, who was the only able bodied lawyer in town at the beginning of the week.

This will be a great year for stump speakers; rotten eggs should be carefully prepreserved for use until the campaign commences.

Reno is on the eve of a wood famine. The *Gazette* of Monday reports that not more than fifty cords of wood were for sale in the town.

The Fresno *Expositor* says that Judge Hill has up to date turned into the county treasury $2,000 from fines collected in whisky cases.

In Dakota a newly married couple were frozen to death while asleep. The woman was lucky to escape by death from such a man and such a climate.

Pat Dugan, an old resident of Eureka, Nevada, and a former owner of the Richmond mine has been declared insane and commited to the asylum at Reno.

Last Wednesday Mr. Stephen Decker received a handsome two-seated carriage from San Francisco. Guess there is no mistake about what is coming this time.

At Bishop Creek and at Laws Rawson & Andrews are putting up large quantities of ice. They will be able to supply the market during the coming summer.

The centre of the small pox epidemic in San Francisco is in Chinatown. There appears to be no end to the plagues that accompany the Chinese wherever they locate.

Mr. George W. Penter, of Bodie, was at Independence last Saturday. He reported that the coldest weather he had ever known at Bodie prevailed during the last two weeks.

Governor Waterman has given a commission to Thomas C. Boland of Keeler, as a Notary Public. Mr. Boland has long been a Notary and this is but a reappointment.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to confirm the bargain made with the Pintes for the right of way through the Walker River Reservation for the Carson & Colorado railroad.

The Sunday evening service at the M. E. Church will be held half an hour earlier until further notice. The first bell will be rung at half past six o'clock and the service will begin at seven.

Mrs. Clara Bell McDonald has been acquitted of the charge of an assault with an intent to murder her father-in-law, Dr. McDonald. The jury gave insanity as the reason for acquittal.

Since June 13th eighty shipments of ore have been made from the Ida mine, at Garfield. The average return from the ore has been $188; it was all sent to the Douglass reduction works, at Dayton.

It is said that when an Indian dies his surviving relatives pay all his debts. It would add materially to the prosperity of country editors if some of their subscribers would turn Indian and then die.

A corporation has been formed at Stockton with a capital of a million dollars, the object being to irrigate all the land east and south of the town. No attention is paid to the Wright irrigation law.

From Eastern Nevada come reports of heavy losses among cattle. The cold is intense and much snow is on the ground; feed is very difficult to get and large numbers of cattle are perishing.

Fifteen inches of snow lay on the ground at Grass Valley after the recent storm. The water ditches were filled with snow and frozen up and 600 miners were thrown out of work in consequence.

John Fleming came in from Darwin about two months ago very sick. He is yet at the Norman House and though still quite weak he is improving. Doctor Woodin has him in charge.

In Ruby Valley, Nevada, the snow is reported to be from four to six feet deep. In the valley there are about forty thousand head of cattle and stockmen fear that most of them will perish.

The supply of vaccine matter is reported to be exhausted at San Francisco. From all over the State and from Nevada orders have been sent to San Francisco for virus, many of which cannot be filled.

Recent analyses by public officers show that adulteration of wine made in our own State is very largely practiced. Letting the stuff itself severely alone will be the best means to stop the roguery.

A refrigerator car will be run the coming summer from the new slaughter house at Bishop station. Rawson and Andrews can thus supply fresh meat at all points along the line of the C. & C. road.

Frank Andrews of Candelaria, and C. B. Rawson have bought the Peeler butcher shop at Bishop Creek; they have made improvements upon the place and will do a wholesale butcher business only.

San Francisco papers continue to give assurance that there is no cause for general alarm over the small-pox epidemic. It will be just as well however to see to it that vaccination is thoroughly attended to.

The *Enterprise* reports very cold weather at Virginia City. Last Saturday evening the thermometer marked 22° below zero at the Utah mine. This is the coldest weather ever known by white man on the Comstock.

The Davisville *Signal* reports the thermometer at 20° above zero last Saturday morning at that place. Davisville is fourteen miles from Sacramento. The citru belt is getting sadly narrowed this winter.

Andy McGinty, who killed a man named Barton at Coleville, Mono county, on May 30, 1885, was tried at Bridgport last week. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to seven and a half years imprisonment.

Mr. Ira Clark and Miss Fanny Epperson were married at Bishop Creek last Sunday. The marriage ceremony was performed by the father of the young man. The groom is under nineteen years of age and his bride is under sixteen.

The Esmeralda *News* says it is reported that the Lucky Hill series of mines in Columbus district will be started up shortly and a force of thirty men will be employed at once, which will be increased as rapidly as possible.

A general revival of mining is reported in Southern Arizona. The supply of miners is not equal to the demand and wages have increased. Large numbers of prospectors have lately gone into the country, many of them Eastern people.

Many lives have been lost by the intense cold of the last few weeks. In Colorado, Utah, Montana, Minnesota, Dacota, Iowa, Nebraska and Idaho people have been frozen to death. Many have had feet so frozen that amputation was necessary.

The largest accumulation of gold in the world is in the United States treasury; the amount is $282,000,000. The National Bank of France has $237,000,000; that of Germany has $107,000,000; the Bank of England has $100,000,000.

The company that proposes to erect smelting furnaces at Chino, San Bernardino county, represents two millions of dollars capital. If the company go ahead with work as is talked of, our neighbor county will have a big boom.

It is said that a temperature of 60° below zero was reached last Sunday night at Elko, Nevada. This is very likely to be a mistake; mercury becomes solid before that degree of cold is reached and it may be doubted if there is any other kind of thermometer at the place.

Rev. G. W. De La Matyr has bought the farm formerly owned by L. Case, near Bishop Creek. The farm contains 160 acres. Mr. De La Matyr will probably make his home there but not for some time yet. He is Superintendent of the Nevada Conference of the M. E. Church.

Wednesday morning of last week the rear car of a passenger train jumped the track on the Tehachipa grade. The car rolled down the mountain side and turned over several times; there were twenty persons in it yet none were killed or dangerously hurt. The car took fire and was burned up.

Carson is keeping up its reputation for wickedness. The plain whereon the town stands would make a good sized lake and not far off is a fine site for a pillar of salt. It might be prudent for Carsonites to count noses and make sure that they have enough on the right side to secure them against a repetition of the old judgment.

There are reports of good prospects in mines in the neighborhood of Hawthorne. Very rich gold ore has recently been found in the Gold Bar mine. The Half Moon mine in the same district has yielded some fine ore lately. Wood & Olsen, the lessees of the Lapanta mine have a large force of men at work and are doing well.

The Supervisors of Plumas county have lately passed a sheep license ordinance; it is substantially the same as the Mono county ordinance. The Board also passed an ordinance for the appointment of health officers for the different districts of the county. This was done as a measure of precaution against the spread of small-pox.

The risks in mining are greater than first class mortgages on city property or in government bonds, but the profits are vastly greater also. The risks may be rendered moderate by the exercise of ordinary business prudence in ascertatning the value of what is offered before buying, and in securing honest and competent management thereafter.

Appeal has been taken from the decision of the Register of the Land Office here in the case of Scott against Cashbaugh. The land in contest is near Bishop Creek. It is alleged that the evidence offered by Cashbaugh did not establish the facts of necessary residence upon the land and improvements by Cashbaugh.

A few evenings ago some holders of Louisiana Lottery tickets were comparing notes at Mairs Hotel. One of the party said he had been quite lucky; he had been buying tickets during the last three years and had won quite a number of prizes. On figuring up he found that the cost of the tickets had exceed the amount of prizes by forty-seven dollars. No doubt the sellers of the tickets were satisfied with the result.

### Alfalfa.

Some cattle raisers hold that alfalfa alone is not as good food for cattle as when some other provender is used with it. The Reno *Gazette* says that it is argued by a number of cattle raisers that such feed is the cause of disease among stock, that it is a butter producing grass, that it ruins the breeding qualities of cows and heifers, and is only good for fattening stock for the beef market. All stock-growers acknowledge that a few acres of salt grass enclosed in an alfalfa pasture, is of great value to stock no matter for what purpose they are raised. Many farmers now stack their wheat and barley straw in their alfalfa pastures and find it of great benefit in fattening their stock, increasing the milk and butter production of their dairy cows, and in every way being an advantage to their health and growing qualities. It is noticed, too, that both cattle and horses will leave alfalfa hay for days at a time to feed on straw stacks thus placed in the pasture.

### The Carson Mint.

Much uneasiness was felt in Carson lately by the report that the mint there would be abolished. Senator Stewart called upon the President to inquire about the matter and wass assured that there was no intention whatever to abolish the mint, and that a successor to Mr. Tuttle, the present Superintendent would be nominated soon. Mr. Tuttle will be allowed to remain in charge of the mint until his successor shall be appointed. California east of the mountains would be injured by the closing of the mint at Carson. No doubt the Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of California, Mr. Vandever, would do all in his power, if necessary, to keep the mint at Carson from being closed.

### San Carlos Mine

At the San Carlos mine recent developments are very favorable. An ore body was struck a few days ago in the tunnel the extent of which is not yet known. The vein is three and a half feet wide, and of this two feet is solid ore. On Wednesday one man took out a ton of this that is worth one hundred dollars. At the beginning of the tunnel the ground was very hard, but during the past month it has been much easier. Mr. Russell is pushing the work along as usual.

### No Cause for Grumbling.

Our people are grumbling terribly because of the unusual cold weather. But we ought to make note of the fact that this is a cold snap of unusual severity all over the country. We have no snow to wallow through; carpenters and others are working out doors every day and there is plenty of feed in the open country for stock. While the weather seems severe to us who are not used to such cold visitors who come here from all parts north of us think it is delightful.

### Scarcity of Flour.

Mr. Brooks, a merchant of Round Valley, reports a flour famine up there. He says that Mr. John E. Jones, the miller, got sick and was unable to run the mill. Then cold weather set in and when Mr. Jones got well enough to work the flume and mill wheel were frozen up solid and may occasion weeks of delay. Mr. Brooks says the only man in the valley who has any flour is Mr. A. J. Shipley, a farmer, and he has already loaned his neighbors about all that he can spare.

### Suicide.

On Friday afternoon of last week Samuel Ralston committed suicide at Georgetown, Eldorado county. He shot himself with a pistol. He had been engaged in mining at Georgetown for the last five years. The young man was the son of W. C. Ralston, than whom no man did more for the early prosperity of California. A lonely life in a mining camp, the failure of enterprises and memories of past troubles are supposed to have preyed upon his mind and led to his sad death.

### Train Ditched.

Much uneasiness was caused by the report of the wrecking of a train on the Central Pacific last week. A train was ditched near Blue Canyon on Saturday morning. J. C. Day and J. Wright, both the engineers, were hurt but not seriously. No passengers were injured. Two engines were attached to the train and both ran into the bank and were wrecked. It required eleven hours to clear away the wreck. The cause of the accident is not known.

Some men drive away all their own business in order that they may find time to attend to their neighbors' affairs; they don't find the exchange profitable but appear to get a heap of enjoyment out of it.

There is one place in town where a good hearty drink of liquid can be got and that is the watering trough in front of Levy's hotel. All the horses want to stop there and if you were to offer them anything else the would answer neigh.

There was a land contest at the Land Office here last Thursday. The parties were Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Elihu Smith, and Walter E. Lamar. The land in contest is on Black Rock Slough. It was alleged that Mrs. Smith had failed to comply with the law in regard to making improvements. The testimony offered was held not to sustain the allegation and the case was dismissed by the Register.

From all parts of the State come reports of unusual cold weather. Here in Owens Valley all the old settlers say that no such cold has been known since the winter of 1872. At Independence the lowest temperature we saw marked by any thermometer was eighteen degrees above zero, being fourteen degrees below freezing point. Others report still lower temperatures. At Los Angeles ice formed thick enough to admit of skating, so it is reported. There is not yet any report of the damage done to the orange crop.

Last Sunday a citizen of Big Pine was arrested on a charge of threatening violence and using a pistol to intimidate. The party was brought to Independence and upon an examination before a justice was discharged from custody, there not being evidence enough to secure conviction should a trial be had. A suit for divorce will be the result of the trouble. The parties are of mature age and the wife an excellent woman, intelligent above the average and highly respected by all who know her.


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FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st, 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N ½, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Morton, Alexander D. Gilbert, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

a23-6t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M. PARISH,

Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG, Tax-Collector.


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## IF WE KNEW?

Would it be better if we knew?
If we could lift the veil which hides
The inner shrine where soul abides—
Would life seem nobler, or more true?

If we could trace each circle round,
And see as angels see, and know
As he from whom life's currents flow,
Would hearts be happier for truth found?

Should we find more to love, or less
Within the mirrored soul of each
Could we discern the utmost reach
Of spirit's deepest consciousness?
—Eva Gorton Taylor in Chicago Herald.

## HINTS ABOUT DIAMONDS.

**Size Not the Best Criterion of Their Value—A Broker's Story.**

"Do you know anything about diamonds?"

"No."

"I am surprised at the admission. Nearly every man thinks he is posted. It usually falls to the lot of the common individual to buy diamonds, more or less, in the course of his career, and in that experience to gather more misinformation than is disseminated on any other subject. Some of the misinformation is scattered purposely, but much of it ignorantly. It is a part of a jeweler's business to talk well. Consequently whenever he stands behind his counter and a customer steps in front of it he feels it his duty to fill the customer's head with pleasant impressions about the goods offered. Of course that is business. I do not say that there is more willful misrepresentation about diamonds than about any other goods, but I do say that the ordinary jeweler is a mighty poor judge of the value of diamonds."

Thus spoke an importer to a friend the other day.

"There is only one class of men," the proprietor continued, "whom the trade fully trust, and they are the brokers. A diamond broker is not merely a man who sells, but one who can sort and appraise. Practice is of course necessary in this work, but a man must be gifted in that direction if he ever hopes for success. In New York there are not ten men whose judgment about a paper of diamonds is conclusive. The trade on both sides—that is, the importer on one side and the manufacturer or retailer on the other—rely on these men. An importer does not sell to jewelers directly, but always through the broker. When the stones arrive the broker sorts them and compares them with the invoice. That being correct, the broker puts the packages in his pocket and goes out to visit the trade. He usually returns with a more bulky package than he takes out, the stones having been exchanged for checks, notes or bills.

"There is a broker now in the other room preparing to go out. We send for him whenever we receive an invoice. He gets 1 per cent. on his sales, and he is now so well known in the business that for working three or four hours a day three or four days in the week he can earn about $3,000 a year. He adds to that income by appraisement and other expert labor during his leisure. Rarely has he left this office with less than $15,000 worth of diamonds in his inside pocket, and he has carried $75,000 worth at a time. We never dream of asking security from him, and in all his dealings every stone has been accounted for. Frequently he accommodates friends at the prices which he asks of jewelers. He may be useful to you, and you can rely on what he says."

The broker presently appeared ready for his rounds. Nothing about him suggested his occupation. A pickpocket would have passed him by as not worth the game. Introductions over, the broker did some unbuttoning, and drew from a pocket close to his shirt a morocco pocketbook of perhaps a dozen compartments. The compartments were filled with slips of white paper, which the broker took out one at a time with habitual caution. Some of the packages contained single stones, and in some there were matched groups, sparkling as only diamonds can. Another package contained an assortment of oblong, amber colored fragments, which a housewife would have boiled unhesitatingly if they had been sent to her for tapioca. They were uncut diamonds, and worth $1,500. The importer's friend selected a pair of small brilliants, although larger ones were laid before him for less money.

"You have the making of an appraiser in you," said the broker. "Almost any jeweler would have chosen the larger pair, failing to see that the smaller ones are of purer color and greater brilliancy. To the ordinary eye the difference in quality is not perceptible, except in certain kinds of light, when the difference is plainly apparent. I suppose jewelers satisfy the demands of customers when they prefer large stones to small ones of better quality, for size is vastly overrated in diamonds. The kind of diamond you have chosen is worth $150 a carat. The one you rejected is worth $80 a carat, and that difference would unmistakably appear probably just at the time when the wearers would least like to have it. Under good conditions of light the difference would be plain. Yet there are men in the business—the majority of them, I might say—who would rather have $1,000 worth of large stones at $10 a carat than double the value in stones worth $200 a carat. They can get more money for the cheaper stones.

"There is something about a jewelry store," the broker continued, "that makes goods show better in the eyes of buyers than they do anywhere else. A friend of mine wanted a pair of diamonds for earrings and commissioned me to get them. It was several weeks before I happened to have a pair that I thought would suit him. They were worth $1,500. He admired them, but could not quite make up his mind that they were what he wanted. After thinking over it for about ten days he decided not to take them. The next day I went into a large store up town. While showing my goods to the diamond buyer my friend entered the store. I was in the office, where he could not see me. The buyer was sent for to wait on my friend, who wanted to buy some stones that could be recommended as first class.

"'If you haven't anything to suit him,' I said to the buyer, 'come back to me. I think I can fit you out.'

"In a few minutes he came back. I gave him the $1,500 pair. They filled my friend's eye completely. He bought them for $2,500, and went home delighted. A few days later he came to me, glowing over his purchase. I stopped him before he had said much and turned narrator myself. I think that before I got through he was almost disgusted enough to give the diamonds away. To this day they have not given him a moment's genuine pleasure. Still, $2,500 was not a high price for them, according to the jeweler's standard. A large jewelry establishment is about as expensive to run as a yacht, and good profits become a necessity. But it would be hard to comfort my friend with that reflection. He will begrudge that extra $1,000 to his dying day."—New York Times.

## THE TURTLE AT HOME.

**How the Bahama Negroes Harvest the Crop—Capture of a Prize.**

The green turtle of the metropolitan restaurant, when it does not come from the remnants of the roast veal and fried chicken of the day before, comes chiefly from the Bahamas and from Nassau, the only city of the Bahamas. They are harvested also in Cuba, Hayti and at many points on the southern coast, but in the Bahama Islands they seem to find the richest feeding grounds. Circuit Justice L. D. Powles, of Bahama Island, whose experience has been ample, telling how the amiable and luscious beast is captured in his neighborhood, says:

"These families who live in the out islands and do all the turtle fishing that is not done by the strictly business schooners and men from Nassau, have for a home a house whose walls are built of coral limestone, roughly plastered together and roofed with palmetto thatch. There are probably twelve or fourteen in the family, and they all live in one little room, pretty nearly bare of furniture. Nobody but papa and mamma rise to the dignity of a bed. The rest can sleep anywhere. When not asleep, nearly all their lives are spent out of doors. Behind the house is some big tree, where mother cooks and washes and father whacks her and the children by turns, unless, as occasionally happens, she is boss, and does the whacking herself. They have not much need of money, for they can grow oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits in plenty, with corn and sweet potatoes, and fish is to be had for the catching. But the out-islander stands sometimes in need of clothes and groceries, which have to be paid for. As turtles will either produce cash or its substitute, he occasionally goes off on a turtling expedition. After days of postponing and putting off, he finally pulls himself together, and off he goes, pressing all his family into the service. There is not much need to close up the house, for there are no robbers, and no probable intruder except the hogs, which don't count. Still he probably shuts it up, for 'de look of de ting,' for the darky is very punctilious about certain matters.

"The turtle beach may be many miles away, but most likely he has a boat, in which he manages to reach it in the course of a few hours. All the party have bare feet, but otherwise are dressed much the same as civilized people. External decency is one of those matters on which the Bahamian negro is most scrupulous.

"Arrived at the turtle beach, he puts one of the boys in the boat and lets him row along it, while the rest of the party walk, keeping a sharp lookout for turtles. Sometimes the beach is ten miles long, and perhaps the party draw the whole of it blank, in which case they beach the boat and camp out for the night. Perhaps they have the luck to see a monster green turtle before they have measured half the distance. If the party is in luck and sights a monster female turtle of 500 pounds, laying her eggs in the hot sand a little ahead, the party divides at once and the chattering ceases—silence is a necessary element of success. One-half of the party make for the water to cut off her retreat; the other half steal noiselessly up and turn her on her back—a tough job in the case of a turtle as big as 500 pounds. Once on her back she is helpless, and some of the other party go off in search of palmetto leaves or tough grass with which to tie her fins, while the others stand round and talk to her, jeering and making game of her forlorn condition, taking care, however, to give her mouth a wide berth, for she is still able to bite with considerable effect. When the others return they cut slits in her fins and tie them back tightly together. Thus secured, she is carried on board the boat and given in charge of the boy, while the land contingent start on their road rejoicing, in search of another victim. Before going on, though, they will lunch on the eggs their prisoner has left behind her. These eggs are a delicacy much prized in Nassau, but probably by the time they get there they will have gone bad, and it is only on rare occasions, when turtles are caught in New Providence or its immediate neighborhood, that they are found in the market.

"The eggs disposed of, the party moves on once more, and perhaps, just at the close of the day, catches a hawksbill, a good deal smaller in size, but quite as valuable, for this time the value is in the shell, not in the weight. This is a good day's work; the family row home contented, and place their turtles in a cool place to await the chance of a ship to carry them up to Nassau."

Another way of catching turtles is the pegging of them in shoal water—that is, striking them with a grain or two pronged spear. This way is adopted by vessels engaged in the turtle fisheries, but it can only be used in the case of green turtles, as it damages the shell.

Besides the green turtles and hawkbills, there is another species called the lubberhead, which is of no practical use at all. The flesh of both the latter species is considered valueless, but the natives manage to make substantial meals out of them all the same.

Most of the turtles taken are females, for it is the females only that come ashore for the purpose of laying their eggs, the males remaining usually in much deeper water. The female is easily distinguished from the male by her tail, which is so short as to be absolutely nominal, while his usually averages six or eight inches in length.—New York Sun.

**A New Printing Machine.**

From France comes the announcement of a newly invented rotary printing machine, which is said to print, superpose and fold publications from two rolls of paper, if so desired. Suitable devices are provided—there are four cutting and folding cylinders, two of which cut and fold the sheets from one roll, while the other two operate upon the remaining one. Each of the two pairs of cylinders are, however, capable independently of cutting and folding the sheets.—Public Opinion.

**Justices in Their Robes.**

The justices of the supreme court of the United States now wear plain black robes. In the beginning of the century the robes had a scarlet facing, because once Chief Justice John Jay borrowed the robe of the chancellor of New York, which was so faced, and all the other justices followed the style. In 1808, however, some one asserted that the red trimming was too English, and it was discarded, and the plain black has been used ever since.—Chicago Herald.

**The Camels of Texas.**

In 1852 the United States government sent a small herd of camels into Texas with the idea of using them and their get to cross the so-called Great American Desert. The camels prospered and multiplied; but when the war came they were scattered through the state and in Arizona, and many of became wild. Railroads have solved the Great American Desert problem, and the camels have fallen into innocuous desuetude.—New York Sun.

## AN AGGRIEVED CITIZEN

**He Pours His Woes Into the Ear of Bill Nye.**

On board a day coach of the great trunk line running from the Battery via Sixth avenue to Harlem I fell in the other day with a highly cultivated old gentleman who now resides in Brooklyn. Together we enjoyed the delightful stretch of dark red scenery and advertisements which greets the enraptured eye along this great scenic route. Together we inhaled the thousand odors of hot, sour alleys and damp cellars, and together we looked into second story rooms where poverty lay panting in the awful heat that had accumulated all day and now shut down with the night like a stifling garment. In our conversation he said:

"I generally aim to let the papers alone if they'll let me alone, but when I first came here a friend of mine brought me a slip that he had cut out of a prominent morning paper in which my name was used in a way that made me mad; and so I went right down to the office of the paper. Before I went I told my wife about the piece and that I was going to see about it. She saw that I was excited and she became alarmed. She hung on to me quite a while and said she wished I wouldn't go. We had always got along so well, and since we had been married I had never killed anybody, and she wished I would take her advice and not go, but I was thoroughly indignant and mad. So I went down, and at the counter I asked to see the editor.

"The young man at the window where I went was counting the words in a 'Want' advertisement, and it was a long time before I could get his eye. Then he said in a brief, cold way that the editorial rooms were on the fifth floor. I did not like his way, and I would have been glad to lick him if I could have got over into his cage, but I couldn't. Then I went to the elevator. I was going to get in, but the elevator boy, who weighed about nineteen pounds, put his hand against my person and gently pushed me out.

"'You can't go upstairs without stating your name and your business and who you want to see. Here is a card that you can fill out.'

"He said I would have to be explicit. If I wanted the city editor, or the marine editor, or the literary editor, or the polo editor, or the birth and death editor, or the scrapping editor, I would find them in; but the managing editor and the telegraph editor and the night editor and the mirth editor and the bathing editor were all out.

"Finally I went in and found a small, good natured man that I could have handled without any trouble, but when I stated my business he said that it was not in his line at all, but that I ought to go to the city editor. By that time the city editor had gone to lunch. I waited for him till I got so hungry myself that I thought I would fall apart.

"When he came he had about nineteen men to talk to all at once for an hour or so; then he let me in and I told him what the trouble was. He didn't remember any such story in the paper as I spoke about, but would find out about it and see what reporter handed it in. Meantime he would advise me to write out a statement of my side of the case and leave it there. He would investigate the matter when the reporters got in in the evening.

"I went to a long table and wrote most all the afternoon on a piece which was not so scathing when I got through with it as I thought it was going to be, so I tore it up. Then I wrote another one. It was quite bitter, but not so bitter as I wished it had been. It had tame places in it where it seemed to all flatten out and fail to get there. I never suffered mentally so much in my life, and now and then when I wiped my brow on the tail of my linen coat I could see that the city editor seemed to enjoy it. By dusk I had completed an article that was carefully written, and yet I did not expect that it would be copied very much. It was inclined to be ornate in its style, and still there were words in it like 'eggregious,' for instance, that I didn't feel sure I had spelled right. It was now night, and I went home, leaving my article for the morning paper and feeling proud that I was getting mixed up with literature.

"My wife was anxious to find out if I had anybody's gore on my hands before I went into dinner, but I convinced her that my heart was still pure and guiltless, but that I had written a piece for the paper that would stir up the town in the morning.

"I looked it through hurriedly, but didn't find my piece. Most everything else was there but that, however. It was crowded out! Probably the mush and milk sociable editor had a piece that he wanted to run in in place of it, and owing to his influence he had succeeded. I was greatly irritated. I had lost one day from my business, but I decided to go down to the office again and see what the matter was.

"This time I got to the city editor at once, and he said if I would write another statement he would promise that it should not be overlooked, and said that as I was cooler now I would no doubt write a better piece. So I was fool enough to write another flapdoodle card for the paper. It took me till 12:30, and as near as I can remember simply proved over my own signature that I was an ice cream man who aspired to be a large, straw colored jackass. When I took it in to the city editor he asked me if I had the slip cut from the paper to which I referred. I produced it. He looked it over a moment, and then he said:

"'I am sorry that you have been here for two days and sprained your Thinker over this matter, and absorbed your time preparing an exhaustive article for our paper in your defense, for this slip is cut out of some other paper. I don't know what paper it is, but we haven't got any such type as that in our office.'

"He then stated that he would not detain me any longer, and I don't believe he could if he had wanted to. I went down the stairs rather than meet the elevator boy again, and soon found myself on the street. I bought my wife a new dress on the way home, and told her I had thought better of my assassination when I got to her account.

"That was ten years ago," said the old man, as he arose to go, "and although I have not always done right, I can truly say that the gore of no newspaper man is on my hands."—New York World.

**Easily Answered.**

The professor was examining a young candidate in law. The subject being inheritance, he said:

"When a nephew inherits money from his uncle what has he to do?"

"Nothing in the world, mon professeur, except to enjoy himself."—French Joke.

—A young man sent the following to this girl:

Oh * of all your kind, don't laugh
Or think I deal in , n chaff.
I 0 thee and thee alone;
Oh, wilt thou, dearest, B my own?

Her father read it: "Oh, asterisk of all your kind, don't laugh or think I deal in common chaff. I figure naught for thee and thee alone; Oh, wilt thou, dearest capital, B my own?" The old gentleman vowed that his daughter should never marry such a blamed fool."—*Washington Critic.*

## HIT IT HARD.

**A Dollar Investment Produces $5,000.**

As noiselessly as the snow comes down did the magic number, 69,368, slip from the wheel of The Louisiana State Lottery on the 8th inst., and as noiselessly were the glad tidings communicated by the managers to the fortunate owner of the lucky number, Mr. Thomas R. Miller, now residing at 1213 Lawrence street, in this city, that he had drawn one-tenth of the second capital prize of $50,000—or in other words, the handsome sum of $5,000—on an investment of $1, which amount the company hold subject to his order, and would be happy to remit at his pleasure.

Coming as this magnificent prize did, without an effort, it may be pardonable if in the language of precious stones, it is likened to the topaz—November's jewel—which, so long as its owner holds undisputed possession, is supposed to keep off bad dreams, and in other ways brighten the sunshine of his daily life.

A *News* reporter desiring to secure a correct statement of the facts, actuated him to look Mr. Miller up, which he did yesterday morning, and found him, as informed, at his residence, 1213 Lawrence street. Mr. Miller is a first-class, industrious mechanic, 38 years of age, and holds the confidence and respect of all those with whom he is acquainted.

He has been a resident of Denver for about a year, and he is so infatuated with the "Queen City" that he has concluded to invest his money here in real estate, which will doubtless pay nearly as great a dividend as on his investment of one dollar in the Louisiana lottery.—*Denver* (Col.) *News*, Nov. 24.

**His Oratory Was Appreciated.**

While Senator Harris was speaking at Cynthiana the other day, a half intoxicated Irishman, who had crawled up on the rear of the platform, interrupted him several times with remarks that were not quite intelligible. Finally Mr. Harris turned to the man and said:

"Please don't interrupt me, my friend. I am not much used to public speaking, and if you want to talk I'll have to quit."

"Bless yez!" said the Irishman, "it's not after interruptin' ye I am. I'm only approvin' of what ye say. Faith, and I didn't know it was in yez to do as well as yer doin'."

The senator from Madison was completely knocked out by this speech, but he bowed his thanks to the Hibernian, and joined heartily in the laughter which the latter's response had caused.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Cute Little Johnny.**

A lady on Woodward avenue has a little boy who is inclined to freckle and has been told to keep on his hat when out in the sun. Last week she engaged a servant whose face is quite roughened with smallpox. Robbie looked at her very closely and then said to his mother:

"It's too bad, ain't it, mamma?"

"What's too bad?" said his mother.

"That her didn't keep on her hat."

His mother was puzzled and said: "Why should Mary keep on her hat?"

"Cause the sun's jammed all her freckles in."—Detroit Tribune.

—With $3,000 capital a Connecticut man went to Australia a year and a half ago and put his money into skating rinks. It is said that he now owns fourteen rinks and that they net him $75,000 a year.

**THOMAS CARLYLE.**

The great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia which made his own life miserable and caused his best and truest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from disease of the liver and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even with dyspepsia, all can be free from the malary, while emulating his virtues.

A little girl was eating green corn by gnawing it from the cob when her teeth got entangled with a corn silk. "O, dear, she said impatiently. "I wish when they get corn made they would pull out the basting threads.

**A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.**

The edition of 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Collector at Bombay has among his curiosities a Chinese god marked: "Heathen Idol," and next to it a gold dollar marked: "Christian Idol."

**HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.**

No. 512 West 57th St. N. Y.
June 29, 1885.

I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, over-fatigue, or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, to be followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. Like the Irishman, I got no better very fast. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with Brandreth's Pills. For the first week I took two Pills every night, then one Pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain since.

William E. Rockwell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

Cuticura
A Positive Cure
for every form of
Skin and Blood
Disease
from
Pimples to Scrofula

Skin tortures of a lifetime instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.


The most gigantic liars in the Union are from Florida, and are to be found principally in the real estate business.

"Oh, wad some power, the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves, as ithers see us"!

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak back, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is said that the rain falls alike on the just and unjust. In the case where the unjust has appropriated the umbrella belonging to the just this does not hold.

**THE LEADING FEATURES**

Of the Youth's Companion Announcement for 1888 just published are its six illustrated Serial Stories, by Towbridge, Stephens, and others, its two hundred Short Stories and Tales of Adventure, its articles by eminent writers, including the Right Hon. Wm. H. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall, Gen. Lord Wolsely, Louisa M. Alcott, Gen. George Crook, and one hundred other popular authors. The Companion has two Million Readers a week. Every family should take it. By sending your subscription now, with $1.75, you will receive it free to Jan. 1, 1888, and a full year's subscription from that date.

A wedding celebrated in a Protestant church and afterward in a Catholic church, makes rather a rechurcy affair.

Unequalled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

There is one thing that is always in advance of the public demand, and that is the price of coal.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

**HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.**

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—Thos. Price, M. D., Alabama.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. Jos. Straub, Prop.


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Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM
Gives Relief at once and Cures
Cold in Head
CATARRH
HAY FEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
A superior remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Sold by all Druggists for 50 Cents.
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WE Will guarantee anybody $35 to $40 per week who will work 5 hours a day. Call or address 10 cts. in postage stamps and we will send samples. C. E. Buell, 603 Market St., Office 31, San Francisco, Cal.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write Brewster's Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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SEEDS,
From Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the best, because they are earlier and most productive. Take no other until you try them. For sale by all leading dealers on the coast. Trade supplied by WESCOTT BROS., Seed Merchants, 406 and 408 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.
Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica,

Doctor Knowles, of New York, writes:

I have prescribed PARDEE'S REMEDY in two cases of old ulsers of long standing, and they healed in a remarkably short time. I also directed a patient who was suffering with syphilis to use PARDEE'S REMEDY, and was surprised at the rapid cure.

Thomas Gardenow, of Kansas, writes.

Send me two more bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY. was unfortunate in contracting a loathsome blood disease over a year ago, and tried all the well-known blood-purifiers without success. I took three months ago, Six Bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY, and am entirely cured. I want the two bottles for a friend of mine who has got the s—lie, as I know it will surely cure him.

KIDNEY
Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by
HUNT'S REMEDY
THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.
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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.
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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.
Send for pamphlet to
HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Everybody Knows
Or seems to understand, that good articles, if bought right, are not only the easiest sold, and give the best satisfaction, but are most appreciated by consumers, and most likely to win and hold trade. We always like to fill orders with goods of the best quality.
We have now a full line of the choicest Dried Fruits, Canned Fruits and Vegetables. Our Oysters, Clams and Fish of this year's catch are arriving from Baltimore and other points East, and are fine and very little higher than last year. First-class Raisins, in 10 or 20-pound boxes, at 10c; good ones 8c, and fair cooking 5c per pound.
We should take pleasure in sending you a sample copy of our New Price List—THE HOME CIRCLE," which will only cost a postal card, and may save you hundreds of dollars by giving you the correct price of supplies. Address, Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Address M. SOLOMON, Gen. N. W. Ag't. 232 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
Chichester Chemical Co.,
2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

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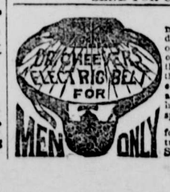


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For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

REWARD!
$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Agents.

BEST TREE WASH.
Greenbank 98% Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10 %), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JAMESON & CO., Manufacturer's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY..... JANUARY 28, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## REVENGE.

Revenge is a naked sword—
It has neither hilt nor guard.
Would'st thou wield this brand of the Lord:
Is they grasp then firm and hard?

But the closer thy clutch of the blade,
The deadlier blow thou would'st deal,
Deeper wound in thy hand is made—
It is *thy* blood reddens the steel.

And when thou hast dealt the blow—
When the blade from thy hand has flown—
Instead of the heart of the foe
Thou may'st find it sheathed in thine own!

—*Charles Henry Webb, in Century.*

## SHOOTING A LEOPARD.

### Exciting But Dangerous Sport in India.

**Running Down a Child-Eater and Killing Him at His Horrible Feast—Episodes of the Hunt—A Bloody Struggle.**

"I was reading some shooting stories of the far West, the other day," said an old globe trotter to the *Herald* man, "and the sport they have out there can not compare with what they have in the far East. There is not that element of 'danger' in it which conduces much to the enjoyment of real sport. Of course, you have the 'grizzly,' but, after all, he is an easy mark to hit.

"There are two kinds of leopards in India. One is the cheetah, the common leopard of the plains of Hindostan. This animal confines his attention chiefly to small antelopes, barking deer and jungle sheep. He is frequently caught when young and tamed by the native shikarris, who teach him to assist them in hunting and driving game within shot of the guns of the sportsmen. The other kind of Indian leopard is the 'luckabugga,' a much larger and fiercer animal, who, when he has once tasted human blood, becomes an ogre with a frightful appetite for children. He is chiefly found in the lower ranges of the Himalayas and vast jungles of the Terai.

"One summer's evening I was out with a couple of friends on a shooting excursion from Almora into Nepal. Our tents were pitched on the banks of the Kala Naddee, a river which parts the British possessions in the hills from those of the Nepal Raj. We were getting our guns ready to go out for some black patridges for supper, when the head man of the neighboring village came up to entreat our assistance in killing a leopard which had haunted some neighboring village for many months and had already carried off twelve children. Traps and pitfalls had been set for him in vain. He had evaded all. A poor Zemenden had just come into the village with a woeful story about his six-year-old boy—his only boy—who, when playing before the door of his father's hut in the dust of the evening, had been seized by the leopard and carried off before his father's eyes. The poor man followed the animal and struck it repeatedly with an iron hoe, but it held on and vanished in the jungle. At daylight he had hunted in the track with some friends, but found only a few bones and some bloody hair, remains of his child that a jackal was picking at and a vulture watching. The man said he had watched the place every night, but had never again seen the leopard. The recital of the tragedy excited us, and we pledged ourselves not to leave the neighborhood till this cruel ogre was destroyed. Ram Bex, our head shikarri, was called and ordered to make every inqury as to his whereabouts, and to offer a reward of ten rupees to any native who should give such information as would give us a shot at him.

"It would be endless to relate the many false alarms we had. We sat up all night in trees, with a goat tied below us as bait, near the place where the leopard had last been seen. One night while sitting in a tree with a gun coolie, who held my weapons, I fell into a doze. A friend in a tree about twenty yards off, with a goat below, roused me by the discharge of his rifle. My coolie seized me by the arm and shrieked: 'Sahib, Sahib, luckabugga aya!' (Master, master, the leopard is here!) 'Where, where?' I asked, seizing the rifle he held out to me. 'There,' said he, pointing to a dark object moving through the trees about thirty yards off. Bang—bang—went both my barrels, followed immediately by unearthly yells. We descended from our trees, and found a large, rough pariah dog shot through both hind legs. He was yelling like a fiend and snapping like a crocodile. I borrowed a large Ghoorka Kookrie from our shikarri, and baring my right arm, soon put an end to doggie's squeals.

"One of my friends was very fat, and, as he found a branch of a tree rather inconvenient, had a common native charpoy (sort of bedstead) fixed up in a fork of a tree. On this he reclined with a gun coolie and a large double-barrel gun loaded with slugs. We were tired of the goat bait, so we had got a monkey, thinking a child-eater would be more tempted by its flesh. I was posted in a tree from which I could more readily watch the approaches to my friend's post. About midnight the moon went down and it was almost dark. Half an hour later the monkey chattered, so I cocked both barrels and watched the foot of my friend's tree. The chattering increased. Then came a blaze of light and a loud report, followed by the breaking of branches and a perfect babel of noises. I had a pine torch with me and, clambering down from the tree, lit it and rushed to the spot. There on his face lay my friend, screaming out for me. He had upset his bead. On his back sat the monkey tearing his hair like a wildcat. A few yards from him lay his coolie, with the charpoy on him smashed in half. He was roaring out: 'The leopard is eating me.' A little further off lay a jackal writhing with a dozen slugs in him. I picked up the coolie and helped my friend by knocking over the monkey with the broken leg of the charpoy. After this little upset we lit cheroots and walked back to our tents, which were pitched about two miles off.

Ram Bex, our shikarri, had given notice to all the natives around that if the leopard appeared and carried off any thing information was to be sent to our camp before any pursuit was made. One evening we were at our tent door after dinner, smoking, when we observed on the other side of the river a Ghoorkha coming down the hills at great speed. At the river bank he inflated a sheepskin which he carried, and crossed the rapid stream on it—just as we see on their wall carving that the Assyrians of old did—being carried down about a quarter of a mile by the current. On landing he was met by Ram Bex, who had run out on seeing him approach. They walked toward us, the Ghoorkha gesticulating violently, and we heard the following story:

"The Ghoorkha lived in a hut about a mile from our camp, higher up the river, and only a hundred yards from the water. He had been out for the day on his duty, which was that of a government runner, leaving at home his wife, his baby in arms, and a little girl about six years old. The wife had gone to the stream for water, leaving the baby at the hut door. The little girl had disappeared, and had without doubt been carried off by the leopard. The Ghoorkha found its footmarks on a soft bit of ground, and hastened to us without attempting a pursuit in the dense jungle. Ram Bex decided that it was too late to start that night, but asked us to be ready an hour before daylight. In the meantime he sent to the next village for twenty coolies, who were engaged as beaters at eight cents a head. On turning out in the starlight next morning I saw that our followers and beaters had each got some instrument for making noise. There were tin kettles, tom toms, bells and an old matchlock or two. I and my two friends crossed the river on a plank lashed across two inflated buffalo skins, which kept our guns and powder high out of water. The beaters came over in all sorts of ways, some swimming, some clinging to inflated sheepskins. When we reached the Ghoorkha's hut, the whole of our beaters were extended in a line, I standing in the middle, at the spot where the Ghoorkha had found traces of the leopard. The poor Ghoorkha himself, and Ram Bex, leading a Brinjarry dog in a string, were with me, each of them carrying a spade. At a given signal the whole line started. The beaters yelled, whistled, rang bells and beat tom toms, making noise enough to drive away every leopard within twelve miles. The dog kept steadily to the scent, but our progress at times was very slow through the dense bamboo jungle.

"After proceeding about a mile the dog became very eager, dashed forward, and was not easily held in. In fifty more yards we came to the place where the brute had been supping. The mangled remains of the little girl lay about, only half eaten, and the ogre must have been scared by our noise. Without losing a moment the Ghoorkha and Ram Bex set to work and dug a trench under a tree to leeward of the child's remains, piling up some branches between them and the trench. Into this we jumped. The Ghoorkha departed with his dog in the direction taken by the rest of the party, who kept up the same discordant din as they moved away.

"Ram Bex now told me that the leopard would think from the passing away of the noise that the whole party had gone on, and would be sure to return in an hour or two to go on with his interrupted feast. We must be quiet, for the brute was very cunning, and the slightest sound or smell would send him off and destroy our chance of getting a shot at him. After waiting an hour I pulled out my cigar case, but the shikarri forbade smoking by energetic gestures, neither of us speaking. I had a large double-barrel smooth bore No. 12, loaded with slugs, at full cock in my hand. Ram Bex had my breech-loading rifle with a large conical shell in it. In addition to these we had each a Ghoorkha kookrie and revolver. It was now nine in the morning. The noise of our party had died away over the hills for an hour or more. I remember as if it were yesterday how I had my eyes fixed on the movements of a regiment of white ants, who were piling themselves over the bloody fragments of the poor child that lay about ten yards from me. Suddenly Ram Bex put one finger on my lips, both as a sign to look-out and keep still. My fingers sought the triggers, and my eyes were strained in every direction. I could see nothing until, in about two minutes, I could discern that the grass waved, and the next instant, with a tread of velvet, the leopard glided in front of me. The suddenness of his appearance took my breath away for a few seconds, but, recovering myself, I raised my gun to the shoulder, and in doing this snapped off a little twig from a branch of the brushwood we had piled in front of us. The leopard turned his face full on me. Thinking that he would jump off I pulled off at his chest, letting off, in my nervousness, both barrels. He sprang into the air with a yell and fell backward. Ram Bex was out and by his side before I had risen from my knees, and discharged the rifle in the direction of his heart. When I got up with revolver in one hand and kookrie knife in the other, the brute was tearing up roots and grass with all four paws, and dangerous to approach. My slugs had entered his chest and eyes, and he was blind. I discharged my revolver at his hindquarters, but he writhed and leaped about so violently that it was impossible to take good aim. Ram Bex, with his kookrie drawn, was dodging about for an opportunity to come close enough to cut at the dangerous hind legs and sever the tendons. I went back to the trench to load my gun. As I was loading the grass opened, and the Ghoorkha and his dog rushed up. He gave a shout of joy when he saw the animal kicking and bleeding, let go his dog, who darted at the throat of the leopard, and then himself, disregarding claws and teeth, rushed in on him. With two strokes of his kookrie he cut the hind tendons, and the formidable legs were harmless. At the same time I stepped up and fired into the brute's mouth. This shot killed it. Ram Bex and the Ghoorkha began skinning, and on stripping the back came upon two fresh healed cuts which went right through the skin, and I remembered what the Zemindea had told us a week ago of his following and hacking with a hoe at the monster who was carrying off his children.

"After a hot march of an hour or two we got into camp about noon and had an ovation from the people of the adjacent villages. Every one who had lost a child by the leopard asked for one of its claws, which was hung around the neck of the mourner as an amulet.

"Now, you will see from that," said the old globe-trotter, in conclusion, "that sport in the far East is not all beer and skittles."—*Chicago Herald.*

## THE TREASURY VAULT.

**One of the Most Perfect Store-Rooms for Coin Ever Constructed.**

I dropped into the Treasury and looked at the workmen who are engaged in constructing the new vault. The Treasury itself looks like a tomb. It has great somber columns down each side of it, and the doors of its basement are so cut that they look as though they were dug out of a solid rock. Every thing about it is massive, and it makes me think more of the Bank of England than any other building I have seen. It is made in the shape of a hollow square, with wide tiers of granite walls running around a court in the center. It is in this court that the new vault is being built. Its interior will be cut up into cells, walled with iron lattice-work, and the workmen are now riveting the iron bars composing it together. These bars must be very strong, as the weight of the silver which is to be put in the vault will be immense. There was a portable furnace blazing away within the vault, and four men were carrying red-hot rivets and sticking them through the holes which had been drilled in these iron bars. They were then rivited by the pounding of a heavy hammer while a man held an iron mallet against them at the back. Each of these lattice-work walls require 2,500 rivets, and it will take more than 100,000 of these rivets to fasten the iron-work of the vault together. The vault is to contain $100,000,000, which is such an immense sum that few people can comprehend it. It will give some idea of it to know that its weight will be 3,580 tons, or the weight of 35,800 men of 200 pounds each. Think of the heaviest man you know, and it would take 35,000 such men to weigh as much as does this silver. It would take 178 freight cars to carry it, and it would take a train a mile and a quarter long to transport it. Its weight would be so much that 6 locomotives could hardly haul it, and if these dollars were laid out so that one just touched the other they would make a line 2,305 miles long. If they were put into a floor, edge to edge, they would carpet ten times the area of the Capitol, or more than thirty acres, and if they were piled one upon another they would reach much more than 1,500 times as high as the Washington monument, making a solid column of silver more than 177 miles high. A million dollars in silver is no small quantity, and when you pack $100,000,000 into a vault it has to be as strong as stone and iron can make it. To rob this vault will be a physical impossibility. To tunnel into it one would have to go under the whole Treasury building, and he would have to drill through a floor of cement and chilled steel before he got to the coin. The slightest noise would be sure to be heard, and the movement of a single bag would cause such a racket as to bring the guard down upon him instanter. No attempt has, I think, ever been made to rob the United States Treasury, and the safeguards about it are so strong that none but the craziest of men would think of trying it.—*Washington Letter in Savannah News.*

—The *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal* is authority for the report that a Georgia surgeon found a boy with two heads, one at each extremity of the spinal column. One of them—the one where the tail ought to be, had a scalp which gave growth to long curls and outlines of the nose, mouth and eyes well marked, but as it gave the boy pain, it was successfully removed by a surgical operation.—*Foote's Health Monthly.*

—A Missouri woman has collected 17,653 spools.

## HIS FIRST WALTZ.

**The Maiden Effort of a Young Man on the Light Fantastic.**

A popular young business man confided the details of an amusing though somewhat delicate situation to a reporter the other day, and the latter is making a base betrayal of that confidence in giving the story to the public, but "murder will out." "It all came of my not having learned to dance," he began. "You see, when I was a kid, and the girls (my sisters) went to dancing-school and were brought up in the way they should go, I did not care for such things, and hooted at the confounded bobbing and twisting and turning, which even now seems rather absurd to me. I voluntarily left school rather young and went into business life, and have since had neither time nor inclination for dancing. As the girls grew older, we had a number of little social hops at the house, but I always managed to get away. I never had any desire to dance until the other evening. A certain young lady, whose black eyes I had admired from a distance for some time, was present at one of our little gatherings. I usually managed to get out of the way when the dancing began, but I was so engaged in conversation with her that the music had struck up before I was aware of it. I let the first dance pass without saying any thing, but I knew my companion was a fine dancer and very fond of the amusement. I think that the first dance was an "octogette," or some thing of that kind, for there were eight people in it. When that was over the musicians struck a lively jingle which I imagined I recognized. That is a polka, sure, thought I—now is my chance. 'Miss Blank,' I said, growing as red as a tulip, 'my sisters have often tried to teach me to dance, but have given it up as a hopeless case. Is—is the thing they are playing a waltz or a polka, or a highland fling, or what is it?' She laughed, but did not answer. After this confession I resumed: 'Will you dare venture a turn?' She was only too ready; she evidently did not know what was before her. I placed my hand timidly on her side and grasped her waist in a vice-like grip. Then I began the polka to the best of my ability, and, to my horror, she began to waltz. I tried to waltz, too, but made a dismal failure of it. The room was small and overcrowded with dancers, and though our career was short-lived we managed to come into collision with almost every couple on the floor. My sister rescued her friend, who took the matter as good-naturedly as could be expected with her torn dress and bumped and crumpled condition generally. I sneaked away into outer darkness, and hereafter will never attempt to imitate the 'Heathen Chinee' by playing a game that I do not understand. I am a fool and I know it, but to have the fact intimated one, two and three times a day for a week by the members of one's own family is not at all consoling.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

## A POWERFUL REMEDY.

**Why Uncle John Refused to Swallow His Own Medicine.**

In the village of O——, in Central New York, lives a sharp-tongued old bachelor whom I have known for twenty-five years as "Uncle John." Uncle John is something of a character about town, and not destitute of Yankee wit and shrewdness. He used to make and vend in an amateurish way a certain cough mixture, the merits of which he preached to his friends with great enthusiasm, warranting the remedy to cure any cold in twenty-four hours "or no pay." One of his old friends, whom we will call Ike, being afflicted with a severe coughing cold, Uncle John used his best efforts in argument, persuasion, and finally vehement and profane scolding, to get him to try the remedy. But Ike could not be induced to "chance it." Not long after this Uncle John caught a hard cold himself, which was accompanied by a most distressing cough that shook his poor old frame unmercifully. It did not, however, prevent his coming down town and "settin'," as he called it, in Ike's market. The cold hung on for a week or more, and the cough had grown no better. Finally, one day Ike resolved to brave Uncle John's sharp tongue, and tease him a little about his failure to rid himself of the cold, and the following dialogue ensued. You are to understand that Uncle John's replies were interrupted with violent coughing.

"John?"

"What yer want?"

"Got a bad cold, 'ain't ye?"

"Yes; got the wust ever had'n my life."

"Hangs on pretty bad, don't it?"

"Yes; beats all."

Hesitatingly: "why don't you try some o' y'r cough med'cine you wanted ter sell me?"

"I thought mebbe y' was fool 'nough ter ask that question: d'yer s'pose I want ter *live forever?*"—*Harper's Magazine.*

## The Regular Thing.

An old gentleman of Detroit was passing through the ceremony of taking his fourth wife the other day. At the impressive climax of the good preacherman's part in the performance somebody was heard sobbing in an adjoining room.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the guests in a dramatic whisper, "who on earth *is* that crying on this festive occasion?"

"That?" replied a mischievous member of the experienced bridegroom's family; "that's no body but Em. She *always* boohoos when pa's getting married."—*Detroit Free Press*

## TWO LITTLE MINERS.

**How They Kept Their Parents Supplied With Plenty of Fuel.**

Nearly a quarter of a century ago a man who lived in an Eastern State, overtaken by the American passion for the hardships of pioneer life, moved with his family to the then unsettled West. The family consisted, besides the husband, of a wife and two little daughters, and the journey westward of many hundreds of miles was made in a covered wagon. After numerous hardships the little household at length reached what is now the great State of Illinois, but what was then an almost unbroken expanse of wild forest and prairie land. The country pleased the adventurer, and he built a rude log-house upon the edge of a prairie bounded on one side by a wooded bluff, and watered by a small stream. It was a promising site for one of the great farms of the future, and even the first year of the settler's occupation saw an abundant crop of corn and the family safe from privation, so far as food was concerned.

Winter came, one of the severest ever known in the Northwest, and the only want felt in the household was for fuel. The settler discovered, too late, that he should have built his hut close to the wood, or have provided plenty of fuel before winter arrived. He had reasoned that it would be the easiest way to haul wood to the house upon the snow, and his plan would have been all right had he been able to do the work. Unfortunately, just as the bitter cold weather set in, the father broke his leg. He could do nothing, and upon the mother, who was herself ill, and upon the two little girls, devolved the hard task of supplying wood for the fire.

Many trips were made to the bluff, and many an apron full of dead twigs and bark was brought to the cabin, but the little girls, who had to do the work, nearly perished on their journeys. Finally came a great snow four or five feet in depth, and further trips were impossible. It seemed certain that the family, far removed from all help, must die of cold.

There was a rude cellar to the cabin and into this, for greater warmth, the family moved. A few twigs and pieces of bark remained at this time, as the result of the children's last trip to the bluff, and with these a fire was built upon the cellar floor. It burned well enough, but as the wood was consumed there was noticed a great deal of crackling and sputtering, and the ground beneath and around the fire turned red. It attracted the curious attention of the family, and it finally dawned upon them that the fire had been built upon a bed of coal. In digging for the cellar the pioneer had stumbled upon an outcropping coal seam, but he knew very little about coal and had not deemed the circumstance of any consequence. Now he changed his mind. There was no longer any danger of freezing to death.

The family moved up-stairs again and the two little girls became coal miners. They had only an old ax and a shovel, and they were small personages and not very strong, but they did not have a great deal of difficulty in getting out a sufficient number of pailfuls of coal a day to keep the fire going. Before spring came they had a big hole dug into the bottom and into the sides of the cellar. They made it quite a roomy place, probably the largest cellar in Illinois at that time.

The family prospered, and those two little girls are now middle-aged women and mothers of families who often laugh over the hard winter's experience of many years ago. And you can not tell either one of those two middle-aged, comfortable-looking women any thing about coal mining. They will tell you that they know all about it; that they, in fact, started the industry in this part of the country.—*National Labor Tribune.*

## THE MALE FLIRT.

**What He Is, Who He Is, and How He Makes His Conquests.**

The male flirt is an individual not confined to our own days, nor yet even to our own century. From time immemorial this terrible yet fascinating person has scoured society just as the pirates and buccaneers of old are said to have scoured the seas with their powerful and irresistible charm. There is a weird attraction about him, a fearful joy at his approach, a horrible and unnatural delight at the bare mention of his name. Like the vampire of German fairy lore, he subjugates the senses and curdles the blood at one and the same time; he is delighted and yet alarming, enticing and yet appalling, all at once. The male flirt is the terror of mothers and the detestation of the whole race of elderly aunts and chaperones of all kinds. We have all in turn been warned against him, all cautioned to steel our hearts to his advances and to barricade the portals of our souls against his serpent-like depredations. Yet so contradictious and so foolish is the nature of woman that there is not one of us, young or old, who has not at some time or another of our lives fallen a willing victim to this seductively dangerous individual. The male flirt is made so neither by practice nor yet by education—he is born so; just as genius, or cooking, or mathematics is born with a man, so is flirting in its higher branches, implanted within him by nature. He is not often a handsome man, although he is invariably a pleasant one, and he is not, as a rule, popular among his fellow men. Fathers and brothers eye him with suspicion as something which they do not wholly comprehend, while husbands turn cold shoulders upon his blandishments, or at best treat him with freezing politeness. Men, in short, look upon him askance, and one and all unite in running him down—but, perhaps, that is only because they are jealous of him.—*London Society.*

## CHANGE OF PASTURE.

**Why It Benefits Not Only Live Stock But the Soil Also.**

There is more good solid sense expressed in the old saying that "A change of pasture makes fat calves" than most people are apt to realize on a casual reading. Not only calves, but all descriptions of live-stock need for their highest thrift some little variety in the way of food, and the pastures, to maintain their best condition, need an occasional rest. Both stock and pastures are therefore benefited by a change. The stock coming into a fresh pasture find every variety of grass natural to it in full growth, and are able to fill themselves easily without too much exertion; and if the animals are of improved character and quality they never fail to give a good account of the luxuriant feed. There are some grasses in the pasture which will not stand very close grazing; the sun let in too directly upon their roots acts unfavorably and they seem incapable of making much growth until after they have progressed to about a certain stage. If constantly grazed the pasture is certain to lose its due proportion of such grasses. It is better, therefore, for both stock and grass that the pastures be divided into several lots, that one portion may recuperate while another is being used. If there is a difference in its productive capacity—some portions growing more luxuriant food than others—it is well to make the divisions with reference to that fact, for if there is not profitable food on any portion it is better that the stock should not be suffered to tramp around over it. Suitable divisions of the pasturage also enable the farmer to keep different descriptions of stock separate, which is quite desirable. Especially in periods of drought is it essential that the farmer should be able to manage the pasturage with the greatest care and intelligence, for there is danger of the permanent stand being injured in such portions as are too heavily burdened with stock at such a time.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

## FOR THE NURSERY.

**Allow Your Children to Develop Slowly and Naturally.**

There is nothing more dangerous than the way some people try to stimulate the dormant intellect of infant children, often playing with the helpless baby and tossing it up till it trembles with excitement. Babies, like all little animals, should be left in a passive state. The most dangerous brain diseases to which infants are peculiarly subject are brought on by overfond parents, who refuse to let the faculties of the child remain in a half dormant state, as they should during the first year of life.

A nervous woman is a dangerous mother. It is better for an over-anxious woman to put her child in the hands of a conscientious nurse, who will bring it up by system and not by "maternal impulse," a beautiful thing for poets to dwell upon but a very uncertain thing in actual practice. No intelligent person would allow a choice puppy or fancy Angora kitten to be dangled and dosed as little children are by over-anxious mothers.

It seems very strange that sensible people should refuse to use their reason in bringing up babies. The child should be fed systematically, only at stated hours, every day it should be bathed at the same hour so that its long midday nap shall come at such a time that it shall have a period of wakefulness before sundown. Healthy children will sleep from sundown till sunrise, waking only once during the night to be fed if they are taken care of systematically. Infants under six months old should be fed every two hours from sunrise till sundown. Old wives' tales and old mothers' remedies are the most dangerous jack o'lanterns that the young mothers can follow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## PERMANENT INKS.

**Why Manufacturers Should State the Composition of Their Goods.**

Ink-making has now become quite a high chemical art, and there so many kinds of ink in the market that a choice is rather puzzling. It is very desirable that manufacturers should state the composition of their inks—*i. e.*, of the coloring matter which they contain. This might be done without betraying any trade secrets. We could then choose our ink according to its purpose. For documents of a permanent character, and subject to the possibility of intentional obliteration, the ink should contain more than one kind of coloring matter; as, for example, the old tannogallate of iron plus indigo or aniline black, and perhaps a little copper salt. No single chemical agent could bleach all of these, and neither paper nor parchment can stand a series of chemical solvents. The analine inks, now largely used, are of very questionable durability. It is uncertain whether they can endure the action of time alone. Supplemented with the old-fashioned iron salt, which has proved its durability, they are safe. It should always be understood that the indelibility of any ink largely depends upon the nature of the surface to which it is applied. The more absorbent the paper, the more difficult is its removal, as it penetrates below the surface of such paper. If the paper is highly glazed, by covering it with any kind of varnishing material, the possibility of removing the whole surface, varnish, ink and all, is increased.—*Christian at Work.*

—It is said to take three days of good food to make up for one of bad food.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The person who holds spite must believe in a queer God.

—The present membership of the Universalist denomination in the United States is only thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven.

—There are in China eight hundred and eighty missionaries, of whom four hundred and fifty-eight are women and four hundred and thirty-one men.

—A teacher having asked his class to write an essay on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.—*Actualities.*

—The teaching of cooking has been introduced in Public School 15, New York. After the dishes cooked shall have passed examination they will be sent to the Newsboys' Home.

—A lady has left £50 apiece to six curates of the Church of England who have four children and whose incomes do not exceed £100 a year. The executors have been given twelve months to choose the legatees.

—The Board of Education figures up that it will need for the maintenance of the schools of New York City next year $1,234,262, besides $256,000 for new sites and $895,000 for new buildings or a total sum of $5,385,262.

—Consul-General Cardwell, of Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the Department of State, calls special attention to the successful labors of American missionaries in the valley of the Nile. Nearly 6,000 native pupils are in attendance at the schools that have been established.

—There is such a thing as talking away all sense of feeling, and the talker, amid his expressions of abject sorrow for past sins, is in truth gratifying his vanity by making himself the hero of his foul story. The outstandingly wicked man, when reclaimed by God's mercy, ought to walk softly and speak mildly.—*Bishop Fallows.*

—One of our exchanges says that when Mr. Moody was in London a number of young men were commissioned to follow up the converts to see that they remained true to their professions. They did so. Two of the committee were at the Bible-school and said they got the names of forty-five thousand converts made in London.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—At a meeting in Philadelphia of the missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal Church reports showed receipts as follows: Legacies, $29,170.42; other sources, $285,794.96; specials, $69,778.19; enrollment fund, $17,696.95; total, $402,440.52, a decrease of $17,328.45. The contributing congregations numbered 2,200, against 2,376 last year.—*Public Opinion.*

—The Roman Catholic Church has forty-five Indian schools scattered over the country from Florida to Alaska. Dakota has the lion's share, there being fourteen in that Territory. New Mexico has eleven, Minnesota seven, Wisconsin five, Alaska two and Colorado, California, Nevada, Oregon, Kansas and Florida one each. Of these schools thirty-five supply board and clothing as well as instruction. The aggregate attendance is nearly 4,000. Most of the teachers are German and French.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

**Their Number in the United States Said to Be 648.**

The principal public librarians of the United States assembled recently to confer and compare notes with each other. Many valuable and instructive papers were read, and public attention was called to the condition of our free libraries by the reports which were made. It is interesting to know that, every year, new free public libraries are being established in different places through the country. It is only a little more than thirty years since the idea of having such libraries, to which all the people might, without paying any thing, have free access, took practical form.

The first free public library in the United States was that at Boston which is now one of the largest and most valuable collection of books and periodicals in the land. The example thus set by Boston has been followed by many cities and towns, especially in New England. Some of the towns have erected expensive and handsome buildings for their libraries, as if proud of them. The total number of public libraries in the United States is said to be six hundred and forty-eight.

These libraries have been established in two ways. They are supported either from generous endowments made for the purpose by rich and public-spirited private citizens, or they are carried on by sums voted yearly in their behalf by the city or town governments. Sometimes they derive their support from both sources. To most of the public libraries, too, reading-rooms are attached, to which free access is given, where young and old may sit and peruse the periodicals and magazines. The benefit conferred upon a community by a free public library can scarcely be overestimated. "Reading," says Lord Bacon, "maketh a full man." The libraries, as a means of general education, are scarcely less important than the schools. The books on their shelves are generally carefully selected, so that the young who resort to them do not often fall into the danger of reading injurious literature; yet they afford a great variety, both for instruction and for amusement. It is to be hoped that public libraries will rapidly increase throughout the country, and that in time no American city or town will be without one.—*Youth's Companion.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

## County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.....1888


There appears to be no limit to th generosity of Senator Hoar; he proposes to give the old soldiers a pension of one cent per day for each day of service during the war. A soldier who served a year would get a yearly pension of three dollars and sixty-five cents, with one cent added for leap years. In the interests of sound economy the bill of the Massachusetts Senator should be amended A much less expensive way to care for soldiers in old age would be to give to each a bottle containing a piece of limburger cheese; then the old vet. could rub his bread—should he have any—on the bottle and take a whiff of the cheese at each meal. This provision would last as long as the old soldier, and would get stronger as he got weaker. Another advantage of this plan would be that we could have the English plan of hereditary pensions, and that, too, without any additional cost. The law could provide that on the death of the veteran the bottle and cheese should go to the nearest male heir, and thus prove to coming generations that a Republic—Massachusetts— is not ungrateful.

In Ireland venerable clergymen, Members of Parliament and editors of newspapers are sent to jail like pickpockets and burglars. Their offense is peaceful opposition to cruel tyrrany. In the Highlands of Scotland and the people are being driven away from the homes of their fathers as if they were wolves or other dangerous wild animals that must be got rid of. All this is the work of a proud aristocracy and of selfish rich men. A day of wrath is sure to come when there will be sore need of the gallant Highlanders who have won victories for England in all parts of the world, and when the gross folly will be seen of the men who have made enemies of the Irish race. Many an Irish heart would throb with ecstasy if a chance were given for another Fontenoy. "Remember Limerick" would be answered with as hearty a cheer as burst from "Clare's Dragoons" one hundred and forty-three years ago. Yet it is not the great body of the English people, but the nobles and the great landlords who, by their desperate clinging to feudal privileges and feudal tyrrany keep alive the old hatreds by a constant infliction of new injuries.

The following press dispatch was sent from New York last Saturday:

"H. M. Yerington, President of the Carson & Colorado railroad, and his associates, D. O. Mills, Nicholas Luning and other capitalists, have just concluded an arrangement with Prof. Thomas M. Chatard, of the United States Geological Survey, to take in charge their soda works at Owens Valley, Inyo county. Mr. Chatard was sent last summer to examine soda deposits throughout the west, as he is considered a leading authority on this and similar questions. He has been induced by this syndicate to resign his position under the Government and he will leave for the west about the first of March. The scheme of these capitalists is one of the most stupendous ever undertaken in the west. They propose diverting the waters of Owens River, allowing the lake to dry out, and carrying the water beyond the lake into Death Valley, thus making a garden of the most desolate wilderness of the West, and opening up thousands of acres for settlement. They then propose to extend the Carson & Colorado narrow gauge railroad to a connection with the Atlantic & Pacific, in this manner making a profitable railroad out of what has long been locally designated as an expensive and useless 'jerkwater.'"

Death Valley is about one hundred miles to the east of Owens Lake with two or three ranges of mountains between. Perhaps the New York press agent contemplates training the pelicans, which are sometimes plentiful at the lake, to drain the lake by carrying the water in their bills over the mountains to Death Valley. The project of draining the lake is entirely practicable, however, by ordinary means. The lake is about twenty one miles in extreme length by twelve wide; careful soundings give the greatest depth as being 80 feet. Very little water flows into the lake other than Owens river. In the valley are at least three hundred thousand acres of land, all of which may be irrigated from the river. The southern boundary of the lake is formed by a low bank, apparently all of sand, which has been thrown across the valley in comparatively recent times. South from this sand bank the valley is narrower, but extends a distance of about one hundred miles, to the boundaries of the Mojave Desert. All along this valley the old river bed is very plainly marked; the rocks in many places showing the high and low water marks, and gravelly bars and little ridges of sand indicating where the waters once flowed. What waters should remain in Owens river after all that should be needed for irrigating the lands of Owens Valley should be taken out could very easily be conveyed over the sand ridge south of the lake and let flow into the valley beyond, where there is more than enough land to require it all for irrigation. Canals now in course of construction in Owens Valley would if continued on south, carry the water over the ridge referred to. The river water once disposed of the lake would very soon disappear. The annual evaporation at the lake is five feet, and in two years most of the whole body of the water would be gone, as the lake is all very shallow except a narrow strip, presumably the old river bed. During the past three years a good deal of soda has been gathered at the lake. Shallow ponds have been dug near the edge of the water; these were filled by pumping, the water allowed to evaporate and the soda gathered up. This is still going on.


MISCELALNEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.


## Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| | No. Cert. | No. Shs. | Amt |
|---|---|---|---|
| J D Raggles | 4534 | 25 | $ 2 50 |
| J D Raggles, Trustee | 4533 | 475 | 47 50 |
| John L Hunt, Trustee | 4532 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E L Campbell | 4531 | 2,300 | 230 00 |
| E Detrick, Trustee | 4530 | 4,000 | 400 00 |
| R. B. Williams, Trustee | 4527 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| J D Raggles, Trustee | 4527 | 3000 | 300 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4503 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 525 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4512 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4511 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4507 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4506 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4504 | 5 | 50 |
| W H V Cronise | 4503 | 5 | 50 |
| T H Caswell | 4496 | 10 | 1 00 |
| Fred Lux | 4495 | 10 | 1 00 |
| J L Hunt | 4494 | 10 | 1 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p.m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, January 16, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—No 808 Montgomery street San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, February 13, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN R. HUGHES, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John R. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the law office of John W. P. Laird, at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.

## CONSTRUCTING THE PANAMA CANAL

### What a Returned Employe Says of the Extravagance and Mismanagement.

Mr. A. P. Smith, of Salem, who for the past fifteen years has lived in South America, and more recently has been employed as an engineer by the Panama Canal company, has just returned from Aspinwall, and tells an interesting story in regard to the method of prosecuting the work on the great De Lesseps canal.

"I was making my way home from Cathagenia," said he to a reporter, "but, attracted by the financial inducements offered by the Panama company, I went to Aspinwall, and immediately secured employment as an engineer in that city. I remained a number of weeks, and should probably be there to-day, but that I fell a victim to the yellow fever, and on my recovery, finding that I could not stand the climate, I packed my chattels for home. During my stay I thoroughly inspected the canal, walking its entire length of fifty-four miles.

"At present the outlook is bad, very bad. A great deal of money is being wasted, and it would almost seem as if it were culpably wasted. That portion of the canal thus far completed is at the eastern end, and is a stretch about eleven miles long. Here the country is low and flat, the banks rising scarcely six feet on an average above high water mark, and the land is mostly of a clay formation. Through a country of this kind a cut eighty feet in width has already been made for a distance, as I have stated, of eleven miles. While forests have been cleared away, and other cuts have been made at various points along the fifty-four-mile line of the proposed canal, yet little more than the eleven miles already referred to has been accomplished, for reasons which I will make clear to you later on. For another half-dozen miles the diggers and dredgers will have comparatively easy work, because, for about that distance, the general character of the soil is similar to that already encountered. But harder work remains behind. About seventeen miles from the coast foot hills will be encountered, and the great mountain chain which runs through the continent from Alaska to Patagonia, is just beyond. Of course, that point has been selected for the bed of the canal where the mountains are the lowest, but cuts of 500 feet—and there will have to be several such—are no trifling matter, and can not be accomplished without great expense and considerable time. On every hand may be seen evidences of mismanagement and gross extravagance. Money is literally thrown away, and signs of "jobs" are more plentiful than mosquitoes in July. Much of the work is let out by contract, and all sorts and kinds of people secure the contracts."

"What sort of men are the employes?"

"The very scum of the earth," replied Mr. Smith. "Most of them are blacks, who recieve $2 per day, equivalent to something like $1.60 in our money. This means affluence to these men, and all higher grades of labor are paid proportionately. But the money is the only possible inducement, and the wages must necessarily be high to attract men to a region which will in all probability prove fatal to them if they remain there long. So the men and the women who come are the very lowest and vilest. Convicts and outlaws and prostitutes make up a large percentage of the sojourners there, and murder and arson are common. Police regulations are a farce, and justice is almost impossible to obtain."—Boston Herald Interview.

## A PLEASURE CITY BY THE SEA.

### Where a Perpetual Picnic Prevails—Amusements Found at Brighton.

To-day finds me down at Coney Island, this magical city of pleasure by the sea. Here the world seems all holiday time. A perpetual picnic prevails, and it is difficult to conceive of care. In the first place, it is a perfect day. Nature never flattered a fairer leaf from the folds of her book. The shadows on the sea are as varied as a Florentine mosaic. The purple of a pansy sway off there where the sun is clouded, while here at our feet the breakers fringe the golden sands with silver. A gleam of sapphire, like the bluest break in a showery sky, has fallen athwart the main distance, and through it a white-winged boat, full-sailed, goes courtseying down the wind. A haze hangs over all, like the mist that rises from a meadow at dawn, and the shadowy domes and towers of far-off Rockaway breaks through like a city in the air.

It is inconceivable that New York should have been so slow to appropriate and use this beautiful island. For years and years this strip of sea-girt sand might as well have lain in mid ocean as here. A few roughs came down now and then and perpetrated dark deeds that gave a flavor of disrepute to the island. Nobody who thought anything either of reputation or pocket-book ever came here in those days. Now, half-hour boats and numerous lines of cars bring down all New York. Many come by private conveyance over the smooth and beautiful boulevard leading from the city to the very margin of the sea.

Brighton at its loveliest, in the full tide of the season, can not excel this wonderland of pleasure. There is everything of which folly ever dreamed of in the line of amusement here. Are you fond of riding the fleet-footed ostrich, the gentle cow, the domestic rooster, or the roaring lion of the desert, to say nothing of the stately giraffe, and the mettlesome swan? Here you have your chance in the "merry-go-round." Only 5 cents, and you can mount any one of these animals, richly caparisoned, and fly around a ring to the inspiring strains of a brass band.

If you want to spin like a rocket through the air, if you want to hold your hat while your back hair falls off and in your ears the elements of wind and fire make merry, ride down the "switch-back." You take a seat at the top of the inclined plane—you flash down the plane like a paper through a printing press; you skim up another like a swallow on the wing; you dart down again like a falling star and up again like a kerosene-fed flame, and your ride is accomplished. For another 5 cents you mount the elephant's back and indulge in light refreshments in different parts of the body. I believe they serve lemonade in one of his ears, and in the mysterious recesses of his inside you can buy caramels and sweet cakes. Should you care for milk, several stuffed cows stand about under gay canopies. Milk is surreptitiously introduced through a hole in the back, a little behind the ear, and a man draws it fresh from the udders and presents it with a wink of superhuman cunning. Donkeys and horses are on hire, whereon you can canter over the sands and into the sea if you like. Little children are playing all about, thicker than sand-fleas, and the whole scene is one of perfectly unalloyed rapture and content.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

### Caterpillars Affected by Electricity.

It has been demonstrated by Mr. J. W. Slater that caterpillars are affected by magnetic currents, which hinder their development and even kill them.—Boston Budget.

### The Greek Letter College Societies.

Judge Tourgee is getting up a national convention of members of the Greek letter college societies, to be held at Chautauqua in August, "to spread knowledge and promote the favor of Greek letter societies."—Inter Ocean.

Mr. Parnell has two sets of secretaries—one set to work at night.

## ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, state of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $5. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance, the provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and make the following payments:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales or less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such articles as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,000 and less than $1,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,000 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $8 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license tax be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors the sale of which is in the proportion of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and products of the State, must pay for a license $50 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or ball and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation for the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each ball, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further licenses or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and until such fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and to be duly made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3207 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after Twenty Days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Hunter, Robinson and Shepherd.
Noes: None.
Absent: T. H. Mack.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: T. H. MACK,
Clerk.


THOS CROCH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUCH.

Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUCH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

FRED BURKH

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

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After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.


## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, RR

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9:15 a. m. | .. 5 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9:45 a. m. | .: 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 11: 5 a. m | : 5 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p. m. | :40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5:00 p. m. | 8:20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 6:10 p. m. | 7:10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7:30 p. m. | 5:55 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8:50 p. m | Lv. 5:30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 00 a. m. | 5:25 p. m. |
| Benton | 10:35 a m | 1:40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12 :5 p. m. | 11:15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1:35 p. m | 10:15 a. m. |
| Independence | 2 0 p. m. | 9:45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 4 5 p m. | 7:00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 856 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU. 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28 .....1888


## MARRIED.

HOLLAND—DEARBORN—At Independence, January 26, 1888, by Hon. John A. Hannah, James W. Holland and Miss Henrietta Dearborn, both of Lone Pine.

Diptheria is prevalent at Los Angeles.

Mr. R. P. Hessian, of Big Pine was in town during the week.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

John Williams, a well known miner, died at Gold Hill on Thursday of last week.

The weather is delightful; farm work is going on all over the south end of the valley.

Dr. Terrill, a prominent physician of San Francisco, died of small-pox on Friday last.

Sunday School at the M. E. Church at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No evening service at the church.

George Lewis came up from Keeler on Thursday morning to take part in the dramatic entertainment.

District Attorney Forbes returned from Bishop Creek on Thursday. He had been up there several days.

The Reno *Gazette* says that on last Saturday night at Elko, Nevada, the thermometer registered 61° below zero.

A contract is let for the grading of a railroad from Nadeau Junction, near Los Angeles to Alamitos Bay and Long Beach.

Kerosene lamps should not be left burning in rooms where children are sleeping; it is alleged that the fumes cause diptheria.

A strong effort will be made to have a bill passed by Congress that will put a stop to the enormous frauds committed by timber land thieves.

The water main leading to Candelaria was frozen up during the cold snap; there was no water to run the mill and work stopped for a time.

Mr. John Baxter began plowing last Tuesday; the ground is in fine condition. Just before Christmas he sowed wheat and it is now making fine growth.

The Los Angeles papers say that some tender sub-tropical plants in the gardens of the city were injured by the frosts but that the orange trees show no sign of damage.

John L. Sullivan is flinging the tail of his coat around "quite promiscuous like" in England, but not a bruiser among them shows the least inclination to put his toe upon it.

Mrs. Garfield, mother of the murdered President, died at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James A. Garfield, last Saturday morning. The old lady was aged 86 years.

Last Sunday a young Indian was frozen to death at Toano, Nevada. This is the only case of an Indian being killed by cold during the late storms that has yet been reported.

Mr. Morrow, Congressman from San Francisco, is confident the Committee on Foreign Affairs will agree upon a favorable report to the House upon the Chinese exclusion bill.

Another young couple have comitted matrimny; Mr. James Holland was united in marriage last Thursday to Miss Nettie Dearborn. They will make their home in Lone Pine.

The report of the signal service observer at Keeler gives the greatest degree of cold in December at 23 degrees above zero, nine degrees below the freezing point; the lowest for the year was 22° above zero.

Flour from Minnesota and chickens from Missouri are being shipped to Los Angeles. It is a queer business proceeding where flour is shipped out of the State at San Francisco and brought into it at Los Angeles.

A few days of enforced idleness was caused by the late cold weather on the East Side and Stevens Canals. During the whole of this week however, work has been going on vigorously and no further delay to the work is likely to be caused by bad weather.

The owners of the Manhattan mine, at Austin Nevada, have paid all claims against the property and will resume work on the mine. John L. Beveridge, former Governor of Illinois, went to Austin and paid up all of the indebtedness, amounting to about $53,000.

The gross receipts of the post office at Los Angeles increased between December 31, 1886 and September 30, 1887, from $56,487 to $80,860. At Pasadena during the same time the increase was from $6,249 to $12,039, and at San Diego from $15,671 to $27,491.

Very great improvements have been made of late years in breeding cattle. Records show that in 1830 the average weight of beef cattle was 800 pounds gross. Now the Reno *Gazette* says the average beef steer sold from Nevada ranges is not considered choice unless it tips the beam at 1,400.

The recent storm was rough on the people of Darwin. The water pipes were frozen up and burst and water had to be hauled eight miles. The snow was so deep on the mountains that fuel could not be got only as a little was hauled, twenty-four miles, from Keeler. This was about as rough an experience as the Darwinites have ever had.

In California the amount of land claimed under the Acts relating to swamp and overflowed lands is 1,887,187 acres. Of this amount patents have been issued for 1,465,520 acres. Attempts have been made to get patents for a great deal of land that was found upon examinatton by Government agents to be dry and not subject to such entry.

When the snow storm set in a few weeks ago Schober's team was at Panamint. The snow fell so deep on the mountain pass west from Panamint Valley that the horses could not be got out; they were therefore turned loose in the valley to shift for themselves and the men made their way in safety to Darwin. There is plenty of grass and water in the valley and the animals will no doubt be found in good order when the owner can get at them.

### Lookout Mines.

Fitzgerald and Gunn have leased the Minietta mine to Clinton and McGovern for a term of six months. The lessees have already opened up a fine body of ore in what is known as the "Coburn cut" in the mine. They will soon be included in the list of shippers. They have five men employed.

That portion of the Hearst mine known as the three hundred foot ore body, in the main tunnel, has been leased by Fitzgerald to John Curran.

Fitzgerald has leased the Lava Beds mine to Frank Cox for five months. Cox is working three men beside himself in the mine.

On the first Monday of the present month Fitzgerald began sinking on one of his claims called the Kentuck. Eight days afterward the men were taking out two tons of ore each day. Three eight hour shifts are now working, and with but two men on each shift the yield is three and a half tons daily. The average value of the ore is 88 ounces silver per ton and 58 per cent. lead. A patent hoisting windlass is being put up and a track laid for the ore cars; when these improvements are completed the ore shipments will average about twenty tons each week. The Kentuck is in a very rough country; it cost Mr. Fitzgerald $470 to make a trail 890 feet long to the mouth of the shaft. All the indications are favorable for finding a big ore body in the Kentuck mine.

### Hurt.

Last Sunday Jim Connor was hurt in a mine at Cerro Gordo. He was going along a plank pushing a wheel barrow when he missed his footing and fell a distance of about twenty-five feet. Word was sent to Keeler and Mr. T. C. Boland at once telegraphed to Independence for Dr. Woodin. In the mean time Connor was conveyed down to Keeler; but the Doctor reached there before him, having driven the distance of thirty-two miles in a litttle over four hours. Connor's hurts were found to be painful but not serious and the Doctor thinks he will be around all right in a few weeks.

### Wedding.

A wedding is to come off at Lone Pine on Sunday evening at 8 o clock. Miss Ida Adams and Mr. Stephen Decker are to be married at the residence of Mrs. McCall, mother of the bride. Rev. T. E. Sisson, of Independence is expected to perform the ceremony. A large number of invitations have been issued to attend the wedding.

At the Mount Diablo mine seventy men are at work and at the Georgene forty are employed. These are the only mines now working at Candelaria.

At Bishop Creek last Saturday an election was had on the question of issuing bonds to build a new school house. The vote in favor of the bonds was nearly unanimous. This is highly creditable to the voters.

There is quite a buzzing down about the shores of Owens lake. The rumors of great things to be done in drying up the lake and gathering the soda is making many people eager to get a finger in the pie.

There is to be a grand celebration over in Merced county next Wednesday, the occasion being the completion of a big canal to convey water for irrigating Merced plains. The Governor has accepted an invitation to attend.

The brass band at Independence has a new leader. His name is John Rosewaren; he came down from Candelaria on Wednesday. Mr. Rosewaren was a member of the noted Eureka band, in Plumas county, up till last June. He is a musician of long experience and will undoubtedly prove an able leader.

Ed Rose got a severe hurt last Tuesday. He was working with a team and scraper on the East Side Canal; the scraper met an obstruction and Ed, having a hold on it at the instant, was pitched headlong and fell with his knee on a sharp stone. A very severe cut and bruise was the result; it is not yet certain if the knee cap is broken or not; should the bone be broken the young man is liable to be a cripple for life.

There will be a large falling off of the vote of Mono county at the next election. The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* says of those remaining whose politics are known 311 are Republicans and 176 Democrats; 169 are unknown or doubtful. Allowing three-fourths of the unknown to vote the Democratic ticket the Republican majority of the county would be 78. Bodie shows a great falling off. Autelope, Benton and Bridgeport will have an increase of votes.

No more Chinese cooking at Levy's hotel. A white cook is employed and a good one, too. Soup, fish, beef, mutton, ham; roast, boiled and fried, don't all taste alike now; pies are no longer poultices done up in covers made of old boot legs; coffee is no longer an ill tasting dose, like dirty water dipped from a horse pond, and tea is served fragrant and refreshing; all of which improvements will be appreciated by the guests of Mr. Levy.

A petition has been presented to Congress from California salt manufacturers asking that no reduction be made on the tariff on salt. Large investments of money have been made in salt works in this State; a large number of men are employed and salt is shipped to consumers at very low rates. To reduce the tariff would be to shut down the works, destroy their value, throw workmen out of employment, benefit foreigners and yet not reduce the price of salt to consumers.

One of the greatest irrigation schemes ever undertaken is that now being worked up by J. W. Shanklin, formerly Surveyor-General of this State. The plan is to take water from the Colorado river a short distance below Yuma and convey it upon the Colorado Desert. An immense area of land can thus be brought under cultivation. Part of the plan contemplates the formation of several large ponds or lakes in the lower parts of the desert, and these, it is expected, would modify the climate, which is now very dry and hot. The surveys for the great canal that will be required are already made.

Black Bart, Po-8, the noted stage robber was released from San Quentin Prison last Saturday after being confined five years. C. E. Barton is the under which he goes, but this is assumed and even the police do not appear to know his true name. He was convicted under the name of Charles E. Bolles. Bart says he has a wife and three daughters who are grown up and are well educated. During the six years that he is known to have been committing robberies it is estimated that his plunder averaged six thousand dollars a year. He says he will never commit another robberv. perhaps he is reformed enough not to write any more "poetry."

### Fruit for Market.

In planting fruit trees it is very great importance to consider the qualities that make fruit most suitable to marketing. A correspondent writing to the *Rural Press* says: "In the shipments East last year the cling peach brought the highest price in the market, which on account of its good keeping qualities arrived at destination in good condition. As a drying peach the cling, because of its keeping in good condition when ripe on the tree, gives time to handle, and, the flesh being firmer, does not lose so much in drying.

"With the pitters now in use the cling is as easily handled as the free, and holds better on the fork to pare. In paring the peach to dry there is not so much loss in weight as many suppose. It does not require so much drying as the unpared, and when so pared and evaporated brings double the price in the market.

Many varieties of yellow cling are sold under the name of Orange and Lemon cling, both in the local and Eastern markets. A number of the California seedlings sold as such are superior to either and many other of the old time standard varieties, which are the following, viz.: Edwards' Cling, also called the California Cling, Day's Yellow Cling, Tuscan Cling, Albright Cling, Sellers' Cling, French Cling and McDavit's Cling, all fine yellow peaches of fine quality. Mr. McDavit, of Placer county, had in his crop of that name, in 1886, six peaches that weighed nine pounds. George's Late Cling and Winters' Cling are both superior white peaches, ripening in September and both good shippers. The Winters Cling is a favorite canning peach. I refer to nurserymen's catalogue for description of varieties named.

### Meteorological Summary for December, 1887 Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean actual barometer | 26.390 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 43° |
| Highest temperature | 63° |
| Lowest temperature | 23° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 40° |
| Mean relative humidity 45 per cent. | |
| Mean Cloudiness 29 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, North. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 49 miles N. W. 21st. | |
| Precipitation | .48 |
| Number of clear days | 18 |
| Number of fair days | 10 |
| Number of cloudy days | 3 |
| Number of rainy days | 4 |

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR OF 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean actual barometer | 26.30 |
| Mean temperature | 61° |
| Maximum temperature | June 22, 99° |
| Minimum temperature | Feb. 20, 22° |
| Annual range of temperature | 77° |
| Mean relative humidity, 37 per cent. | |
| Mean cloudiness, 21 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, N. and S. W. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 44 miles, N. W., Apr. 17 and June 13 | |
| Total precipitation | 5.04 in. |
| No. of clear days | 254 |
| No. of fair days | 91 |
| No. of cloudy days | 20 |
| No. of rainy days | 29 |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, U. S. A. Sig. Corps.

### Delinquent Tax List

Many more cases of delinquent taxes will be published this year than were last year. The increase will be on a great many desert land locations made up to the beginning of last March. Most of these locations were made by non-residents of the county and very few such have paid taxes on lands located by them. Of the land owners and locators, residents of the county, a less number than ever before will be published as delinquent, and the total amount of the delinquent taxes among these will be a very small percentage of the total taxes of the county.

### Passenger Rates.

The Southern Pacific Company has established rates as follows for passengers. They apply from San Francisco. To Boston, unlimited, $96 70; first-class, $93; mixed, $68; second class, $64 50. To New York, unlimited, $95 30; first-class, $91; mixed, $66; second-class, 62 50. To Washington, unlimited, $92 60; first-class, $87-75; mixed, $62 85; second-class, $59.

### New Shop Open.

The new blacksmithshop of W. F. Matlack will be open for business next week. The shop is on a very convenient location on the corner of the street leading to the railroad depot; it is well provided with new tools and machinery. Mr. Matlack intends building a wagon shop in connection with the blacksmithshop.

### A Unique Cyclopaedia.

An extremely valuable Cyclopaedia, and of very great popular interest is "Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," Volume II of which is here noticed. Novel in plan and novel in form, at once beautiful and convenient, and at a price low even compared with Mr. Alden's always low prices, this volume gives in its nearly 500 pages biographical sketches of one hundred and eleven prominent authors, with characteristic selections from their writings. The following authors among others appear in this volume: Audubon, St. Augustine, D'Auvergne, Bacon, Balzac, Bancroft, Banin, Barbauld, Beaumont, Beecher (several of the name), Bentham, Bion, Björnson, Black (William), Blackstone, Blessington (Countess of), and Boccaccio; thus representing nearly all ages and all nations in this volume—American, English, French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin, Swedish Portuguese, Scotch, Dutch, Irish, Norwegian and Danish authors—from the period 280 B. C. to A. D. 1886. The literary and mechanical workmanship are both of a high order. The work is really one that ought to find a place in every home library; it offers a fund of entertainment and instruction that will prove well nigh inexhaustible. The price, only 50 cents a volume, makes its possession possible to nearly every school boy. The work is also published in parts 160 pages each (exchangeable at any time for bound volumes), which are sold at 10 cents each. Every reader of this notice ought to get at least a specimen part for examination. JOHN B. ALDEN, publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York.


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### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st, 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Morton, Alexander D. Gilbert, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M. PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

### NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
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## TOOTHSOME CANDIES.

**Reliable Recipes for Cooked and Uncooked French Creams.**

Of the French creams there are two kinds—the cooked and uncooked. The former is the more economical when eggs are scarce, and to my mind it is the more delicious, but I will give both. For the first, put two cupfuls of granulated sugar and half a cupful of boiling water into a granite or porcelain basin, and let it boil exactly ten minutes. Take from the stove, pour it into a China bowl, flavor to taste, and beat rapidly with a spoon until it becomes a creamy paste. Roll it into little balls, to be covered with melted chocolate, used with fruit or in any of the ways given below. If it gets too stiff and cold, set the bowl in a pan of boiling water, which will keep it so that you can mold it.

For the uncooked cream, break the whites of two eggs into a bowl, add an exactly equal measure of cold water, and stir in powdered sugar until you have it stiff enough to be molded into shape by the fingers. Flavor with any essence you like.

Now for the varieties to be made with either of these as a foundation. Mold some of the cream into little balls half an inch in diameter, and clap on either side the half of an English walnut. Have ready some chocolate melted in a bowl set over a boiling tea kettle, and after these little balls of cream are dry, stick a long pin into them and dip in the melted chocolate, and you have most delicious chocolate creams. Roll them in until thoroughly coated. They may also be dipped in the chocolate after putting the nuts on, or the cream may be colored with a few drops of cochineal. Another variety is given by adding the juice of an orange or lemon to the cream, and, as it thins somewhat, stir in more sugar. For cream figs, tear the fig in two, leaving it joined at the stem end; insert an oblong piece of the cream, and press the fig together at the bottom. Serve the dates in the same way. Pineapple, or any kind of preserved fruit, may be drained from the sirup, cut into dice and rolled in the cream. A novel candy is made by molding some of this cream into a flat bar; spread with any kind of jelly that is so stiff that it can be cut with a knife, and put on another layer of cream.

A most delightful nut candy is made by stirring several kinds of chopped nuts into the cream, then make into squares or bars, and wrap in waxed paper if it is to be kept for any length of time. Seeded raisins, figs and citron, chopped fine, makes a fruit mixture that can be used in the same way. The cream may be flavored, and at the same time colored brown, by stirring in melted chocolate. In making the boiled candies, they must be allowed to boil fast and hard.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

### A Constant Reminder.

"Why do you wear that nickel on your watch chain?" asked a city hall attache of a milkman who was after a board of health permit to peddle cow juice. "I wear it as a reminder to get even with one of my customers, was the answer. "Over a year ago I took that nickel, which was then beautifully gold-plated, as a five dollar gold piece in payment of a bill. As soon as I detected the fraud I took it back to the woman who passed it on me, but she refused to make it good. So I attached it to my watch-chain and kept on supplying her with milk as though nothing had happened. But now every day I make her quart one-fourth water and once a week I credit her with one-fourth the amount of her milk bill in a book which I keep for that purpose. When the sum total standing to her credit is $4 95 she shall have pure milk once more, and not until then. She knows the milk is watered, but whenever she shows an inclination to complain I handle the nickel and say that my milk is as 'pure as gold.' That settles it."—*Buffalo Express.*

### Doctors and Practical Hygiene.

The men and women in the medical profession are, or should be, most interested in all branches of practical hygiene and sanitation. Their medical education eminently fits them for considering the best means of promoting health, and of avoiding all things which have a tendency to destroy it.

But how many doctors are there today who visit the families in their charge, weekly or monthly, and examine into the conditions which surround them, whether or not these tend toward health or disease? That this is not more frequently done is sometimes not the physician's fault, yet too often his or her teaching could prevent the illness which comes.

Most physicians do not give instructions that last beyond the given prescription for some certain malady. They do not see their duty plain to extend care before the advent of disease, and when danger is over their work is done. It is perhaps not easy to prevent that which brings doctors and their families their bread and butter. One of Will Carleton's humorous ballads is about the doctor who cured the deacon's wife by "God's own remedies, sun, light and air," and so lost his fee; after which he concluded that if called to attend that woman again she should have medicine made by men.—Annals of Hygiene.

### The Prize Fighters' Methods.

There are still a number of good fighters, men who fight "with their heads," as they call it; meaning thereby not that they butt like rams or negros, but that they bring the mind to the assistance of the body; they bring to the play of the arm something of the judgment, finesse and strategy that are practiced by eminent professors of the small sword. But these men are exceptional.

The majority of prize fighters have no other idea of boxing than simply to butcher their opponent. The process is performed in two movements. First you rush your man; that is, you run at him, striking right and left, until you have him rattled, and then, at a moment when his action is controlled rather by his physical sensation than by his scientific training, you bring in your round hander on his jugular and knock him out. That is what glove fighting in four rounds amounts to; and the Marquis of Queensberry has done more to degrade the ring than any mere bruiser who ever fought.—Julian Hawthorne in Cosmopolitan.

## MENDING BROKEN BRIC-A-BRAC.

**Specialists Who Devote Their Time to Patching and Restoring.**

New York abounds as thoroughly in queer corners, people and occupations as any city of its size in the world. Most of these oddities, however, possess little value outside of the purely picturesque, and depend for even that on individual taste. A few are quite reasonable. Among the latter may be classed a peculiar industry not yet of a size to admit of its being troubled much by the state of the labor market. This calling is entirely in the hands of a few wide awake Swiss, whose ateliers are scattered over the uptown business portions of the city, and is dignified by the title of "artistic repairing."

One of the best known and busiest of their number was, when called upon, engaged on just such a task. "We have," he said, "very few shop secrets because our trade is entirely one of delicacy and skill and involves such a variety of knacks that we have little fear of competition. There is absolutely no restriction as to the nature of the article brought to us for repair, or as to the amount of damage it has sustained, to lie within our ability to restore it. Most of our patrons being extremely wealthy, we are trusted daily with the rarest and most costly articles, which would never be placed in the hands of inexperienced workmen, so that what we do is both expensive and in keeping with the elegance of the article to be mended.

"You can judge of the extent of our operations somewhat when I tell you that I am a watchmaker, cabinetmaker, painter in oil and water colors, carver of wood, marble and ivory, modeler in clay, a musician and chemist, all combined. In any of these branches I should probably prove a distinguished failure alongside of men who have devoted a lifetime to the particular one, but in Geneva where I was educated, we are taught to be careful, and I have learned enough and practiced long enough to be able to perform successfully the essential part of my business, which is to copy faithfully and naturally whatever is set before me. This porcelain vase at which I am now at work is a very ordinary job. I received it in sixty-four pieces, each piece, calculating by the original value of jar, having cost something above $2. This makes it slightly worth repairing.

"The soundest and largest portion was the bottom, which was about three times as thick as the rest and, of course, stood the fall better. In the course of an hour's search I managed to find a little section that fitted exactly to a nick in the first. This was securely fastened in its place with cement and set away to harden. It is impossible at this stage of proceedings to put on more than one piece at a time. Other work is disposed of and in course of time another fragment added to the originals, then a fourth and fifth, and so on. The vase has gradually grown in this way to its original proportions. As nothing but the finest and whitest cement is used, the dirty streaking that characterizes badly mended china is avoided. However, several of the broken bits have been lost and some have crumbled so fine as to be unavailable. This leaves an ugly hole in the side, a large nick in the rim and completely ruins a beautiful painted bouquet. I beat a stick of a certain chalk substance of my own invention and carefully fill in the gaps yet left. With a fine steel spatula the material is pared down even on both sides, introduced into the nicks and is carefully molded into the delicate curl of the rim, which it imitates exactly. In one hour these additions are firmly set and almost as hard as the original material. With palette in hand they are treated by me to several coats of oil color of exactly the same tint as the porcelain. The roses are restored by painting the broking parts in on the new surface, and the lines of cement covered up in the same way. A coat or two of isinglass varnish and—well—there is a vase that cost $125, in which the sharpest eye would fail to detect a flaw and although the outer coat of varnish might feel a little funny to the fingers of a connoisseur.

"Frequently cabinets of rare and expensive woods are sent to us which by some fatality have been split, rotted or stepped of certain parts of the ornamentation. We cut away the damaged parts, restore the same variety of wood or a perfect imitation thereof, and carve it to match. I have now on hand a Japanese cabinet, the top edges of which were ornamented with a row of little ivory figures like chessmen, half of which were gone. I am carving out exact duplicates of every one to replace their fellows, and expect to make a very creditable job of it. Marble statuary, terra cotta and other ornaments we rejoin if broken, and old well molded replicas of missing portions, if there are such. We clean arms and armor for collectors, which is in itself a trade, as the dirt and rust must be removed with acids without affecting the blackness and oxidation of the metal which guarantee the antiquity. The slightest sign of polish or repair would be an irreparable damage. For armor, too, we construct fearful and wonderful warriors, stuffed with straw and with wax heads, on which the iron harness is riveted as 'in days of old, when knights were bold.' But somehow these seem pretty tame.

"Our most important work has to do with a certain class of mechanical matters. We study out the wants of old fashioned clock movements which are unintelligible to the modern horologist. Some of these are entirely of wood, wheels and pinions alike. We make wooden works for the old cases, and superintend the making of cases for old movements. The various sets of chimes and musical wonders concealed in old foreign clocks are familiar to us, where it would require weeks of examination for most people to comprehend them. The fine points of these articles must be leared abroad, so that we rank as experts in this line."—New York Star.

### One Way of Telling Time.

There is one way of telling time that is peculiar to city life, and that is by the people you meet on the street. There are people who quit work at 5 o'clock in the morning, those who go to work at 6, and so on. When you get along into the later hours, such as 9, 10 and 11, you will find people that come down street at these hours. It is so in the afternoon and evening. One makes many acquaintances of this kind too. I know a young man who is almost constantly on the street, shifting from one place to another, and he has many of these acquaintances, but instead of telling the time by them he uses the hour to find his men. Habit is a queer thing in this world, and many people who boast of irregularity are more regular than they are aware of.—Buffalo News.

### A Difficult Order to Fill.

An old lady came into a Washington street book store the other day with an order which was rather difficult to fill. She said to the clerk at the counter;

"Do you keep Bibles?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, I want a small pocket Bible in very large print!"—Boston Transcript.

## A PIN.

Oh, I know a certain woman who is reckoned
with the good,
But she fills me with more terror than a raging
lion would.
The little chills run up and down my spine when-
e'er we meet,
Though she seems a gentle creature and she's
very trim and neat.

And she has a thousand virtues and not one ac-
knowledged sin,
But she is the sort of person you could liken to a
pin.
And she pricks you, and she sticks you, in a way
that can't be said—
When you seek for what has hurt you, why, you
cannot find the head.

But see fills you with discomfort and exasperat-
ing pain—
If anybody asks you why, you really can't ex-
plain.
A pin is such a tiny thing—of that there is no
doubt—
Yet, when it's sticking in your flesh, you're
wretched till it's out!

She is wonderfully observing—when she meets a
pretty girl
She is always sure to tell her if her "bang" is out
of curl.
And she is so sympathetic: to her friend, who's
much admired,
She is often heard remarking, "Dear, you look so
worn and tired!"

And she is a careful critic, for on yesterday she
eyed
The new dress I was airing with a woman's nat-
ural pride,
And she said, "Oh, how becoming;" and then
softly added, "it
Is really a misfortune that the basque is such a
fit."

Then she said, "If you had heard me yesterevo,
I'm sure, my friend,
You would say I am a champion who knows how
to defend."
And she left me with the feeling—most unpleas-
ant, I aver—
That the whole world would despise me if it had
not been for her.

Whenever I encounter her, in such a nameless
way
She gives me the impression I am at my worst
that day.
And the hat that was imported (and that cost me
half a sonnet)
With just once glance from her round eyes be-
comes a Bowery bonnet.

She is always bright and smiling, sharp and shin-
ing for a thrust—
Use does not seem to blunt her point, nor does
she gather rust.
Oh! I wish some hapless specimen of mankind
would begin
To tidy up the world for me, by picking up this
pin.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in The Century.

### What He Had in His Basket.

He was one of those long, thin, dried up fellows, with a parchment skin and sharp eyes, and a sharp nose, who are always prying into things. It was on the Sausalito boat, and a fellow came on board with a basket and sat down near him. There was something very important in the basket, for the fellow kept peering in all the time and looking to see if the lid was securely fastened. The sharp nosed man began to feel an interest, and his curiosity kept rising higher and higher, until when the fellow had peeped into the basket for the fiftieth time he couldn't stand it any longer.

"I beg your pardon, but you're so interested in that basket you really excite me. What have you got in it?"

The fellow looked at him a moment.

"I'll tell you, certainly. You won't give it away?"

"I give you my word."

"Well, it's a mongaroo."

"A mongaroo! And what is a mongaroo?"

"You don't know what a mongaroo is? A mongaroo is an animal found in Africa that lives entirely on snakes."

"And how are you going to get snakes for it to eat?"

"Oh, you see I'm taking it to my brother. He's a confirmed drinker, and"——

"But I don't see"——

"Well, he's always seeing snakes and I'm going to"——

"But how can this animal live on imaginary snakes?"

"Oh, this is an imaginary mongaroo."

Then the sharp nosed man went into the cabin and sat down opposite a girl who is supposed to be in Sausalito for change of air, but comes over here four days out of the week.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Getting Exercise.

A gentleman who made the passage from England to this country in the days before steamships were run drew out a perfectly characteristic observation from an Irish fellow-passenger. As the voyage was long and tiresome, he used to walk the deck with an appearance of restlessness, while the Irishman would stretch himself on a bench, and lie all day with his eyes fixed on the masts as if it were a book.

"'Pon my conscience, Mr. B——," he exclaimed one day, "I wonder you don't wear out your legs!"

"Why," was the reply, "when a man has but a space of twenty feet by four to turn in, he can scarcely take too much exercise."

"But where's the need of exercise?"

"The need?"

"Yes. Doesn't the captain say the ship is carrying us two hundred miles a day? Surely that's exercise enough."

### A FORTUNE LOST AND WON.

The fact has already been published in the *Virginian* that Mr. T. M. Benson, the popular chief clerk of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Newport News, was the fortunate winner of one-tenth of the capital prize of $150,000 in the recent grand drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. The press despatches had it that W. H. Landon of Newport News, had been the winner, and thereby hangs the tale of how a very respectable fortune was lost and won. The particulars are as follows: A party of five had individually purchased tenth tickets, in the last grand lottery. Among the five was a youth named W. H. Landon, and the tenth of a ticket he purchased was 71,411. After receiving his ticket and holding it for some time he thought there was more money in selling his ticket than in holding it, and he sold it to Mr. T. M. Benson.

Mr. Benson is a regular subscriber to the *Norfolk Virginian*, and always looks upon it as a welcome visitor, but never more so than when he read in it the announcement of the lucky numbers in the last drawing and saw that the ticket he held, No. 71,411, was the one that drew the first capital prize. He is a married man, with a loving wife and two beautiful children, and he took quick steps to his pleasant home, and read the happy announcement contained in the *Virginian* to his dear ones. Mr. Benson is a very practical man. He placed his ticket in the charge of the Home Savings Bank of Norfolk for collection, and quietly pursues the even tenor of his business. He has been investing one dollar a month in The Louisiana State Lottery for some years, and considers that it was a profitable investment. He has been the recipient of many letters and telegrams of congratulation from friends throughout the country.—*Norfolk* (Va.) *Virginian*, Dec. 3.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Disorder in a drawing room is vulgar; in an antiquary's study, not; the black battle-stain on a soldier's face is not vulgar, but the dirty face of a housemaid is.—*Ruskin.*

—Only a Step.—

Nature made the model man
With perfect form, though nude;
The tailor dressed the fellow up—
The man was then a dude.
—*Whitehall Times.*

—Wife (one day after marriage)—No, dear, don't give me any money; I might lose it. Same Wife (one year after marriage)—I took $20 from your pocketbook last night, John.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The sophomores at Bowdoin College attempted to capture a ten-gallon keg of cider from the freshmen a few days ago, but failed. During the night Cilley of the class of '91 climbed to the top of the northern spire of King's Chapel, and succeeded in fastening there a white flag bearing his class numerals. The spire is of stone and 120 feet high, and the only means of assent was a lightning rod.


### WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

If you have a pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood.


"Waiter, take away this beer; it's muddy." The waiter (without stirring)—"You are deceived, sir. It is the glass which is dirty; the beer is excellent. Taste it."


### A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition of 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.


In a part of South Wales, where inundations are frequent, a board is raised on a post with this inscription: "Take notice, that when this board is under water the road is impassable."


Life seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nervine it is unsurpassed. All druggists.


"We don't care for the rain," said one Baltimore girl to another as she raised an umbrella; we're neither sugar nor salt." "No," replied the other, "but we're lasses."


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Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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Of interest to agriculturists and nurserymen: All scions fail in dry weather.


### INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Hon. Edward A. Moore, Member of Assembly from Richmond County, New York, writes:

"Some two years ago I was taken with inflammation of the kidneys. The pain was intense. I applied as soon as possible an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over each kindney. Wonderful to say, the pain and inflammation began to abate in three hours. In two days I was entirely cured. I always take great pleasure in recommending ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS; they are certainly the best external remedy known. I used them as chest protectors, and found them most efficient."


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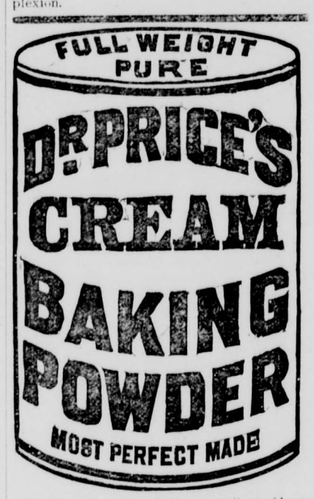


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There is really no profit in recommending the worthless, for the reaction in the minds of those who buy and are deceived is pointedly against everything sold by such a dealer. Hence, the force of the following voluntary letter, which is based upon the conscientious conviction formed from the long and cautious experience of a leading drug house of Boston, represents in every line a most important and valued revelation: "Boston, July 11, 1887.—The Charles A. Vogeler Co.—Gentlemen: Many preparations are placed before the public, and for a time at least they have a large but temporary sale—large, because of the extensive advertising; temporary, as the suffering class soon realize that the compound possesses but little merit. Not so with St. Jacobs Oil. Its success has been constant from the start, and to-day we regard it as one of those standard remedies that our trade consider as absolutely essential to always carry in their stock. Personal experience and the good words of the druggists of New England all tend to prove that each year will add to its sale and well deserved popularity. Signed, Doolittle & Smith." Taking the many cases of cure, published by the proprietors, examples are given of its unvarying effects in the worst chronic cases, and there is nothing in trade which can approach its efficacy.

SEND 10c (silver) and have your name in agents' Directory. You will receive FREE many valuable samples, books, etc., from firms wanting agents. Fresh names for sale 50c per 1000. MURRAY & CO., 433 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

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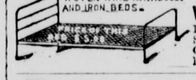

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Send me two more bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY. was unfortunate in contracting a loathsome blood disease over a year ago, and tried all the well-known blood-purifiers without success. I took three months ago, Six Bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY, and am entirely cured. I want the two bottles for a friend of mine who has got the s—lis, as I know it will surely cure him.

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from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Elip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.

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which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath,

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

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## CARL DUNDER'S PLAINT.

**Detroit's Teutonic Philosopher Sighs For the Old German Customs.**

"Sergeant," said Carl Dunder as he tip-toed into the station-house yesterday, "I pelief I like to go pack to Shermany again."

"What's the matter now?"

"Vhell, every thing vhas too fast und too strange oafer here for some old man's like me. Dot Yankee vhas a queer feller—awful queer. Some man's come into my place eafery day und yell out:

"'Hi! dere! Two peers! Set 'em oop, queek! Ta! ta! Good-pye, Dunder!'

"Und he throws down der money, gulps down dot peer, und vhas off before I can say Shack Robinson. It doan' be like dot in Shermany. I goes mit a place at a shlow walk, und I goes in py der door und shpeaks with eafery pody. I ask him aboudt his wife und shildren, his horse und cow und pig, his health und his garden, und by und by I sat down und say to dot barkeeper:

"'Hans, may pe you haf some peer?'

"'Yes, Herr Dunder.'

"'May pe it vhas goot peer?'

"'Yes, he vhas.'

"'Vheil I try a glass.'

"He goes py der cellar und prings him oop, und I take a seat und play some sheckers, und i drink a leedle und wait, und drink some more und wait, und by und by it vhas twelve o'clock und I goes home to dinner."

"That's too slow, Mr. Dunder."

"Dot's der vhay ail you Yankees say. How long you pelief I vhas getting married, Sergeant?"

"Oh, perhaps three weeks, and that's giving you seven days over the rest of us."

"Tree weeks! Vhy, it vhas ten y'ars, und dot vhas too soon! If I wait one more y'ar I doan' marry Mrs. Dunder at all! It vhas like dis: It takes von y'ar to be introduced to dot girl. It takes von y'ar more before you like to call her py her first name. May pe, after fife y'ar I take her hand und say dot I like to be married, but it vhas fife y'ar more pefore she consents und vhas ali ready."

"Too slow for me."

"Und you vhas in sooch a hurry dot you doan' lif oudt half your days. Dot prings me down to peesness. Shake has run avhay some more."

"No!"

"He goes last night. We haf some fuss again. Shake vhas too much like a Yankee, und I talk und talk to him und it vhas no goot. Do you know Shake feels so pig dot he doan' like to haf my clothes cut oafer for him any more!"

"Is that possible?"

"Dot vhas possible. In der oldt country wooden shoes vhas all right for me. In dis country Shake likes some fine gaiters, und he shines em oop mit placking. Some oldt hat vhas goot enough for me, but Shake he must go oudt und puy von for tree dollar. I haf some pants mit only two holes in 'em, but Shake won't put 'em on. Vhen I vhas a poy I doan' haf ten cents a month. Shake comes to me almost eafery day und says he likes half a dollar or seex shillings. In der oldt country I play sheckers or pitch horseshoes. My Shake learns how to play poker und pilliards und lots of odder games, und it makes your hair shtand oop to hear him talk of base-pall and cricket. He calls me old moss-pack, und sooch, und yesterday I make up my mind to put a shtop to him."

"Took him down cellar, eh?"

"Dot's vhas I like to do. I get dot strap und tell him to come along, but he says I vhas too fresh, und he vhas gone pefore I get him, sergeant."

"Well?"

"May pe I vhas wrong. May pe it vhas deeferent in dis country. May pe dot poy of to-day vhas not like der oldt poys. I doan' shleep any all night und der oldt womans she vhas crying all der time for Shake, and so, if you see him, you may tell him to come pack. Tell him dot we try again. If he doan' say I vhas too fresh, und if he doan' tell me to put oop my dukes, und if he doan' keep talking aboudt carom shots, hot grounders, Shackpots und so on I try to make it all right und get along. Shust tell him dot, sergeant, und you may shently hint to him dot if he doan' do petter you pelief he vhill pe hung for murder. Good-pye, sergeant—may pe I vhas too oldt for dis country."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Bit of Vandalism.

I sat alongside of a lady in a street car the other day on my way down town. She was elegant as to attire and intelligent as to visage. She was reading, or rather looking over, one of the leading magazines, and ever and anon, when it became necessary to move forward a page, she used her index finger—her hand was incased in a glove—for a paper-cutter. Shades of Tom Dibdin! what a mess she made of it. Ripped, torn, ragged and jagged, by the time we were half way down town that poor magazine was a sight to behold. True, you're right, it was her magiazine, but my feelings happened to belong to me. —*Book Maker.*

—"This five-dollar gold piece you gave me this mornin' is counterfeit," said a vagabond to James T. Brady, the late witty lawyer. "I didn't give you a gold piece; I gave you a quarter, my good fellow." "You meant to give me a quarter, but you gave me this by mistake." "Oh! well, then you may keep it for your honesty!" said the caustic wit.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Fire-proofing stage and scenery with chemical paints is the unanimous recommendation of the French commission appointed to report on the best means of preventing fires in theaters. —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

**A Pretty Story Full of Interest to Every Student of Astronomy.**

Although the story of Perseus and Andromeda is, of course, well-known to nearly all readers, yet, on account of the great beauty and brilliancy of the group of constellations that perpetuate the memory of it among the stars, it is worth recalling here. It will be remember that, as Perseus was returning through the air from his conquest of the Gorgon Medusa, he saw the beautiful Andromeda chained to a rock on the sea coast, waiting to be devoured by a sea monster. The poor girl's only offense was that her mother, Cassiopeia, had boasted for her that she was fairer than the sea beauty, Atergatis, and for this Neptune had decreed that all the land of the Ethiopians should be drowned and destroyed unless Andromeda was delivered up as a sacrifice to the dreadful sea monster. When Perseus, dropping down to learn why this maiden was chained to the rock, heard from Andromeda's lips the story of her woes he laughed with joy. Here was an adventure just to his liking, and, besides, unlike his previous adventures, it involved the fate of a pretty woman with whom he was already in love. Could he save her? Well, wouldn't he! The sea monster might frighten a kingdom full of Ethiops, but it could not shake the nerves of a hero from Greece. He whispered words of encouragement to Andromeda, who could scarce believe the good news that a champion had come to defend her after all her friends and royal relations had deserted her. Neither could she feel much confidence in her young champion's powers, when suddenly her horrified gaze met the awful monster of the deep advancing to his feast! But Perseus, with a warning to Andromeda not to look at what he was to do, sprang with his winged sandals up into the air. And then, as Charles Kingsley has so beautifully told the story:

"On came the great sea monster, coasting along like a huge black galley, lazily breasting the ripple, and stopping at times by creek or headland to watch for the laughter of girls at their bleaching, or cattle pawing on the sand-hills, or boys bathing on the beach. His great sides were fringed with clustering shells and sea-weeds, and the water gurgled in and out of his wide jaws as he rolled along, dripping and glistening in the beams of the morning sun. At last he saw Andromeda and shot forward to take his prey, while the waves foamed white behind him, and before him the fish fled, leaping.

"Then down from the height of the air fell Perseus like a shooting-star—down to the crest of the waves, while Andromeda hid her face as he shouted. And then there was silence for awhile.

"At last she looked up trembling, and saw Perseus springing toward her; and instead of the monster, a long, black rock, with the sea rippling quietly around it."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## RABBIT KEEPING.

**An Industry Which has Proved Quite Profitable in Many Places.**

Rabbits, either brown, white or black, should all be kept in the same manner. It is quite difficult to breed them justly and correctly. Those too near related should never be bred together, as the offspring will surely be weak and feeble, and not attain a full growth. They should be mated well, both in color, eyes and form. For a pen, a box three by four feet, and about three feet high, is plenty large enough. The box should be closed on all sides except the front, which can be covered with some suitable material, such as wire netting in the form of a door; this will keep the animals enclosed and allow you to look at them. Cover the floor with a sheet of tin in the shape of a bread pan, so the pen can be easily cleaned each morning by taking out the false bottom. I have my pens arranged so the rabbits can have their freedom to a certain extent, that is, they have a yard just like the fowls. The breeding house should be arranged so it will have a department out of sight of the observer in which the female rabbit can make her nest. The period of gestation is about twenty-one days, and when the young are three weeks old they can be removed from the mother. The male rabbit must not be allowed near the young litter, as he is apt to eat them up. Rabbits resemble Guinea pigs in having their young every six weeks; sometimes two in a litter, at others seven or eight. For feed give carrots, turnips, cabbages and in fact most all green or vegetable substances. But little liquid is needed, except in warm weather, or while breeding, when milk should be given. They should be fed very often. It is considered very poor practice to meddle with the "bunnies" until they are a week or so old. At three weeks old the young should be separated from the old, and the females from the males. Rabbits grow very rapidly, and their liberty should be given them to a certain extent, so they may attain a large and healthy size. As our climate is cold in late fall and winter the rabbits should be taken to some warm place or their quarters made extremely comfortable, otherwise they will be seriously if not fatally affected. Damp and dark places are as sure death to them as to any useful animal.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Mother—"Help! Help! Our little Josie has swallowed a cent!" Father—"What a fuss! You make as much noise as if she had swallowed a twenty-dollar gold piece."—*The Epoch.*

—Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's favorite daughter, is a spiritualist, and she says she doesn't care who knows it.

## POPOCATEPETL'S CRATER.

**A Scene of Desolation Sublime in Its Unapproachable Grandeur.**

Of all the wandering millions since this weary world was young, few feet have ever reached this spot, and of these few not many have been women's. Think of it—over three and a half miles in mid air, half a mile above the tip-top pinnacle of Mont Blanc! The highest mountain in Europe lacks over two thousand feet of being as lofty as Popocatapetl. Of course, the chief object of interest on top of the volcano is the crater. Imagine the interior of a mountain literally blown out by an explosion, to the depth of one thousand eight hundred feet, leaving a narrow rim on its inside surface, over which the sea of snow curls higher than a man's head. I looked over the dizzy brink in mute astonishment. A vast cavity, unsuspected from the outside, at least a mile across, sank away at my feet, rock-ribbed, ragged and torn along its precipitous sides. Out of the orifice in its deep and dismal bottom rose jets of steam, puffing and blowing in the dead air. A workman who had wrought in the crater told me that the fumeros, or steam vents, instead of being a foot in diameter, as they appeared, measured from twelve to eighteen feet. The vapor pouring out of these holes is highly impregnated with sulphur, which is deposited on the rocks and in the soil, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of this valuable mineral. The crane and rigging for lowering the workmen into this inferno consists of a strong beam projecting a few feet over the abyss; over a pulley in the end runs a long rope, with a loop in the lower end. The person wishing to descend stands in the loop, holds the rope in one hand and with the other manages a stick to protect himself from injury by swinging against the rocks. Two peons let the rope run slowly over the pulley, and the descent occupies about fifteen minutes.

The bottom of the crater is covered with scoriæ, which glitters with various colors. In one place is a stone, so large that a man can stand upon it, which rises and falls as it feels the effect of the subterranean vapors. At the lowest point is a lake, the water of which has an acid taste. The edge of the crater is composed of immense bowlders of porphery and basalt, and one may descend some distance on foot by an icy pathway leading downward to the huge rock which supports the *malucate*, or machine for lowering the workmen. Since the mountain has been giving out its sulphurous breath for unnumbered centuries, the amount already existing is beyond estimation, and something like a ton is daily deposited. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the upper part of the mountain is an immense block of sulphur, inclosed in a shell of rock a few yards thick. Three qualities of sulphur are obtained by the operations here. The best is almost chemically pure, and is obtained at the *resperaldos*, or steam-vents, whence it issues in a liquid state and hardens as it cools. The other two qualities are known to the trade as "rich" and "pure" sulphur ore. The former yields from eighty-two to eighty-seven per cent. of pure sulphur; the latter about fifty per cent. The process used in its purification is that of Michel. Distillation takes place at Tlamacas in half-cylinders which serve as retorts. One who has stood upon the brink of that crater can never forget the awful silence that broods over the scene of desolation.—*Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

## A MODEST OLD MAN.

**He Gives a Strictly Truthful Account of His Wonderful Record.**

Briar got into conversation with an old man who was sitting in front of a livery barn in Leadville, Col., who incidentally mentioned that he was born in Missouri and had lived all his life in the Territories or extreme Western States.

"Ah, then I suppose you rode the first pony express that went through to the coast?" Briar suggested, mildly but confidently.

"No, I never rode the pony express at all," he replied.

"Didn't? Then you're the original discoverer of gold in California?"

"No, you're mistaken again," returned the old man, sadly.

"I am?" said Briar, now thoroughly astonished. "But of course you guided the first Union Pacific surveyors?"

"No," and the old man sighed. "No, I didn't do that, either."

"Well, this beats me!" said Briar, still more surprised. "Perhaps you aren't the original owner of the land where Denver now stands?"

"N-o-o; never owned it."

"See here, now, weren't you chief of scouts for the Government for fifteen years?"

"O, no, no—no, honest, I never was."

"Now, be careful—tell the truth—weren't you playing cards with Wild Bill when he was shot at Deadwood?"

"No! Let up, please—I wasn't in any of those places nor didn't do none of them things, an' I can prove it; but, then, young man, I don't mind tellin' you that I did guide Brigham Young on his first trip to Salt Lake, an' I was all through the Kansas-Newbrasky trouble, an' finally put it down, made the first find in Nevada, learnt Buffalo Bill how to load a gun, drove the first Black Hills treasure-coach, an' was the only man that come through the Custer massacre alive, after layin' on the battlefield wounded for forty-eight hours, surrounded by the groans an' shrieks of the dead an' dyin'! That's my record, young feller, an' I got the papers for ev'ry word of it!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

## ECONOMY IN DRESS.

**A Problem Easy to Discuss, But Very Difficult to Solve.**

The problem of dressing economically is one that most women have to solve. Although good dress is not necessarily expensive, yet it takes money to be wisely economical. Some one says that a lady should choose first the becoming, then the good, and last the fashionable in dress, considering her age, station and "points." It is well, from the point of economy, to decide upon a certain style of dress and adhere to it. When a limited range of becoming colors has been fixed upon, it is much easier to combine the two old dresses into one and to use up odds and ends successfully.

A few people affect a permanent style copied from some old picture; several good dresses may then last for years without need of change. But the greater number of women who "study economy dress in black, which is cheap, becoming, liked by most gentlemen, and sanctioned by these artists in inexpensive living—the French." Every one has heard of the English lady who always dressed in rich black velvet and antique lace and yet spent less than her neighbors. She accomplished this miracle by having three velvet dresses of different degrees of newness, and buying one every five years. A certain New York lady always wore black silk, declaring it was cheaper and more satisfactory than any other dress. Old ladies should certainly adopt a permanent, subdued style of dress. Unhealthy dress is always extravagant. Heavy skirts, tight waists and Louis Quinze boots bring expensive doctors' bills. It is an economy to have a few dresses that will meet all emergencies; there are less to be kept in order and made over. A real lady would be satisfied with a few things, good of their kind. Handsome lace, a fine jewel of cameo, an India shawl will last a life-time and be an economy in the end.

Wash dresses are by no means economical unless a laundry is kept in the house. Black wraps, and bonnets to go with all one's dresses, save trouble and expense. One ought not to save on shoes, gloves and corsets, as they should always be well cut and in good condition. The beauty of a gown depends not upon its price, but on its cut and color; cashmere is one of the prettiest as well as one of the cheapest materials, and comes in the most beautiful colors. Whether or not a general style of dress has been decided upon, the economist will always buy with judgment. She will consider what she has and what she needs, often planning one dress to answer for several occasions. She will avoid novelties as too noticeable for her limited and long-enduring wardrobe, and follow only the general direction of fashion's dictates. She will understand all the secrets of "bargains," "remnants," and buying at the end of a season when goods are "reduced," but she will never buy any thing merely because it is "cheap" or because the salesman assures her it is just what she wants. She always gets good materials, knowing they cost less in the end, and gives preference to those noted for their durability, as Scotch cheviots and India silks. She will prefer French underwear with its delicate hand-wrought sewing and embroidery to garments loaded with Hamburg edging and cheap lace, and she will know that antique laces last twice as long and are twice as handsome as the modern article. Before buying a color to place near her face, our prudent woman will test its effect upon her hand and draw her conclusions; if a vivid green makes her hand pale and sallow, it will have a similar effect upon her face.

Of course, the woman who can make her own clothes saves a great deal; materials are cheap, but making is not. Many ladies make their own summer dresses, but employ a dressmaker for handsome costumes; in this case it is economy to select a thoroughly good workwoman, even if somewhat expensive, but to see that she does not choose wasteful fashions or recklessly squander her material. A well cut and made garment wears longer and is always a satisfaction. The tailor suits of the present day are wonderfully suitable and economical for street wear. An old suit for a bad day saves the better one, and an old black silk is a treasure. It is hard to tell just when a dress should be "made over"—experience only can decide. A thrifty young woman of my acquaintance never has a dress which can not be washed; her wool dresses come from the wash-tub "as good as new." Velvet waists and pretty neck arrangements and handkerchiefs freshen up old skirts. The old things should be used in preference to buying new ones. Aprons save dresses; a jersey substituted for the dress waist under a wrap is economy, and so is the combination of an old skirt and fresh waist under a long garment for theater wear.

In fact economy has a thousand little tricks to save. Have several pairs of shoes on hand and the same of gloves, giving preference to the usual tan color. If you can make your own bonnets, always buy the best velvet and wear it several seasons with a little change. Expensive ruching which can not be washed is more extravagant than fine lace. Do not wear white skirts on the street. One need not fear being "known" by a dress, provided it is good. By all means keep your wardrobe in first rate repair, leaving no hole or rip unmended —*A. M. Turner, in Good Housekeeping.*

## SONGS OF THE DAY.

**How the Public is Enabled to Get Them For Almost Nothing.**

At two or three street corners in New York little sheets of paper flutter in the air with printing on them that looks like poetry. They are songs, at a cent apiece. Some are classical, many were dear to the ears of past generations, others are "revival" airs, negro ditties are numerous, a great number are love-songs and there is a class with titles full of filial devotion which may be styled "mother" songs.

One or two small rooms in Park row furnish them to the whole country. In 1879 they were printed with a hand-press, but the next year a steam printing press was used. As fast as a song runs out a new edition of twelve hundred copies is printed from a stereotype plate.

Most of the songs are copyrighted, but the publishers are willing that the Park row place should issue all the cent reprints it can. In the first place, printing the words in this cheap way increases the demand for the song with the music. Then the publisher of the cent sheets sells the words with the music at the unvarying price of forty cents. He buys them of the other publishers at prices ranging from thirty cents to sixty. All the cent reprints are copyrighted.

Two pale-faced girls came into the room in Park row. They were about fifteen years of age. "Have you got 'Our Good Ship Sails To-Night?'" asked one of them. She bought two copies of it, and two of "Her Own Boy, Jack."

"I'd like 'I'm Waitin' My Love's Return,'" said the other. They paid their five cents and went out happy.

"What is the most popular song you have?"

"'The Old Folks at Home,'" was the prompt reply. "It came out thirty years ago, and has sold steadily ever since. We are printing new editions of it all the time."

"What are some other favorite songs?"

"Love songs always sell well. 'Good-Bye, My Love, Good-Bye,' is one of the most popular. 'The Dying Girl's Message' goes well, too. All the 'mother' songs catch on every time. There are no less than fifty 'mother' songs in the publisher's stock."

Some of this year's crop of cent songs are: "White Wings," "The Letter That Never Came," "Cricket On the Hearth," and "Since My Mother's Dead and Gone."

Popular songs are set to a tune that is not only catching but easily caught. People hear them at the theater, find themselves humming them afterward, wish they had the words to that song, see it somewhere for a cent, and buy it. After a few demands for some particular song the publisher sees that it has taken and prints it.

Business houses buy thousands of the popular cent songs, print an advertisement on the blank side, and distribute them gratuitously. It pays. People keep the song, advertisement and all.

Larger sheets are printed with six or eight songs for two cents. But these do not take as well. The sheet is too large. After flagging a little during the era of cheap music with words, the songs are now looking up again.—*N. Y. World.*

## BRIDAL JEWELRY.

**Useful Information for Liberally-Inclined Grooms and Brides.**

A solitaire diamond ring in slender delicate setting is no longer the only choice for engagement rings, as those with colored stones are now favored, especially when associated with diamonds, as a sapphire or a ruby beside a diamond, and two smaller brilliants on either side. When the lady gives her lover a betrothal ring it has a single stone set "flush"—sunken in the gold in Gypsy fashion. The wedding-ring of purest gold is plain and inconspicuous. Lovers no longer believe pearls are tears for a bride, as grooms' wedding gifts are now quite as often pearls as diamonds, consisting of a pearl necklace of one festooned strand, or from two to six or eight strands, which may lie flat or be coiled like a rope; pearl ear-rings complete the parure, and may be either screws or drops with a small diamond at the top. If the groom prefers to give diamond ear-rings, they should be solitaires of not more than three or four carats the pair if they are drops; and if they are screws, weighing not over two carats the pair; large diamonds are for elderly women—for dowagers, not for brides. Bracelets given to the bride by the groom are slender and flexible, set with diamonds alone, or else pearls with diamonds. Instead of the crescent or star of diamonds, a diamond sun is a new brooch given brides for fastening lace of the corsage or the bridal veil. A true-lover knot made of loops of small diamonds is for the same purpose. At this season of gifts the bride, not wishing to monopolize all, gives the groom something practical such as sleeve-buttons, or a scarf-pin, or a set of studs, which for the sake of sentiment may all be of pearls; she also gives her bridemaids each a brooch or a bonnet-pin of an enameled flower, or of some small stones, or else a slender bracelet. A souvenir ring or a fan is given each maiden. Scarf-pins are the usual gift from the groom to his ushers, and always gloves and boutonnieres for the ceremony.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A Texas lawyer does an immense business, according to his business card in a local paper. The card reads: "I attend to all business in the State and Federal Courts." This must make it difficult for the other lawyers to gain a livelihood.—*Texas Siftings.*

## DISTILLATION OF WOOD.

**How Some Portions of New York's Forests Are Now Being Utilized.**

A stock company of Cadosia, N. Y., has several establishments in that vicinity for the distillation of wood, which has now become an extensive and important industry.

Almost any of the harder varieties of wood will answer, but those chiefly found and used by this company, in the region it now occupies, are birch, beech and maple. Pine, hemlock and soft woods will not answer. The general operations and products of the company are as follows:

Contracts are made with the neighboring farmers for the purchase of standing wood, on which an agreed amount is paid in advance, balance payable as fast as the wood is cut by the company. The wood is delivered at the works in ordinary four-foot lengths and is then piled in the distilling retorts, of which there are in the Cadosia still-house twenty-four pairs. These retorts consist of cast iron, somewhat in the form of a steam boiler, about ten feet long and four and one-half feet in diameter, having a large manhole in one end and condensing exit neck at the other end. When a retort is filled with wood, the manhole is closed and sealed; a slow fire is then started under the retort. The first products of the distillation, consisting of alcoholic vapors, are pressed through a condensing worm, and the liquid thus produced is subsequently redistilled, and the product then sold. Most of it goes to Binghamton, N. Y., where it is refined and put on the market as wood alcohol.

The second products of the distillation, consisting of acetic vapors, are condensed as before described, and the liquid is mixed with lime, thorough mixture being effected by mechanical means, thus producing acetate of lime—used in cloth-printing works. The crude acetate is placed above the retorts on racks, where it is dried, and is then ready for market.

The third products of the distillation, consisting of tarry matters and naphthas, are shipped as produced, and subsequently refined.

The last products, consisting of heavy tars, are used at the works as fuel. When the distillation is finished, there remains within the retorts a mass of clean and beautiful charcoal, ready for market, and all of it is sold to the steel makers. Most of it goes to Troy, N. Y., where it is chiefly used in the production of fine steel.

The principal fuel used in these works is bituminous coal, which, together with the crude lime required, is brought to the works by railway.

We are indebted to a correspondent who resides in the vicinity for these particulars, which are only intended to convey a very general idea of the modes in which some portions of the forests in Delaware County, N. Y., are now being utilized.

The tanning of leather has been and still is a leading industry in this region. This involves the use of large quantities of bark, the trunks of the trees being sawed up and converted into lumber.—*Scientific American.*

## THE POLICE GUN.

**Description of a Weapon Which Shoots 1,000 Shots a Minute.**

Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun which bears his name, has invented another instrument of destruction which he calls the "Police Gun." It was on exhibition recently. An interested group of army officers and newspaper men studied its mechanism and listened to the inventor's explanation of its virtues. It is a brass gun, weighing seventy-eight pounds, and is mounted on a tripod, the whole arrangement weighing only 149 pounds. It is capable of firing one thousand shots a minute. The general working principle of the gun is the same as that of the gun which bears Dr. Gatling's name and is so widely known. The improvement is in the method of loading. In the police gun a magazine holding sixty-two cartridges and looking like the hopper on a corn-sheller set up on one end, at right angles on the top of the brass barrel. The turning of the handle by the cannoneer drops the cartridges into six revolving barrels within the cannon. As the barrel revolves a lock with a spiral spring catches each cartridge and a small needle in the lock strikes the percussion cap, exploding it. The next instant an extra claw clutches the empty shell and following a spiral groove it is dislodged from the gun. When one magazine is empty another stands ready to take its place. As the empty shells fall in a stream from the orifice it looks for all the world like a country corn-sheller, with the denuded cobs dropping to the floor as the farm hand turns the crank. By a long lever the cannoneer can with his left hand change the range on the gun, shoot up or down or sideways, while his right hand he turns the crank that puts the stream of cartridges in motion. "We can clean the streets of a mob and housetops as well," said Dr. Gatling, a peaceful looking old gentleman with spectacles and a snowy beard. "The gun will kill a man a mile off, though one thousand yards is the best range. We don't want to see our cities overrun by a mob as was Pittsburgh. Why, no man would stand in range of that gun. If he did he would be foolish, to say the least."—*N. Y. Letter.*

—At the Benevolent home in Atlanta, Ga., a patient who had a cancer in his stomach was kept alive for weeks by nitro-glycerine. The explosive was placed on his tongue and absorbed into his system without being swallowed.

## ALASKA'S RESOURCES.

**An Old Black Hills Miner's Experience in the Far Away Territory.**

In the course of my travels I found my way to Alaska, and thinking some of your readers might be interested in this wonderful, far-away country, I detail a few of my own personal experiences since coming here last spring.

On April 24 we landed here and on May 5, in company with a small party, I left Juneau for the interior of Alaska, at the headwaters of Lynn Channel, a place called Chilcoot. We left the salt water and crossed the Alaskan range of mountains, and before we were aware of it were traveling on ice on the headwaters of the great Yukon river. We made about two hundred miles on ice and then stopped to build small boats, which we launched and went down the river for six hundred miles, when we rounded to and sailed into the mouth of Forty Mile creek, the latest and best find of placer mines of Alaska. The Yukon river throws the Mississippi in the shade for its size and its swift waters. Below Stewart river it assumes a magnitude not to be compared to any other river in North America. Along its frozen shores and innumerable islands for hundred of miles not a sign of habitation could be seen. Fearful ice gorges seem to have torn both shores and islands in a fearful manner, reaching for sixty miles high on land among the alder, birch and cottonwood. This is done during the month of May of each year. Here and there appears a solitary grave of an Indian buried like civilized people, surrounded by a paling fence. The whole interior of Alaska is very sparsely inhabited by what are known as "Stick" Indians and Tananas, and for hospitality these poor, diminutive creatures have no parallel among the civilized or uncivilized nations of the earth. They are glad to see you, even to tears, and as you leave their huts on shore and embark again on the waters, after a few moments of hand-skaking their plaintive good-byes re-echo on the waters till distance silences their voices. The general look of the country through which the Yukon passes resembles the Black Hills of Dakota and Montana. Some times there are low hills and again high mountains, with little or no timber; pine and cottonwood are all that can be seen, and these are stunted, warped and twisted, fit for little but firewood, and showing the fearful intensity of the cold winter. In winter the thermometer indicates from seventy to ninety degrees below zero. The Canadian Government has had two surveying parties out this season making topographical observations. I met Mr. Ogilvie and his party below Pellay river. He said that Forty-mile river would be the British Northwest Territory. Of course he would say that, but I think it must be in Alaska, and a long way, too.

Now, as to the gold there. There is a great deal of it, but even there it is very much mixed up with much dirt and gravel. I could do no sluicing, because the ground worked on Forty-mile river this year is right down close to the water's ends. All the high bars are covered with moss which covers the whole of the interior to the depth of from one to two feet, and under this are the frosts of ages, which hold in their vastness dirt, gravel, gold, bedrock and all, making it almost out of the question to mine. I have, therefore, drawn this conclusion from my experience here that, while I have no doubt as to rich bars and extensive placer mines being there, yet it is foolishness for men to go there for less than two or three years, otherwise they can accomplish nothing. Six of us worked twenty-four days and took out $1,800, then turned and came back. I would have stayed there if there had been a good opportunity to mine in good shape. He who goes to the Yukon of Alaska must be an expert navigator, whip-sawyer, miner, explorer, sailor and a general expert, free from all earthly cares and incumbrances. Besides all this he must be good-natured and cheerful under all circumstances.—*John W. Allen, in Chicago Inter Ocean.*

### Paper Axle Boxes.

Experiments are being made on Prussian railways with axle boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed before being used, and it is thoroughly dried to prevent subsequent shrinkage. Wooden rings are placed on the outside of the bearings, fitting the collars of the journal. An emulsion of water and oil and all the mineral oils are used as lubricants. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. It is between the body of the journal and the thin edge of the parchment segments that friction takes place. The claim is made that these compressed paper bearings make a tough material that is superior to metal. Such bearings are also in use in a German saw-mill, with satisfactory operation.—*Boston Budget.*

—Mr. Dash—"Now, sir, let's have an understanding. You owe me two hundred dollars." Mr. Smash—"I know I do." "Let me ask you a plain question, then. Do you intend to pay me?" "No, sir, I do not." "Confound it, why didn't you say so before? Here I've called twenty times for that bill, and this is the first time I've received a straightforward answer. Good morning, sir!"

—Clover hay is one of the best of foods for sheep. Sheep that are old and out of condition will improve surprisingly on clover hay, and sometimes become quite fleshy.—*St. Louis Republican.*

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C. Mulholland,
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### FANCIES IN FURNITURE.

Mahogany is the popular wood for this season.

A carved footstool has its sides in embossed brass.

Fourteenth century chairs are returning to favor.

Cabinets and toilet tables of papier mache are once more in use.

Parlor suits of six pieces, no two alike, are in fashion and in favor.

Furniture carvers should be careful not to make their cutting too deep.

Desks for offices and rooms are made to contain a concealed washstand.

A hat rack is provided with protruding erect ovals of nickel plated wire for silk hats.

Dwarf book cases, elaborately carved and gilded, are to be seen in the most fashionable houses.

Table beds are new. They are converted from one to the other readily, and may be used as either.

Brass cabinets are quite pretty and quite stylish; pillars have florinted capitals, panels of antique design, etc.

A dressing table has a double top, the upper divided in the middle and opening to right and left on hinges.

Furniture may be painted the most effectively by rubbing down each coat, as is done in carriage painting.

Fauteuils of the toniest quality are made from locust wood and upholstered in pink and blue, with golden fringe.

Jewel caskets of tortoise shell, with four drawers, are neat and expensive. They make excellent Christmas presents.

Drawing room tables of unique appearance are made from coarse Irish stalks of light greenish yellow and bound by withes of red.

A new color to stain wood is a rich violet, and the stain is thus made: The wood is heated with a bath of four and one-half ounces of olive oil, same of soda ash and two and one-half pints of boiling water. It is then dyed with magenta.

Folding beds are selling well about the holiday season. There is considerable mechanical ingenuity displayed in their construction. One house, well known as the residence of a wealthy gentleman, has a folding bed in every apartment, thus making each room a parlor.—New York Mail and Express.


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-f

## FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

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## TAKE — SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

**Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


# Delinquent TAX LIST Of Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, For The Year A. D. 1887.

## A

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony, Charles—House and lot situated corner Market Street, in town of Darwin, | $ 6 80 |
| Allen, J M—Desert land, S W qr, S qr S W hf N W qr of S E qr, Sec 19, N W qr of S E qr S W qr of S W qr Sec 11 N hf Sec 15, Twp 8, R 33 E M D M, 640 acres | 30 15 |
| Arnold, Robert—W hf of S W qr, W hf of N W qr, Sec 23, Twp 16, R 36, 162 acres. N hf of S hf, ec 22, Twp 11 R 34, 160. Personal property, poll and hospital | 30 26 |

## B

| | |
|---|---|
| A. K Briggs—The N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, and N W qr of S W qr, sec 9, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres. Lot S W Cor Main and Line Sts, in town of Bishop Creek, 100 x100 feet, on the N of Fifth Ave fronting on Main street in Academy Addition to town of Bishop Creek, Sec 6, Twp 7 R 33 7 acres personal property | 163 91 |
| Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, known as Brisco's House | 3 65 |
| Bogart, William F—Sec 21, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Bounhim, Edward—Lot 12 N W qr lots 1 and 2, N E hf Sec 3, Twp 13, R 35, 320 | 13 10 |
| Boyce, Wm A—S W qr sec 19, N W qr sec 30 Twp 15, R 36, S E qr S e 24, S E qr of S W qr, S E 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, S e 25, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres | 31 23 |
| Brady, Thomas—S hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, Sec 7, twp 16, R 37, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax | 14 30 |
| Baptist church—L 4 75x100 feet and Baptist Church building in town of Bishop Creek | 25 70 |
| Bush, Mathew—S W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, S e 24, Twp 11, R 34, 160 acres. Poll and hospital | 15 88 |
| Brown, James H—N hf of S E qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital | 35 03 |
| Brooks, Wm—W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 8, R 33, E hf of E hf, sec 6 Twp 8, R 33, 639 acres | 30 00 |

## C

| | |
|---|---|
| Collins, George—W hf of S E qr, S hf of N E qr, Sec 25, twp 7, R 33, 160. Personal property, 2 dogs | 83 69 |
| Conn, Robert—E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, 160. Personal property | 8 69 |
| Canadas, M J—W hf of S E qr, Sec 7, twp 15, R 35, 80 acres. Personal property | 6 20 |
| Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmith shop, ¾ S e of Cerro Gordo. Personal property | 6 04 |
| Clinton Pat—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, situated at head of Main St, S side, known as the Nat Randall house; 1 lot and house in town of Cerro Gordo. Personal property | 15 99 |
| Campion, B W—E hf Sec 23 W hf sec 24 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres | 28 55 |
| Coleman, Clark M—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S e 9, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Clark, Henry C—W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 26, Twp 6, R 32, 120 acres, tax | 5 23 |
| Clark, H L—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, Sec 34, Twp 18, R 35, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Clark, Andrew—W hf of S E qr Sec 5 Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. S hf of S W qr, S e 15, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres; fractional S e qr of S W qr, Sec 6, Twp 7, R 33 .09 acres; house and lot 100x200 feet, S W cor Main st and Academy place, in town of Bishop Creek; lot in S W Co o. s E qr of S W qr, S e 6 Twp 7, R 33, 1 acre, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lot 1 and 4 Block 1, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, block 2, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, Block N. Personal property, poll and hospital | 124 80 |
| Clark, Marion—N E qr of the S W qr, S e 5 Twp 7, R 33, 40 acres | 3 65 |
| Crelevich, Fred—E hf of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in S e 2 Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres | 13 10 |
| Campbell, John—W qr of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 29, Twp 9, R 34, 80 acres | 3 65 |
| Clark, Fred I—The S W qr of the S W qr, S e 3, Twp 9, R 34, W hf of the N W qr N E qr of N W qr, S e 10, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property | 18 64 |
| Cann James S—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, S W qr, S W qr of S E qr Sec 28, Twp 6, R 33, lot 3, 24 hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 34, Twp 6, R 33, 480 acres | 20 40 |
| Cosa, Benjamin—Sec 12, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Clark, Alexander—N E qr, S e 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres | 12 28 |
| Cook springs—M A Cook—Quartz mill with two pans and one settler, steam engine and boiler, boarding house and other buildings, situated at Cook's Springs, in Death valley, and known as the Tecx, or Cook Springs M & M Co | 48 23 |
| Cornado Jesse—Personal property | 3 65 |
| Collins, W W—S hf of S W qr Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34, E qr of S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 8, R 34, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, Sec 17, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres. W hf of N E qr, N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, S e 7, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property and poll and hospital | 68 56 |

## D

| | |
|---|---|
| Davis, John—E hf of S E qr and E hf of N E qr, S e 5, Twp 15, R 36 160 acres. Personal property | 65 58 |
| Davis John—C building and lot in town of Darwin situated west of J C Eddy's store and known as Jack Dunn's house and corral. Personal property, poll and hospital | 31 68 |
| Dillman, Charles F—Sec 5 Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Dennison, Cazaxo—S hf of N hf sec 15 Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property | 8 88 |
| Drexler, Lewis P—W hf and W qr of E hf, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 32, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Dodge, V J—N W qr, E hf of S W qr W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 9, R 34, N E qr, E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 6 Twp 9, R 34, 636 acres | 26 05 |
| Dixon, Charles J—Sec 24, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Doolittle, C—S E qr Sec 11, Twp 12 R 34, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Davis, George—N W qr of N W qr, Sec 26, T 6, R 32, N E qr of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, S E qr of S E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 32 S W qr of S W qr, Sec 23 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres | 8 30 |
| Davis, A J Personal property, School tax | 1 00 |
| Deming, G J—Personal property, School tax | 86 |

## E

| | |
|---|---|
| Easeno, Jesus—Personal property, School tax | 1 31 |
| Emmons, E—S e 32, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Evans, John (Indian)—S hf of N E qr, Sec 7 Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres | 3 65 |
| Elliot, Fannie E, Mrs—E hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 e, M D M, 160, W hf of S W qr, S e 13, Twp 9, R 33 M D M 80 acres. Personal property, 1 dog; taxes | 114 77 |

## F

| | |
|---|---|
| Fitch, H S—E hf and S W qr, S hf of N W qr S e 34, Twp 8, R 33, S hf of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 33 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Fynn, Thomas, Jr—S e 17, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Free George A—S W qr of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, S e 25, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres | 7 59 |
| Farenkrugh, H—N E qr and the E hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 19, R 37 117½ acres | 14 05 |
| Follett Wallace—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 13 Twp 7, R 32; W hf of N E qr, sec 24, Twp 7, R 32, 120 acres | 5 72 |
| Flynn, Micle—W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres | 6 07 |
| Freer, Edward D—S e qr 35, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Fairman, N G—Wyoming mine, Panamint District; Lot No. 38, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres Comstock mine, Panamint Dist ict, Lot No. 40, Twp 21 R 45, 20 acres; Hemlock mine, Lot 46, 18 acres; Star mine, lot 41, 20 acres; Marvel mine, Lot 47, 16 acres; Little Chief mine Lot 47, 2 acres. Little Chief mill site, Lot 47, 4 acres; Alabama mine, Lot 53, 16 acres; Hudson River mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mill site, Lot 39, 5 acres; Cualege mine, 9 acres, Chalege mill site, 2 acres. All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21, R 45 | 99 18 |

## G

| | |
|---|---|
| Greeman, Kate M—W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, Sect 4, Twp 7, R 32; S W qr of N W qr, Sect 3, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Taxes | 7 80 |
| Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin | 3 65 |
| Gifford, Frank—W hf of N W qr, Sec 25, Twp 6, R 32, 80 acres. Personal property | 6 64 |
| Geige, D M—S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr Sec 6 Twp 8, R 34, 320 acres. Personal property | 17 80 |
| Glidden, C E—N hf of N hf, Sec 1, Twp 18 R 36, 80 acres; S hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 6, Twp 18, R 37, 160 acres. P. and L. Tax | 17 45 |
| Gager, C W—S W qr Sec 31, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr, Sec 6, Twp 8 R 34 320 acres | 15 83 |
| Gage, Walter H—Sec 33, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Gheen, William N—N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr; N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres | 9 04 |

## H

| | |
|---|---|
| Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, P and H | 17 45 |
| Hunter, D E—S W qr of S W qr, Sec 14, Twp 6, R 33; S E qr of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33; 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S E qr N W qr S E qr of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres | 15 39 |
| Hayes, D—E hf Sec 3, Twp 6, R 32; N W qr, N W qr N E, W hf of S E qr, Sec 34 Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of S E qr, S e 4 Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres | 26 70 |
| Hagan, J B—(Patented) 1,500 feet in the Mariposa in Coso Mining District | 11 53 |
| Hammil, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, S e 1, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres | 15 23 |
| Hillyer, James—S W qr Sec 15 Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres; S E qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35 160 acres | 17 39 |
| Holmes, Raymond—S hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, and S W qr Sec 25, Twp 6 R 32, N hf of N W qr, N qr of N E qr, Sec 35, Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of N E qr, S e 24, Twp 6, R 32, 440 acres | 18 33 |
| Higgins Charles E—W hf Sec 33, Twp 6, R 32 N E qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 32 Twp 6, R 32 N hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres | 26 70 |
| Harey, N P—Sec 20, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Hughes, Mrs. Margaret—Lots in town of Lone Pine, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in block 9. Personal property | 16 75 |
| Hardy, George H—The S W qr Sec 4, Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property | 8 29 |
| Hillman, T S—S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property tax | 4 15 |
| Hirtshorne Peter—Personal property tax | 2 39 |
| Hawley, J F—Personal property, poll and hospital tax | 16 54 |
| Haskell, H L—W hf of the S E qr, N E qr of the S E qr, N W qr of the N E qr, Sec 15, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres | 10 54 |
| Hamilton, William—New Coso Station, situated on road from Keeler to Darwin about 8 miles N W from the town of Darwin. Station at Panamint Junction | 5 73 |
| Hathaway, William R—S hf and N W qr, S e 2 Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf S e 11, Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres | 25 50 |
| Hess, Julius—W hf of W hf, Sec 24, Twp 15 R 36, E hf and E hf of W hf, Sec 23, Twp 15, R 36, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Hall, Robert C—Sec 29 Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Hukill, D N—N W qr sec 11, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres. P and H. Tax | 13 80 |
| Hutchings, John F—S E qr of N E qr, S e 26, Twp 6, R 32, 40 acres | 2 08 |

## J

| | |
|---|---|
| Jones, Samuel L—The Bishbey mine, 1,500 ft in the Cerro Gordo Mining District | 8 58 |
| Jukins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18, Twp 14, R 35; S E qr of N E qr, sec 19, Twp 14, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property, P and H tax | 37 95 |
| Jenkins W H—S hf of S E qr, S e 13, Twp 14 R 35, N E qr N E qr of S E qr S e 24, Twp 14, R 35, S hf of S W qr, S e 18, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S e 19 R 36 640 acres. Personal property, dog, P and H. tax | 40 90 |
| Jackson, James H—S hf of N W qr, S hf N E qr sec 20 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, school tax | 10 71 |

## K

| | |
|---|---|
| Konda, Joseph—S W qr Sec 2, Twp 8 R 33, 160 acres. Personal Propert | 10 54 |
| Keller, Jacob—N W qr S e 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Kerman, J M—W hf Sec 23, Twp 8 R 34; N hf of N W, Sec 26 Twp 8, R 33; S E qr, E hf of S W qr Sec 22, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres | 30 60 |
| Kewley, Joan—Personal property, School tax | 72 |

## L

| | |
|---|---|
| Lee, Sim—Personal property; school tax | 72 |
| Land, E—W hf and W hf of E qr, S e 21, Twp 8, R 33, N hf of N hf, Sec 28, Twp 8 R 33 640 | 30 10 |
| Lock, P C—W hf of N E qr, N W qr and W hf of N W qr, S e 27, Twp 14 R 34, E hf of E hf Sec 28, Twp 14 R 34, 640 acres | 26 30 |
| Leete, B F—S W qr S e 22 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34; S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11, R 34, 640 acres | 35 05 |
| Lawrence, W H—E hf S e 23 Twp 9, R 33, W hf, S e 23, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Leete, William M—N W qr Sec 27, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of S W qr; S e 15, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres | 13 93 |
| Lane, James—S W qr S e 9 Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property, Poll and Hospital tax | 27 19 |
| Lewis, Simon—S hf of N E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, 80 | 5 23 |
| Lagrange, J I—N E qr Sec 9 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and Hospital | 13 80 |

## M

| | |
|---|---|
| Miller, Frank—S W qr S e 9 Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property | 9 28 |
| Martin, W H—E hf of E hf, S e 28, Twp 6, R 32, S hf, S hf of N hf, S e 27, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Martin, J P—N hf of N E qr, sec 23, Twp 8, R 33, N hf of N qr S e 24, Twp 8, R 33; S E qr and S hf of N E qr, S W qr of S W qr sec 28, Twp 8, R 33 S W qr and S W qr of N W qr, S e 27, Twp 8, R 33 640 acres | 27 20 |
| Morales, Antonio—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, Main St, adjoining L Lucky's store | 7 59 |
| Miller, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin on N E cor of Market St. House and lot in town of Darwin, building on E side of Main St, Darwin, known as the Butcher Shop. Personal property, poll and hospital | 21 92 |
| Manley, Jack, and Jim Sherwin (Indians)—S E qr of S E qr, S e 6 Twp 6, R 31, 160 acres; W hf of N E qr, S e 7, Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres. Personal property tax | 20 56 |
| Merriman, E—S E qr S e 31 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres | 16 16 |
| Muler, H—N hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, sec 24, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 34 N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr S e 14, Twp 8, R 33, 120; W hf of N W qr, S e 13, Twp 8, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property. Poll and Hospital tax | 136 29 |
| Merriman, E—S hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 24, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property | 14 17 |
| Moore, A D—S e 8, Twp 8, R 31, 640 acres, E hf of N W qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8, R 31 120 acres | 30 93 |
| Maxwell, J J—N hf of N E qr, S e 29, Twp 6, R 33, 80 acres | 3 65 |
| Mills, George H—N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, S hf of N E qr, S e 21, Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Mills, William H—N W qr, N hf of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, N qr of N W qr, S e 1, Twp 8, R 33, 320 acres | 15 33 |
| McCullough, George—S e 20, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres | 29 65 |
| McNab, George P—S e 21, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres | 29 65 |
| McMurry, J W—S W qr of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, S e 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres. Personal property | 20 53 |
| McIlvoy, James A—S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S e 2 Twp 6 R 32, N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, 240 acres | 10 45 |
| McClure, John—N hf of S E qr, Sec 18, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of N E qr, S e 24, Twp 7 R 33. Personal property, poll and hospital | 16 85 |
| McCrosky—S qr of S E qr Sec 19 Twp 6 R 33; S W qr of S W qr, Sec 20 Twp 6, R 33 80 | 4 15 |
| McMury, A—N hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 21, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres, tax | 6 80 |
| McMury, Wm P—S hf of S e 1, S e 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres | 6 80 |
| Murphy, James H—Personal property, School tax | 1 47 |
| Meade A—W hf of N E qr, E hf of N W qr, S e 9 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property | 7 30 |
| Methodist Church—Parsonage and church building in the town of Independence. Lot 2 and 4, Block 20 | 29 64 |

## N

| | |
|---|---|
| Newlands, F G—N E qr of N E qr of S E qr Section 10 Twp 8, R 33; N W qr of N hf of S W qr, W hf of N E hf Sec 11, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 3 Twp 8, R 33 640 acres | 31 15 |
| Newlands, James—W hf of S E qr, and W hf of N E qr Sec 14 Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 11, Twp 8, R 33 640 acres | 30 65 |
| Nichols, Charles S—S hf of S E qr, S e 9 Twp 7, R 33, S W qr of S W qr S e 10 Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres; S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr, S e 15 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and hospital | 20 64 |
| Noonan, Timothy—N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 29 Twp 14 R 36; N W qr of N E qr, Sec 32, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Norton, G W—N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33; N W qr of S W qr, S e 20 Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres. Personal property | 11 22 |

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| Orr, L P—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7, R 33; W hf of N W qr, Sec 17, Twp 15, R 33, 160 acres; N qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property | 28 14 |
| Olds, David, and John Ofarel—N W qr Sec 28 Twp 6, R 31, 160, acres. Personal property, poll and hospital and dog | 106 90 |
| Olds, Jim (Indian)—W hf of N W qr, Sec 14, Twp 11 R 34, 80 acres, taxes | 3 85 |

## P

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|---|---|
| Pearse, William, by W O Merons—Personal property | 1 73 |
| Peeler, R L—N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 10 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property; school tax | 1 88 |
| Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 33; S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 19, twp 7, R 33, 156 acres | 26 83 |
| Prince, James Henry—N hf Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35; S hf S e 10, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres | 30 05 |
| Poleta Gold M & M Co, George Story, agent—1,500 feet in Poleta mine in and improvements in Bishop Creek Mining District | 22 50 |
| Plumley, Apelton—N hf of N E qr, S e 32, Twp 6, R 33, S hf of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6 160 acres. P & H tax. Taxes | 14 30 |
| Partridge, James A—E hf of S E qr, Sec 10, Twp 12, R 34, 80 acres | 3 65 |
| Parker, James E and Mrs—House and lot in Independence; fraction lot 9 and 11, Block 20. Personal property, taxes | 15 58 |
| Pernell, T M—E hf S e 12, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of the N E qr, E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33, W hf of S W qr, S e 7, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres | 29 77 |
| Posa, A C—S e 7 Twp 16, R 34, 655 acres | 26 21 |

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| Richards, T J—S E qr of N W qr, S qr of N E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 22, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property | 11 29 |
| Reynolds, E J, Jr—S hf of S W qr, Sec 12, Twp 14, R 35, N hf of N W qr, S e 13, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Personal property | 14 30 |
| Rixford, G P—S e 11, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Rowan, William—Lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in N W qr Sec 3, Twp 13 R 35, lots No 1 and 2 in the N E qr Sec 4 Twp 13, R 35, 624 acres | 25 51 |
| Riggs, J W—Personal property Bal tax | 3 19 |
| Rixford, L P—S W qr, S E qr Sec 3, Twp 16, R 36, N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr N E qr of S E qr, Sec 10, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Richards, A—Sec 23, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres | 29 65 |
| Rider, George W—Sec 28, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Roop and Sanderson—Interest in property of William Waterson, created by mortgage, viz: S E qr Sec 17, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N E qr Sec 19, twp 7, R 33 | 17 25 |

## S

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|---|---|
| Stevens, Sherman—N hf, E hf of S W qr and E qr Sec 12, Twp 14, R 35; W hf of S W qr, S e 7, Twp 14, R 35, 640 acres | 26 20 |
| Stevens, S V—E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S e 13, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S e 18, Twp 14, R 36, 600 acres. Taxes | 23 62 |
| Stone, William J—Sec 8, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres | 25 70 |
| Stevens, A C—N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr Sec 2 Twp 14 R 35; N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W qr of S E qr and W qr Sec one Twp 14 R 35, 600 acres. Personal property, tax | 24 63 |
| Smith, S A Mrs—S qr Sec 25 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property, taxes | 18 61 |
| Smith, T H and Jacob Inman—N hf of S W qr Sec 5, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres, S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr S e 7 Twp 6 R 31. Personal property: taxes | 33 32 |
| Smith, S Printes—W qr S e 32 Twp 13 R 36; E hf S e 31 Twp 13 R 36 640 acres | 30 15 |
| Singer, H—N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr S e 6 Twp 8 R 35, 120 acres | 6 80 |
| Sherwin, J L C—E hf of N W qr S e 2 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres | 9 75 |
| Silva, Frank—House and lot on Market St E of Main in town of Darwin. Personal property, poll and hospital | 12 22 |
| Scovill, T B—S W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr Sec 2 Twp 14 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital | 14 46 |
| Shaw, John D—S hf of S W qr S e 27 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr S e 34 Twp 9 R 34 160 acres. P & H. tax | 14 30 |
| Sprance, Stanley—House and lot 50x100 ft at Bishop Station. Lot 16 Block K | 4 44 |
| Smith, Isaac F—W hf of S E qr, S hf of S W qr S e 8 Twp 16 R 31, 160 acres, taxes | 6 80 |
| Steward, Charles—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr S e 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres | 9 95 |
| Sterling, E H—S E qr of S E qr S e 20 Twp 7 R 33, E hf of N E qr S e 29 Twp 7 R 33, 120 acres. Personal property, school tax | 13 83 |
| Smith, S D—S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr S e 30 Twp 8 R 34, 120 | 5 28 |
| Smith, A P, Jr—S E qr S e 22 Twp 9 R 34; S W qr S e 23 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr S e 26 Twp 9 R 34, 440 acres | 17 25 |
| Shaw, T D—S W qr S e 2 Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Poll and hospital | 15 38 |
| Sibley, M M—E qr S e 28 Twp 7 R 33, 160, acres | 6 80 |
| Shreve, Sim T—Sec 13 Twp 16, 640 acres | 25 80 |
| Seedenberg, Lewis—E hf N hf of N W qr S e 26 Twp 13 R 35, S W qr, W hf of N W qr S e 25 Twp 12 R 35, 640 acres | 36 15 |
| Salter, G J—S qr of S E qr S e 19 Twp 7 R 33, N E qr of N E qr S e 30 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres. P land hospital | 11 15 |
| Surprise Mill and Mining Co, Fairman, N G, Agent—Wyoming mill site, 5 acres; Independence mill site, 1 acre; Kurkanilsite, 4 acres; Alabama mine, 12 acres; Eureka mine, 18 acres; Independence, 18 acres. Store building, boarding house and out buildings together with all water rights, tramway, engine, boiler and machinery. Personal property at Surprise Valley mill: All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21 R 45 | 92 93 |
| Stewart, J B—E hf of S W qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 20, Twp 9 R 34, N E qr of N E qr Sec 29, Twp 9 R 34, S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr Sec 21, Twp 9 R 34, N W qr of N W qr Sec 28, Twp 9 R 34, 320 acres. Saw mill situated on Big Pine Creek about 6 miles west from the town of Big Pine known as Steward's saw mill. Personal property 2 poll and 2 hospital tax | 101 77 |
| Smith, Isaac and Prince—S W qr of S E qr, E hf of S W qr S e 8 Twp 6 R 31, S E qr S e 6 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres; personal property two poll and two hospital | 43 10 |
| Sing Gee and Yan Kee—House on land leased from John Clark at Bishop Creek. Personal property | 2 58 |

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| Thompson, Minnie, Miss—160 acres of unsurveyed land adjoining the S W cor of S e 6 Twp 12 R 35, taxes | 6 80 |
| Thompson, V G—Lots No. 1, 2 3 and 4 N W qr Sec 4 Twp 13 R 35, 320 acres | 15 08 |
| Thornton, W R—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 29 Twp 6 R 31, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr S e 2 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres | 46 68 |
| Turner, F M—Unsurveyed land near town of Big Pine, known as Turner's Ranch, 20 acres. Personal property | 14 95 |
| Thom, S F—S W qr, W hf of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr S e 32 Twp 7 R 33, E hf S e 31 Twp 7 R 33, S E qr of S E qr S e 30 Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres | 28 65 |
| Taylor, James J—S W qr S e 3 Twp 8, R 34; N W qr S e 10 Twp 8 R 33, S E qr Sec 4 Twp 8 R 33, N E qr sec 9 Twp 8 R 33, 640 acres | 31 65 |
| Thompson, A M, Mrs—Lot No 11 Block 10 in the town of Independence. Personal property | 1 75 |
| Tuomason, C R—S hf of S W qr Sec 10 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres. Personal property | 6 36 |

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|---|---|
| Unknown Owner—Station on railroad from Carting to Mojave formerly known as Nad

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4 .....1888


## MARRIED.

DECKER—ADAMS—At Lone Pine, January 28, 1888, by Rev. T. E. Sisson, Mr. Stephen Decker and Miss Ida Adams, both of Lone Pine.

The new grass has made a good start the past ten days.

E. O. Miller has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Visalia.

Eight cases of small pox are reported in the hospital at Los Angeles.

White Smith came up from Keeler and was in town a few days this week.

The artesian well project appears to be sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.

Henry Rhine got back last evening from San Francisco; he had been in the City over two months.

Manuel Diaz was up from Lone Pine on Wednesday. He said everything is very quiet down the valley.

John S. Gorman went down to Keeler last Wednesday. He is again busy with his mining interests.

Lookout is getting to be a rather lively camp; twenty-eight miners are at work there now, all getting out ore.

Mr. William McCown, formerly a resident of Owens valley, has lately opened a hotel at Tipton, Tulare county.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at the M. E Church tomorrow, Sunday, evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock afternoon.

The Maxim mill will be started up in a few days on ore from the Poleta mine. W. Hedge went up to the mill yesterday to put things in order.

Mr. J. C. Crocker, of Big Pine, went over to Kern county some weeks ago; he is bringing back with him a very fine Clydesdale stallion.

There is a steady demand for lots in the Academy addition at Bishop Creek. Last week Mr. Joseph Shelly invested in a tract and paid $125.

On the Stevens ditch very little delay has been caused through any fault in the weather. The work goes steadily forward and is rapidly nearing a finish.

Mr. G. Sanger and Mr. A. P. Smith got back from a trip to Kern county last Monday. They brought back a lot of nice young mares with them.

Last Friday an artesian well that was being bored at South Riverside, Los Angeles county, struck a flow of water that measures twenty seven miners inches.

The buds on peach, apricot and nectarine trees having been swelling rapidly the past week; the trees will soon be in bloom if the present weather continues.

California State Fair will be held at Sacramento September 3d to 15th inclusive. Los Angeles Fair will be held at Los Angeles August 6th to 11th inclusive.

A very large party met at the wedding of Miss Ida Adams and Mr. Stephen Decker. The ceremony was performed at the home of Miss Adams at Lone Pine, last Sunday evening.

Feed for cattle is reported to be very scarce over in Kern and other neighboring counties. The ground is said to be quite bare of all kinds of grass, and large numbers of sheep and cattle are dying of starvation.

Last week one of the worst storms ever known swept over the Atlantic States. Trains were snowed under and had to be abandoned by the train men; whole car loads of cattle were frozen to death; travel and business were stopped.

Last week Mrs. J. W. Kline committed suicide at Carson. Chloroform was the poison used. Deceased was married to Mr. Kline at Sacramento in 1875; the couple had not lived together for several years: Kline is in Mexico.

Mr. Sanger says that while in Kern county recently he learned there were about sixty families who propose to come to Owens valley to settle. These people and many more hold back waiting to see what will be done about the extension of the C. & C. road south.

It is reported that quite extensive works will be constructed this spring on the shore of Owens Lake, east from Olanche, for the evaporation of lake water and gathering soda. The ground is said to be much better there for the purpose than anywhere else on the shore of the Lake.

Pap Walker can now dig up in his orchard as fine apples as ever were seen. It must not be inferred that trees at Olanche become so heavily loaded with fruit that they are crushed down into the ground; Pap picked the apples last fall and buried them, and now they come out as bright as his own wit.

John Keegan was dangerously hurt last Thursday. He was working at the bottom of a well behind Matlack's new blacksmith shop, when a stone fell from the surface and hit him on the head. Doctor Woodin says the skull is not fractured. Keegan is conscious and is not now in much pain; he is likely to recover in a short time.

Mr. James A. McKenzie, of Darwin, was a passenger on the down train last Wednesday. He went to Chicago two or three months ago; he made good use of his time while in that city, for he brought back a wife with him. Mrs. McKenzie will be heartily welcomed at Darwin and everywhere else in the county where her husband is known.

On Wednesday there was a big celebration at Merced, the occasion being the opening of a large resevoir near the town. From this resevoir the town will be supplied with water and several thousand acres of land will be irrigated. Every body in the town and surrounding country rejoiced in the completion of the work; no one had the least fear that the resevoir would burst and drown everybody.

Mr. A. Davidson, who arrived here from New York some weeks ago, is confined to his room by illness. He was suffering from muscular rheumatism when he came here; during the past two weeks the disease has caused him very great pain and made him quite helpless. At present there is some improvemint in his condition and it is hoped that with the returning warm weather he may continue to improve.

### Unjust Taxation.

The present method of assesssment works great injustice to all who own property in the county, and who have located lands in the county upon which they have not proved up. The Tax-Collector will not receive part of the amount for which a taxpayer is assessed; the whole amount must be paid. When a land locator owns other property in the county the same will be liable for the tax assessed on the located land, and the locator must pay it; otherwise his other property will be seized and sold, or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the tax. A locator who does not own other property in the county need not care if the land he has located is advertised as delinqent and offered for sale by the Tax-Collector; no one would bid anything at the sale because the title yet vests in the Government and such sale and purchase would be a mere idle form; it would not in the least interfere with the right of the locator to go on and perfect his title to the land and get a patent for it from the Government. A large number of such cases appear in the delinquent tax list this year; not one of these will return a cent of tax to the county; but each of them increases cost, as they must all be published, and these also give a false impression of the financial condition of the county to those who do not know the circumstances. When land is located under the Desert Land Act the locator pays a quarter of a dollar per acre, this being twenty per cent. of the Government price of the land. Yet the same land will be assessed to the locator at the full Government value of a dollar and a quarter an acre. If a locator must pay any tax on land before he has proved up and got a title surely he ought not to be assessed beyond the amount he has already invested in the land. This principle is observed in cases where property is mortgaged; the mortgagor and mortgagee must pay tax in proportion to their interest in the property. All locators should be forced to pay taxes or all should be exempt; it is grossly unjust that those who own other property in the county should be forced to pay tax on located land while those who do not own other property in the county escape taxation entirely. The fault is not with the officers but with the law.

### A Brutal Murder

That was a frightful crime that was committed at Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, last week. Charles Hitchcock and his wife were people of the very best character, and both in the very prime of life. The murderer bought their home for $8,000; the deed was prepared; ninety dollars was paid to bind the bargin, and while professing to be only waiting for the rest of the money to be sent him from San Francisco, Anschlag with an ax killed both husband and wife, splitting their skulls as a butcher would the skulls of an ox. Anschlag, though a stranger to Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, had been well entertained by them at their home; he knew that the deed transferring their property to himself was in their house and he evidently thought he could murder them, get possession of the deed, dispose of their bodies and enter upon possession of the property without querstion. As he has confessed the crime there need not be any delay in bringing him to trial and the gallows.

### A Rough Trip.

About the time of the recent storms Schober's teams left Darwin for Paramint with supplies. There were five men, eighteen horses and four wagons. The usual time for making the round trip is seven days; but on this occassion it took sixteen days to make the trip. In Shepherd's canyon for a distance of seven miles most of the way had to be cut out of ice. This was slow work and had to be done with axes and picks. On places where the grade was not too steep the teams could go on by rough locking the wheels; but there are few such places in the canyon. It was a very hard trip on men and animals but was made without any of the men or animals being hurt.

### Long or Short Haul.

The Dayton Nevada *Times* says that two car loads of potatoes were shipped from that place last week to Los Angeles. It may well be wondered at that the southern Eden should have to be dependent upon the so called "desert" for such an important article of food as potatoes. When the C. & C. road shall be extended, Owens valley can supply Los Angeles with all the potatoes that may be wanted. In this connection the "long" and "short" haul question comes up. Now the C. & C. road hauls the potatoes five miles: if the road were connected with Los Angeles there would be a haul of two hundred and fifty miles from Owens valley, or five hundred and thirty-eight miles from Dayton.

### Wise and Brave.

There is a school teacher in Nebraska who deserves all the fame and praise that can be given here. Her name is Miss Minnie Freeman; she teaches in Myra valley. During the late stormy weather a blizzard struck the schoolhouse and the building was unroofed. Thirteen children were present at the time, the eldest being aged thirteen years and the youngest six. Miss Freeman tied all the pupils together by the arms with twine, three abreast. The youngest child she took in her arms, after tying the twine around her body. Selecting her way carefully, she led her little charges, with words of encouragement, through deep drifts and blinding blizzards to a farm-house, three quarters of a mile distant and all were saved.

### Panamint.

Panamint is rapidly coming up as a busy and prosperous mining camp. At least forty men are now at work per the Surprise Mill and Mining Company. Most of these are getting out ore. Already a large amount of ore is on the dumps of the Company's mines; this will be delivered at the mill as rapidly as the pack trains can move it. According to last report from the camp the new mill would now be started up, as everything was in readiness for a start when the reporter left there. There is more ore in sight at Panamint than at any other mining camp within the knowledge of any one in this part of the country.

### Agricultural Fair Settlement.

Last Thursday there was a meeting of the Directors of Agricultural District No. 18. The financial affairs of the Association for the year ending on the first of December last were settled up. After paying up all the running expenses, including premiums, pay for labor on grounds and race track and all contingent expenses, a small balance remained in the Treasury. This is a good showing for the first year. The State appropiation of $2000 was a big help.

During the past two or three weeks a piece of hard ground has been cutting through on the east side canal. This is about two miles north from Independence station. The ground is hard pan and stony and progress through is slow. The hard place will soon be all cut through and then progress will be rapid, as the ground is loose and the excavating machine moves it easily.

### Wedding Bells.

A large company of invited friends gathered at the residence of Mrs. McCall, of Lone Pine, last Sabbath evening, January 29th, to witness the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ida Adams, to Mr. Stephen Decker. Early in the evening the guests began to arrive and continued to arrive until the great farm house was filled to overflowing. The rooms were beautifully decorated and every one seemed happy. At 8 p. m. the bride was presented to the groom. The happy couple were gallantly supported by Messrs. E. H. Edwards and J. E. Reynolds as groomsmen, and Miss Wimberly and Miss Rittgers as bride'smaids. The ceremony was pronounced by the writer and the newly made man and wife were presented to the company and congratulations followed. Supper was announced and fourscore guests proceeded to demolish a most inviting array of exquisitely prepared viands. After supper and song the company departed with oft repeated good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Decker. Many presents, valuable, beautiful and useful were given to the bride.

REV. T. E. SISSON.

### Study The Delinquent Tax List.

There may be many errors in the descriptions of parcels of land in the published delinquent tax list. But the Tax-Collector says he has been careful to copy accurately the descriptions as they appear in the books turned over to him and equal care has been taken in printing the list just as the Tax-Collector gave it. When the property on which taxes are delinquent shall be offered for sale it will be well for parties who bid for it to make sure first that the description in the advertised list is correct, otherwise they might be bidding for property to which they could not get title.

### The Sack.

The usual count of money in the County Treasury was made on Thursday; the amount was found to be $22,978 10.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will meet in Independence on February 14, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All applicants for certificates must send their credentials and applications to the Secretary in Independence at least one day previous to the meeting of the Board. Examinations if any, will commence on the morning of the 15th inst.

J. H. SHANNON,
Co. Sup't Com. Scools, Inyo Co.
Jan. 25, 1888.


### MISCELALNEOUS.

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Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

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J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.


## Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| | No. Cert. | No. Shrs. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| J D Ruggles | 4534 | 25 | $ 2 50 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4533 | 475 | 47 50 |
| John L Hunt, Trustee | 4532 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E L Campbell | 4531 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E Detrick, Trustee | 4529 | 4,000 | 400 00 |
| R. B. Williams, Trustee | 4527 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4527 | 30,000 | 3000 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4526 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4525 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4512 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4511 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4507 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4506 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4504 | 5 | 50 |
| W H V Cronise | 4500 | 5 | 50 |
| T H Caswell | 4496 | 10 | 1 00 |
| Fred Lux | 4495 | 10 | 1 00 |
| J L Hunt | 4494 | 10 | 1 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, January 16, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—No 808 Montgomery street San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, February 13, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN R. HUGHES, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John R. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the law office of John W. P. Laird, at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M. PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

### NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.


Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

A. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

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NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

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Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKER,

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JOHN C. EVANS, SCOTLAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take so much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "Tell ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to that desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

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APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

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Physician & Surgeon,

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TREATMENT.
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

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Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

### Queer Burial Customs in Europe.

The ceremonies for death and burial are alike for men and women. In the hour of death the face is turned towards Mecca or Jerusalem, and when the final moment comes the women of the harem, in regular succession, send forth shrill falsetto cries that rend the air and make the nerves quiver. This cry brings to the home the women of the village, who join in the lament for the dead. All are dressed in soiled, dark blue robes, and have faces, hands, breasts and even the walls of the house daubed with indigo. They unbraid their hair, and often pluck it out and lash themselves into a frenzy. Among the rich the clothing of the dead is strewn about the room, and the dishes and ornaments broken with great noise. Before the chill of death has fallen upon the inanimated form it must be carried to the tomb. The mourners follow the bier, which is covered with a cashmere shawl and carried on the shoulders of men. All are in soiled garments, with coarse cloth on the head.

The night following the burial, the men pass the hours with friends, smoking and drinking coffee, calm and resigned to destiny; the women spend the night in wailing and shrieking. On certain days the mother bewails her dead through the years, and on the festivals of the dead, families take their provisions and shawls and spend the night at the graves of their relations. After the death of a husband the widow must remain in the house a year, with all the covering of the furniture wrong side out, and the mirrors and ornaments covered. She does not offer refreshments to visitors, and the pipes are without their mouthpieces, and she must have, at stated times, professional waiters to perform in the house. The women beautify themselves by tattooing the face and breast; Coptic women have a cross or star tattooed on the arm. Lips are stained a dark purple, and finger nails and palms of the hands are colored orange with henna. Women of every class put a black rim under the eye, made with kohl, which is not injurious and besides lending size and force to the eye, gives it shade from light.—Alexandria Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.

### Facts Concerning Sponges.

The Mediterranean sponges are taken in the Grecian archipelago by men in diving suits, who go into much deeper water than they do in Florida. There most of them are taken with grappling irons, in the same way as oysters.

They can be seen with the eye on the bottom, clinging to the rocks. When one is dislodged another grows in its place in from six months to a year. A great many are also taken in the Bahamas. The market for that crop is Nassau, New Providence. Key West is the market for the Florida sponges, which are taken all along the coast. Trieste and London are the markets for the Mediterranean sponges. Some are taken off the coast of China.

"We had one once," said a dealer, "that inclosed a large jug. It was a fine sponge and had grown completely around the jug. They are frequently full of shells. When a sponge is first taken out of the water it is as black as ink, and it has to be treated by various processes until it becomes the color commonly seen.

"A sponge is the lowest order of animal life, if, indeed, it is animal and not vegetable. A number of minute animals live in it. The business is about half a century old in this country. Sponges are sold by the bale in this country, and by the case in Europe. They weigh from twenty-five to 100 pounds.

"When sold by weight the dealers are allowed to sand them about 25 per cent. Prices range from $10 to $150, the larger sum for very fine toilet sponges. There are many grades, such as silk, velvet, cup, glass, bath, surgeon and slate."—New York Mail and Express.

### The Salmon of Kamchatka.

Hundreds of salmon were in sight, absolutely touching one another, and as we crossed the river our horses nearly stepped upon them. Their back fins were visible as far as we could see the stream, and aground and gasping in the shallows and lying dead or dying upon the banks were hundreds more. The odor from these decaying fish was distinctly perceptible at a distance of a couple of hundred yards or more. In weight these salmon varied from seven to fifteen and even twenty pounds. They were, for the most part, foul fish—bloichy, with patches of red and white, and the kind known by the Russians as the Garbusa; but others in fair condition were to be found, and with a little trouble I was able to pull out three good ten pound fish in as many minutes with a gaff. Any other method of fishing would have been useless. It would have been nearly impossible to make a cast without foul hooking a fish, and nine-tentias or more of them were in an uneatable condition.—The Cruise of the Marchesa.

### Posture of a Sleeper.

It would seem on the first blush of the matter that the posture for—that is, to favor—sleep must be generally the same as that voluntarily or instinctively assumed during sleep; but a little consideration will make it apparent that this is not correct. It may be granted that, supposing a person to be sleeping lightly and uncomfortably, the posture will be changed half consciously to one of comfort. It would be more correct to say that it is changed in the endeavor to avoid distress or discomfort; but even the fact that sleep is quieter in the new position will not suffice to prove that this is a better one, because the sleep may meanwhile have become deeper.

It is, on the whole, impossible to ascertain, either by experience or observation, which is the posture most conducive to sleep, and attempts to lay down rules for the guidance of bad sleepers are always arbitrary, generally empirical, and rarely of any practical value. Those who think "anæmia of the cerebrum" is the cause of sleep, and those who think that, though not the cause, a diminution in the quantity of blood in the vessels of the encephalon is a necessary concomitant of sleep prefer and recommend that the head should be higher than the feet; while those who adopt the opposite view, and think passive congestion causes or promotes somnolence, would have the feet raised and the head lowered. The confounding stupor with sleep may, and probably has, something to do with these differences of opinion.

Meanwhile a common sense view of the subject would conclude that, as there is evidently some change in the blood state when the brain falls asleep, the best plan must seem to be to place the body in such a position that the flow of blood through the vessels of the head and neck may be especially easy and free. The way to secure this is to allow the head to lie in a posture and on a level that cannot offer any obstacle to the free return of blood through the veins of the neck, and does not tend to make the blood flow specially in any particular direction, but leaves nature at liberty to act as she will.—London Lancet.

## ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

### How Hindoo Workingmen Live on Fifty Cents a Week.

There is no abstemiousness in the world, and no thrift, like the thrift and abstemiousness of the average native of India. Almost alone among the workingmen of the world, he has raised himself nearly above wants, has stripped himself of all the *impedimenta* of luxury. Millions of men in India, especially on the richer soils and in the river deltas, live, marry and rear apparently healthy children upon an income which, even when the wife works is rarely above fifty cents a week and frequently sinks to thirty-six cents. The Indian is enabled to do this not so much by the cheapness of food—for, though it is cheap, a European who ate the same food would want five times the money merely to feed himself—as by a habit of living which makes him independent of the ordinary cares of mankind. He goes nearly without clothes, gives his children none, dresses his wife in a long piece of the most wretched muslin. Neither he nor his wife pay tailor or milliner one shilling during their entire lives, nor do they ever purchase needles or thread, which, indeed it is contrary to a semi-religious etiquette ever to use. The poorer peasant inhabits a hut containing a single covered room of the smallest size, with an earthen platform or two outside it; and as he constructs and repairs his own dwelling he virtually pays no rent, except for the culturable land. He never touches alcohol or any substitute for it. There is an idea in England that he eats opium or hemp; but he, as a rule, swallows neither—firstly, because he regards them with as much moral antipathy as any Englishman gentleman, and secondly, because he could not by any possibility pay for articles which in India, as everywhere else, are exceedingly expensive. He eats absolutely no meat, nor any animal fat, nor any expensive grain like good wheat; but lives on millet or small rice, a little milk, with the butter from the milk, and the vegetables he grows. Even of these he eats more sparingly than the poorest Tuscan. Once a quarter, perhaps, he will eat enough, during some festival, but as a rule he knows accurately what will sustain him, and would be enraged with the wife who cooks for him if she prepared more. He is assisted in this economy by a religious rule which we have never seen a Hindoo break, and which is undoubtedly, like the rule against killing oxen, a survival from a military law or custom of the most remote antiquity.—*Spectator.*

### Taking Life Too Hardly.

A sprightly Frenchwoman, driving down Broadway lately, said: "Every man we meet looks as if he had gone out to borrow trouble, with plenty of it on hand." Baron von Lehren, a famous scholar who visited this country, observed the same peculiarity in the national temperament. "The Americans are the best fed, the best clad and the best housed people in the world; but the most anxious. They hug possible calamity to their breasts," he wrote of us. Our Scotch cousins, who have the same propensity for brooding over imaginary troubles, preach against it in many shrewd proverbs. "Never cross the bridge till ye come to the water." "The man who turns his fire into smoke will never be warm."—Youth's Companion.

### A New Missionary Movement.

Orthodox Christians will watch with interest, and perhaps alarm, the new missionary movement in Germany. So called advanced theologians have a well organized society, whose object is to make use of the elements of culture and morality that are found in educated heathen nations, and on this basis build up a Christian culture according to advanced ideas. This society thinks that the old methods fail in that they do not interest the thinkers among educated non-Christian people. It has 7,750 members in Switzerland and Germany, and has a few men at work in Japan and China.—New York Sun.

### Mrs. Swisshelm's Lost Type.

Some highly respected citizens of St. Cloud, Minn., in 1858, annoyed by the sarcastic and bitter sayings published in Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm's St. Cloud Visitor, revenged themselves by throwing all her type into the river. Recently the ancient printing material was found near the mouth of a canal. Mrs. Swisshelm died last year, and it is suggested as an appropriate thing to mold the type into some suitable emblem and place it at her grave.—New York Sun.

### The World's Insects.

In a paper on injurious insects, Professor J. A. Lintner placed the total number of insect species in the world at 320,000. Of those found in the United States, 7,000 or 8,000 species are fruit pests, and at least 210 attack the apple. A borer which had hitherto troubled only peach and plum trees has begun to destroy the apple within the past two years. The successful fruit grower must be something of an entomologist.—Boston Budget.

—One of the performers at the menagerie of the market place of Montmartre, Paris, left his carriage at the gate to await his return. When he came out the coachman was not there. Thinking the man was gone for a drink to one of the saloons close by, he waited twenty minutes, at the lapse of which time he remembered that he had left his valise with four thousand dollars in gold in the coach. Opening the door of the carriage, he found his valise not gone but open, and about twenty-five hundred dollars gone, the remainder being still in the valise. Why the thief had left so much of it is not explained as yet.

—Captain W. D. Fitch, of Williamsburg, S. C., has a pocket-knife which was found in the gizzard of a large turkey gobbler killed at his place. The knife is three and a half inches long and about the size of an ordinary knife. The handle is made of dark-colored horn, and trimmed with bright metal at each end, which no doubt caused the turkey to take it for some kind of an insect. The handle of the knife shows signs of having been wasted by digestion. The turkey was healthy and fat. Captain Fitch's mother lost the knife. It is curious how such a large, hard instrument could be swallowed by a turkey, and how it could survive with it in its gizzard.

### Sold Again.

"How much for that pair of pants?" he asked of a clothing dealer on Fort street east.

"Only two dollar, my frendt."

The stranger felt in the right hand pocket, gave a start of surprise and continued:

"Everything goes with the pants, I suppose?"

"How—what?"

"Say, old man, will you take $4 for these pants?"

"I—I—what vhas in dat pocket?"

"Will you take $5? Come, now, business is business."

"My frendt, I vhas sorry to tell you dot I haf made a great mistake. Dose pants vhas put out by occident."

"Say $6, then."

"Dey vhas my own Soonday pants, and of course I can't sell 'em. Please keep your hands off."

"Say, I'll give you $7! Seven big dollars!"

"No! no! Let go of dose pants! You believe I vhas sooch a fool dot I sell my own clothes off my back?"

"Say ten, then! that's a good feller—say ten!"

"Not by a shug full! It vhas a principle mit me dot I doan' sell my clothes. Gif dose pants oop to me or I calls der police!"

"Well, take 'em, old Injun! You'll be sorry for this!"

While the man was walking away the clothier turned all the pockets inside out in nervous haste, and the result was nix. His flushed face grew pale and his hair stood up, and he waved the pants high in air and called out:

"Ho! my frendt, come back! It vhas all a mistake some more! Dose pants vhas yours for twelve shilling!"

But the stranger never even turned his head.—Detroit Free Press.

### He Did Not Reduce the Bill.

A man who had just set up in the hardware business and who had been a clerk where the eccentric millionaire, Stephen Girard, had been in the habit of trading, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, but when the bill was sent in he found fault and marked down the prices.

"Cask of nails," he growled, "which I was offered for so and so. You have charged so and so, and you must take it off."

"I cannot do it," said the young merchant.

"But you must do it," roared Girard.

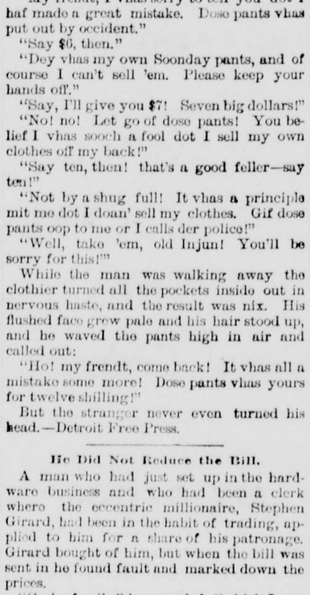
"I cannot and will not," was the final reply.

Girard bolted out, apparently in a rage, but soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself: "Perhaps he was offered them at that price, but it is all over now. I am sorry I did not reduce the bill and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a good deal to me."

By and by Girard came again and gave him another order. The young man was very courteous and said he was almost sorry he did not reduce the former bill.

"Reduce a bill!" exclaimed Girard, "had you done it I would never trade with you again. I merely meant to see if you had cheated me."—Detroit Free Press.

### The Masher at Home.



Cholly (on the bed)—Say, Bob, hurry up and get out. I ought to be dressing.—Life.

### Not an Encouraging Prospect.

Doubtful Party (to gentleman)—Can you assist me, sir, to a trifle? I'm a stranger in a strange land 10,000 miles from home.

Gentleman—My conscience! Where is your home?

Doubtful Party—Australia.

Gentleman (handing him a cent)—How do you ever expect to get back there?

Doubtful Party (balancing the penny)—Well, if I don't do better than this, sir, I s'pose I'll have to walk.—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

### Montana All Ready.

Omaha Man—Montana wants to come into the Union, eh?

Montana Man—That's just what we're after, and we'll make it, too.

"I did not suppose Montana had enough population."

"Great Scott! We've got 1,400,000 cattle, 100,000 horses, 2,000,000 sheep and no end of hogs.—Omaha World.

## A LUCKY MAN.

### William Leslie wins a $5,000 Louisiana Lottery Prize.

The last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery has rendered at least one San Franciscan happy, and he is William Leslie, who resides with his family at 2,505 California street. He had the good fortune to hold a one-tenth ticket in the second capital prize of $50,000, his share being $5,000 the money being drawn through the agency of Wells, Fargo & Co. on November 22d.

A reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Leslie, who is employed in the typecasting department of Palmer & Rey's type foundry, at 407 Sansome street, and requested him to explain the circumstances that attended his good fortune.

"Well, sir," said he with a smile, "I bought my ticket from a fellow laborer of mine just two days before the drawing, paying him $1 for it. I do not generally invest in lottery tickets, and when I bought this one that won $5,000 I had no idea of the good fortune that awaited me. Imagine my astonishment when, upon picking up the *Chronicle* the day after the drawing I saw that my ticket 69,368 had won a prize. My investment was a good one and I have no reason to complain."

"What will you do with your money?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know yet, though I expect to go into business for myself at an early day."

Mr. Leslie is about 35 years of age, an industrious workman, and is well liked by all who know him. His good stroke a fortune has not yet completely turned his head and doubtless will not. Though earning a good salary as typecaster, it is likely that with his new-found wealth he will engage in mercantile pursuits, for which he has a great liking.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle* Nov. 30.

### Punctilious.

A gentleman in a suburban town went to call upon a lady whose family occupied one-half of a double house. The front door of the two parts opened upon the same stoop. At one of the doors the gentleman pulled the bell. The door was opened by a servant, who answered the inquiry for Mrs. S—— by directing the caller to the other door.

The visitor then turned to the bell pull on the adjacent door post, and in a few moments that door was opened by the same servant, who solemnly replied to the second inquiry regarding Mrs. S—— by saying that the lady was not at home.

This incident is matched by another that took place in Vienna; rather more than matched, in fact, for the person who played two parts in the comedy had a special mood and temper for each part.

"My friend was in Vienna," said a traveler. "He had taken from here a letter of credit on one of the best known banks and he wanted to draw on it. So he sought the agency of the bank in Vienna. He walked into an office which had a big barricade in front of a long desk and two small holes cut for the convenience of customers. He walked up to the first of them. A man came up. He handed the letter of credit to him. The man looked at it and said very gruffly: 'Next window.'

"My friend went to the next window. A man came up, took his letter of credit, looked at it, smiled pleasantly and said: 'That's all right. How much do you wish to draw, sir?'

"It was the same man."—San Francisco Chronicle.

### That's His Business.

Sullivan seems to have made quite a hit in England.—Yonkers Gazette.

### A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition of 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

In the Irish Bank bill, passed in June, 1808, there was a clause providing "that the profits shall be equally divided, and that the residue shall go to the Governor."

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs: Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

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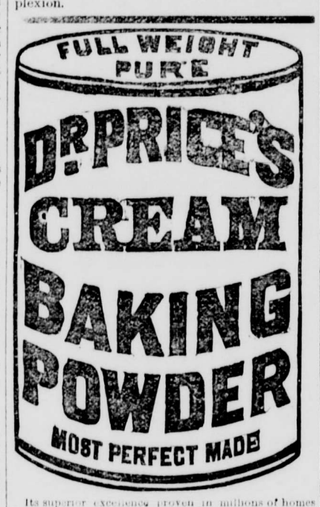


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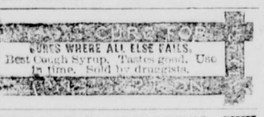


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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## A PLEASANT VOICE.

**According to Elihu Burrett It Is a Light That Sings as Well as Shines.**

When one is born with an uncomfortable voice it requires so much watching and training that very often you give up the task and declare it hopeless. One of the greatest difficulties is to find out how your own voice really does sound. Sometimes people go through life without ever knowing that they have dreadful voices. One's friends never care to volunteer unpleasant information, and even your bitterest enemy doesn't take the opportunity of flinging this particular disagreeable truth in your face. The writer recalls a friend, a lady over fifty, whom she has known since childhood, and whose voice is of that peculiar ear-piercing quality that penetrates the aural nerve like the friction of steel upon steel. It commences pretty high up in the gamut, and keeps on ascending until—if she happens to be very much in earnest—it invariably ends in the steeliest upper note, like the "ping" of the highest violin string. She is a good friend, and a noble-hearted, conscientious Christian woman, but after one hour of her you are even willing to trade her off for a real bad, wicked little wretch with a soothing voice.

The first thing to consider is the necessity of having a kind voice. A kind voice is always a sweet one. It allays irritation and soothes one down sometimes quite as effectively as the touch of a soft, cool hand. Elihu Burritt once said: "Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in the days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines."

There certainly is much more attention being paid to this branch of culture than ever before. How quickly we can tell a cultivated voice even at the end of a telephone wire. It is soft, velvety in quality, and is undulated so as to embrace a variety of tones. Of course the telephone is not always a test, because a short woman usually has to stand on her tippoes and screech in order to be heard at all. But doubtless one, by simply putting her ear to a keyhole, could tell in a few moments the social caliber and degree of cultivation of a whole company of people without seeing them at all, so much is there in a voice. Generally an untrained voice goes with an untrained intellect and passions. If an individual has perseverance and character enough for one she will have for the other.

"But where," says my lady, "lies the remedy, if one is never to know how her own voice sounds?"

Try first asking your friends, if you can pitch upon one with the courage of his convictions. If you can not, or you distrust the verdict after it is given, go to a good elocutionist and pay him to tell you the truth. If you know your bad points, you can probably remedy them yourself. If you can not, then any thing which will help you to tone down a high voice, deepen a nasal one, or soften a gruff intonation, will be well-spent labor and money.—*Detroit Tribune.*

## COWARDLY BEASTS.

**The Real Nature of America's Large Carnivorous Quadrupeds.**

The prevalent idea entertained by those not familiar with the real nature of our large carnivorous quadrupeds, believe their instinctive ferocity impels them to assault every person they meet, is not sustained by practical experience.

Those animals appear much more formidable in the distance than when approached in their own native wilds.

But few Eastern sportsmen would, it is believed, voluntarily attack a bear, wolf or panther, yet I have seen and killed many of those animals, and not one of them ever turned upon me.

And in further corroboration of this, my guide, "Little Bat," who has during his lifetime killed over eighty grizzlies, assured me that all he ever met invariably ran from him.

So confident was he of his ability to cope with these much-dreaded monsters that he did not hesitate to hunt them when alone and on foot, and only two years ago he encountered four grizzlies eating a dead elk upon Casper mountains, when he crawled to within short rifle range and shot every one of them without moving from his tracks, and upon another occasion, while we were hunting in the valley of the Big Horn, he went out alone during a moonlight night and shot two grizzlies from behind a tree.

Panthers and wolves are most arrant cowards, and the traditional story of General Putnam having performed an extraordinary feat of courage by entering a cave and shooting a wolf is extremely laughable when contrasted with the fact that my wife upon one occasion, in the night time, at a frontier post, when a large black wolf had purloined one of her turkeys and was dragging it off, hurried out and with a stick made him drop the bird and run away.—*Outing.*

—A young man covered with the dust of travel walked into a recruiting station in Portland, Me., the other day, and wanted to enlist. He was examined and rejected because he weighed only one hundred and twenty-six pounds. He said that he had walked from the northern part of the State; that he weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds when he started and that he thought he would fat up some if he had a chance. The recruiting officer told him to call again, and in less than a week he did, and had gained so decidedly in flesh that he was readily accepted.

## TEXAS JOURNALISM.

**A Salutatory Announcement Which Can Not Be Misinterpreted.**

A Texas journalist, who had been summer-fallowing himself on a stock ranch for a couple of years, suddenly assumed control of a country weekly, and in the first issue after he struck the quarter deck, he published a small and unpretentious card, in which he said:

"The former editor of this sheet is practically and politically dead, but the *Sausage* still survives. It is just as well, though, and a mighty sight better, as I am a hoss at editin', and sling one of the most caustic and fluentest quills west of the Red river. I have a record behind me which doesn't need a new coat of whitewash every spring, like that other editter, which recently peunked and drawed out of the game.

"At gitten up obituaries I'm a tossel top, and if there's any hitch in the programme I can generally furnish a fresh corpse on short notice, and at the usual slight advance on cost of insertion. I merely throw this out as a feeler to the opposishun, which, I hear, is a-massing its forces agin me and my paper, and, by the freckled-faced, bow-legged, cock-eyed gods of war, there'll be a power of high-priced opera music floating in the air, if any of them try to clime me.

"If there is enny corte-house ring in this sweet-scented locality, I'll get on to it, as sure as you're a foot high. If there is to be any munkying with the free-born, untrammeled country delegates to the next county convention, I'll be there with my face washed and hair combed back of my ears.

"I've licked many a good man, and I've been licked once or twice in my variegated career, but I've always noticed that them fellers who whipped me were not the same men afterwards, and drooped along for a while like a sunstruck tomato vine, and finally dropped into the grave with a dull thud, having kinder outlived their usefulness.

"I want it distinctly remembered that I'm in from the back counties, and ain't up to the cote etiket of the strawberry blonde or the pulpy dude. If I make any miscues it will be more an error of the head than the heart, but for all that I propose to run a jam-up, sizzling hot, nifty little paper, and move along with the best kind of harmony; but if harmony bucks and tries to do any sort of dirt on me, harmony will have to git off the track and let me glide right inter the confidence of the public.

"If this journal says any thing out of the way and grieves any mottle-faced tender-foot, remember I'm the man he wants to see about it. There ain't no back stairs or back windows to this sanctum sanctorium. I'm always in. I'm ever on the tripod, and now with these few brief remarks I cordially invite every body's co-operation and subscriptions. The tone of the paper will be pure in sentiment, chaste in expression and typographically bang up and delirious."—*Texas Siftings.*

## ALUMINUM BRONZE.

**How It Might Be Utilized in the Manufacture of Guns.**

A recent meeting of the Naval Institute at Annapolis was held to discuss a paper on the subject of aluminum bronze for heavy guns, which had been prepared by Alfred H. and Eugene H. Cowles at Cleveland. Many of the most distinguished metallurgists and ordnance experts in the country were present. Mr. A. H. Cowles read the paper. For safety, he said, the metal in a gun should have the property of stretching much beyond its elasticity, and thereby the danger of violent explosion is greatly diminished. Assuming that the gun carriage takes up the recoil, a perfect gun might be described as a gun of medium weight and simplest construction, which shall discharge without permanent distortion, and thereby be enabled to throw a projectile with maximum energy. This is how he would make the gun: The gun would be cast in an iron mold of a grade of aluminum bronze, castings of which have a higher texile strength and ductility than the finest quality of mild steel forgings. The solid gun would then be bored and conical chilled steel mandrels of gradually increasing diameter successively driven through the bore. The metal around the bore, by this process of cold stretching, would thereby have greater strength and hardness, a higher elastic limit, and a greater elastic extension. It would be impossible to burst such a gun with four times the powder pressure now used in the "built up" steel guns. The wall would be solid, and there would be no crystallization. The finished gun would have the color and luster of gold. It would not be corroded by salt water or eroded as much as steel by the powder gases. Plants for producing aluminum bronze and casting the guns would not require more than one-third as great an outlay in capital as it is proposed to invest in plants for the construction of "built up" steel guns, and not one-quarter of the time would be necessary to build either aluminum plants or guns. In conclusion Dr. Cowles said that were our Government at the present time enabled to make the great advance referred to in the art of fabrication of guns, the present armaments of Europe would be rendered valueless against us. Cast guns, he said, can be made from aluminum bronze at its present cheapened price at twenty per cent. less cost than forged guns of steel, and sixty per cent. of this cost is capital stored away in the metal of the gun, which can be remodelled and used over an indefinite number of times. This, he said, was not the case with steel guns, which, when once destroyed, are a total loss, ninety-eight per cent. of their cost being in their fabrication.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—It takes 14,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly $2,000,000.

—The telegraph line in Northern China has been finished. The prefect, together with the necessary complement of men, commenced building the line on the 15th July, and by the 5th of August they had advanced as far as Po-tu-ch'eng. From the latter place the line was carried across the Sung-hua river, and thence to the Amoor river, where the terminus was reached at Tsitsikar.

—The great killer of snakes in South Africa is the secretary bird, a gray bird with long legs, whose name is derived from its projecting feathers on the side of the head, which look like quill pens. Snakes constitute the principal food of the birds, and thousands are killed by them. The snake is first disabled by a severe blow with the feet or beak, and then carried up to a great height in the air, whence it is allowed to fall and be crushed on the earth below. The secretary bird is protected in Cape Colony on account of its services in thus destroying venomous serpents.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—The hope of zoological London is at this moment a young gorilla brought from the Gaboom, and in stature and bulk about the size of a boy of thirteen. His room is warmed constantly to a temperature of seventy-two degrees, and he has clean straw for his couch, and the most tempting delicacies in sweetened pudding and bananas, but he has no appetite and is evidently in doleful grief at having been kidnapped from his native forests. A most amiable and accomplished female chimpanzee lives next door, but even the dulcet tones of her amorous confabs with the keeper have not a single charm for the homesick gorilla.

—A foreign paper gives the official report of the head officer having charge of woods and rivers in Belgium, from which it appears that the total length of highways in that country amounts to 4,227 miles, of which there are already planted more than one-half, or 2,417 miles, with 264 miles yet to be planted. The present value of the trees is now four times as much as their original cost, or have a money value of more than $2,000,000. Among the trees thus planted elms are in the largest numbers, then oaks, next poplars, and in diminishing numbers are ash, beech, maples, Norway spruce and larch. Fruit trees are in much smaller numbers.—*Chicago Times.*

—At the present time there are nearly three thousand soldiers of the Russian army under treatment for ophthalmia in the hospital at Odessa. Diseases of the eye are very common in the Russian army, and are caused by the excessively hot, rainless and dusty summers and the dazzling glare of the steppes in winter. One would suppose that when ophthalmia is so prevalent Russian medical men would be especially well posted about it, but this is not the case. The greater number of these ophthalmic patients in the army are never treated by a qualified practitioner, and little is ever done either to relieve or cure them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## WOMEN OF TURKEY.

**Mr. S. S. Cox Discourses on the Functions of the Chief Eunuch.**

Writing of the harem, Mr. Cox says that, excepting the husband, no man is allowed to enter it. "It is a cardinal sin," he adds, for a woman to appear with her face uncovered before a stranger. If she happens to be about the house or in the garden when a stranger, be he Mussulman or foreigner, unexpectedly enters, she snatches for any thing handy, a handkerchief, a pillow or even a dish with which to hide her face. The Sultan alone enjoys the privilege of free access to every harem, and then all the men in that harem have to stand before his Majesty with their faces uncovered. When the eunuchs accompany the ladies on their expeditions the latter drive always in closed carriages, the eunuchs following afoot or on horseback, with a lash in their hand, which comes down like lightning on any foreigner who approaches too near. Turkish ladies, however, are no less artful than their European sisters, and eunuchs, now-a-days, are not hopelessly incorruptible.

"The office of Chief Eunuch of the Imperial Palace is a very important one, and the holder of it ranks equally with the Grand Vizier and Ministers of State. He is often admitted to the privy councils of the Sultan. His title is very grandiose sounding. He is styled 'His Highness the Guardian of the Gate of the Imperial Felicity and Repose.' He is the head of the household of the Sultan. Of him and his functions, which are many, I may add that he is considered almost as much of an attraction and saluted with as much consideration as a first-class bull-fighter in Spain. He is often the object of lyric poetry. Why? Because he has an influence on the Sultan, and thus upon politics. This influence he exerts, often, through the women of the harem. When he is inaugurated at the palace there is much display. He rides to the palace on a fine horse. His decorations glitter on his breast. He is received by the aides of the Sultan. Lambs are slaughtered as a token of welcome, and servants look up to him as a demi-god. The emblem of his office is a silver pastoral staff. Why pastoral? Does he not care for the lambs? He becomes 'Aga of the Sublime House of Ottoman,' by which title he is designated in his commission."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## BILL NYE AS A PLAYWRIGHT.

**He Describes a New Opera of Which He Is the Author.**

I HAVE just returned from a private rehearsal of a new operetta of which I am the author, and hasten to write a fair, honest criticism of it for the press. In this criticism I shall try to be perfectly frank to mention any defects, and yet I shall try to avoid hurting the author's feelings. I want to score the operetta with a merciless hand, and yet I do not wish to give myself needless pain.

The operetta itself is called "The Singed Cat," because it is really so much better than it seems to be. The music was composed partly by myself and partly by a count who plays on the ferryboats in summer and has his winters to himself. He does not wish to have his name used, because, as he says, he is afraid that "foreign powers will get on to it and make him come back to attend to the count business again." He says it is very disagreeable to be a count and live on a long, slim pedigree and what the neighbors bring in from time to time.

The orchestra opens the performance with a selection from the "Flying Dutchman." Difficult as it may appear, the orchestra makes a good selection from this gentleman, and it is played well after everything is ready. It takes some little time for an orchestra to get ready, however. The man who bites off the first joint of the clarionet breathes a few liquid notes, the first violin sounds "A" and the gentleman with the bassoon looks up into its dark recesses to see if any cayenne or kittens have been deposited there since he played last. The superintendent of the large violin stands it upon end and feels of its staccato. He then chalks his bow

THE SCHOOL.

and the leader whispers in a low voice to the man who salivates the cornet. The snare drum soloist gets his assortment of drums into a semi-circle, hangs his triangle where he can get at it, runs his eye over the xylophone, sleigh bells, bird call, picket fence, bones, castanet, cymbals, Swiss bells and fortissimo. The leader writes his autograph in the atmosphere with his stick and the band goes into committee of the whole with a wild snort. A difficult piece then follows. Some of the audience are heard to state that they wish it had been so difficult that the orchestra could not have played it.

The curtain now rises, and a primary school of over 800 pupils is seen passing in review across the stage, singing a song of forty-nine verses, meantime going through a system of calisthenics. In making one night stands with "The Singed Cat," most any primary school will do with a few rehearsals for the chorus. Get these children secured in advance and all their parents will come to see how the children look on the stage. I thought of this myself.

THE SOPRANO.

A beautiful soprano now comes on, accompanied by her voice, and wonders where Felix is. She decides to sing a small song while waiting for him. The song is an arpeggio with diatonic scales on it. It begins low and fluttering, like the cry of a wounded clay pigeon, and gradually soars upward, like the price of coal, and ends with some artistic gargling which suggests a warble in the upper register.

As she gets more confidence in herself she becomes more irritated because Felix did not get there at the same time he said he would.

The prima donna of the "Singed Cat" has a pleasant voice, full of timbre and fine allegro movement, bordering on the andante. Mr. Riley, who has heard her, says that when she pulls out the last joint on her crescendo and opens her upper register, her mouth looks not unlike a stab in the dark. She sings with the whole arm movement, and her action is good as she goes by the judges' stand. She has a selection in the second act called "Back to Our Mountains," in which she starts off with a ritard in which she emits a chest note which tests the acoustics of the hall, that she is tickled to get back to her mountains, such as they are, and is pleased with the altitude. She has assisted in "The Damnation of Faust," but otherwise her conduct has been good. She is a widow, her husband being deceased. He was listening to the song of a buzz saw near Stillwater, Minn., in 1875, and got an idea that the saw had something confidential to communicate and desired to take him apart for that purpose. Anyway, he was in that condition when they found him. For that reason her music is frequently tearful and often solfeggio in spots. Her repertoire is very large and has a lid on it. The only criticism that I feel warranted in making, and I hate to do that, is that she has slightly ruptured her voice by trying several years ago to sing a duet with herself and thus draw two salaries.

When the applause has died away Felix comes in with a baritone voice and diminished triad. He thinks of the first verse while the piccolo makes a few desultory remarks, and then he explains how he could not get there when he agreed to because the jury disagreed, or something of that kind. He swallows an imaginary clam with the shell on it, and begins in a low, passe roundelay which develops into a duodecimo run. He is accompanied by a running mate, consisting of a flute with a large red mustache over the main entrance.

FELIX.

"The Singed Cat" will be produced at the Polo grounds early in January. Let there be a full house.—Bill Nye in New York World.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Ten counties in Iowa have women school superintendents.

—The McAll Mission in Paris now occupies thirty-five stations.

—If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they gain to the good cause?—*Ussher.*

—The receipts of the American Board for the first month of the present year amounted to $30,668.57, being double that of the same month last year.

—If a man should lose an article of wearing apparel every time he told a lie, there are men who would never pray for winter.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—The American Board recently held a farewell meeting in Boston for fifty-eight missionaries—one to Spain, nine to India, thirteen to Turkey, sixteen to Japan, nineteen to China.—*Public Opinion.*

—Prof. Thomas Carnelly and a Mr. Holdam, of a college at Dundee, have been investigating sewer air, and report that it averages as pure, so far as disease germs are concerned, as the air in ordinary houses.

—The Presbyterians of New York City are talking about raising a fund of $1,000,000 for ministerial relief, and it is desired to have the amount pledged before the centennial of Presbyterianism in 1888.

—In studying the Word of God digest it under these two heads: either as removing some obstructions that keep God and thee asunder, or as supplying some uniting power to bring God and thee together.—*Cecil.*

—A writer in a recent number of the *Chautauquan*, who, as editor of a New York paper, has had long experience in the examination of manuscripts, states that Princeton graduates show the best training in English, and write the least like amateurs, and Harvard students rank next. His observations embrace at least twenty institutions.

—The Ladies' Association of the Established Church of Scotland raised $31,785 in 1886, and in its mission in Africa, India and China they support 12 European missionaries and 98 Eurasian and native workers. In their 33 schools are 2,463 scholars, and 400 Zenanas welcome the visits and teaching of their Christian agents.—*Public Opinion.*

—The following statistics have been published of London: Aggregate midsummer population, 5,416,006; total church sittings, 1,903,509—a proportion of 35 per cent. to the population. Of this 35 per cent. the Establishment supplies 4.95 per cent. and the free churches 50.5 per cent. It is estimated that not more than one-half the accommodation is actually used for public worship.

—The Congregationalists at Naugatuck, Conn., are erecting a parish house with twenty-four rooms, besides hall, cloak-rooms and closets. The first floor has an assembly-room, reception-room, Sunday-school, library and seven class-rooms, and on the second floor eight class-rooms, reading-rooms, kitchen, dining-room, coat and cloak rooms. On the third floor will be the pastor's study and a room for a gymnasium.—*Public Opinion.*

## LOW-TONED FICTION.

**Women the Most Prolific Producers of Questionable Literature.**

Many of the novels now published may be classed under the above heading, more especially those written by inferior novelists. Women are great offenders in this respect, some honorable exceptions shining out among others like stars in a cloudy sky. Every day sees some novel issue from the press, and chronicles the plunge of yet another aspirant for literary fame into the crowded arena to swell the lengthy list of authors. It is a sign of the times that what are termed "racy" novels are the most run after by the fiction-reading public, and consequently those most readily accepted by certain publishers. In this money-getting, money-grubbing age some publishers and authors seem to have met on common grounds in pandering to a vitiated public taste, and producing books which will not bear the test of being read aloud in the home circle. Among the worst offenders in such novel-writing are women, who choose *risque* subjects to write on, and dwell with a minuteness of detail on topics which the purer-minded of their sisters would hesitate to speak of. There are exceptions, as we have said—women who do not degrade their talents, but write with a purity of purpose books which it is a pleasure to read and re-read. Can any one, looking at the question of nineteenth-century light literature from an unprejudiced point of view, say that the style of writing now is an improvement on that which obtained a century ago? The novels of those days were decidedly coarse, their plainness of speech corresponding with the habits and customs of the period; but books were then written with the laudable intention of showing up the vices of which they treated, and, if possible, checking such vices by pungent and scathing satire, thus being in advance of fashionable modern society novels, which, though more refined in speech, are more destructive to morality, in that the authors gloss over sin, picturing it in alluring colors, wrapping it up in sensuous word painting, and, while professing to disapprove, yet setting it before youthful imaginations in any thing but its hideous reality; or else write in such a matter-of-fact, every-day-occurrence sort of light of vice as to rob it of its actual criminality.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## MEMORY IN THE BLIND.

**A Letter of Peculiar Interest by a Writer Deprived of Sight.**

As partial compensation, in the midst of his many discouragements, the sightless pupil possesses one vital advantage over his companions. His memory, accustomed to seize and assimilate definitions and miscellaneous information at a single hearing, acquires both a marvelous alertness and a phenomenal retentive capacity which enable him to master certain branches of study with singular ease and rapidity. Deprived of books and without any very ready and reliable method of making notes, he obtains a habit, often envied by the seeing, of appropriating instantaneously any thing addressed to his intellect through his hearing. Hence the proverbially good memory of the blind person. His mind is his memorandum book, always at hand and always open.

To the present writer, who never remembers having a lesson in any thing read over to him more than twice, nothing is more strange and more amusing than a room full of school children, with fingers crammed in their ears, buzzing over a lesson of three pages for the fifteenth time. Equally incomprehensible is it to see a man making a note of a single address, or a lady referring to a shopping-list. Such observations force one to the conclusion that the art of writing, invaluable as it is, has been a disastrous to the human memory. People have grown to so rely on a piece of white paper covered with black scratches, that if this be lost or misplaced, they are reduced almost to the condition of creatures without intellect.

So marked is the advantage of the blind in this respect as almost to atone for their extra difficulties in others; that is, the sightless pupil will acquire scientific and philosophical studies with a rapidity which will counterbalance the greater amount of time demanded by his less facile methods of writing out exercises in linguistic and ciphering in mathematical branches; so that in taking the regular course at academy or university, he will require, all in all, neither more time nor more labor than the average student.

Of not less value in after life is this extraordinarily trained and developed memory. It enables the blind to derive from lectures, conversation and general reading ten times the benefit of others, on whose minds a single mention of facts and thoughts makes little or no impression.

Thus the law of compensation is seen working in all things, making good on one hand, approximately at least, what is wanting on the other; not by the special mysterious interference of Providence or other power with natural conditions and processes, for the benefit of the individual, as many claim, but through the inevitable sequence of cause and effect, by which senses and faculties become, through unusual training, abnormally developed and their value radically enhanced.—*Century.*

## A PAVEMENT OF GOLD.

**One of the Most Interesting Incidents of Grant's Great Western Trip.**

The war had been over about two years when General Grant made his famous trip to the West. The only railroad reaching Denver at that time from the East was the Union Pacific, and such a thing as transportation by rail through the mountainous regions was unknown. When Grant was in Colorado he expressed a desire to see as much of the country as possible. The grandeur of the mountain scenery seemed to fascinate him. He was taken to the top of Pike's Peak, only a short distance from Denver, and was so much pleased with the trip that he expressed a willingness to take a longer one. Central City, the county-seat of Gilpin, was then the leading mining town of the State. It was distant eighty miles from Denver, and every mile of the road was through canyons and over mountains. Grant would go. The only means of transit was by stage, and the General was furnished with a special coach, his friends following in another. Relays of horses were provided at the end of every ten miles, but then the trip was tedious, and before it was half finished the General complained of the slow progress. At the top of a mountain the driver, being a little vexed, asked the General if he was really anxious for faster time over that kind of a road. Grant said he would like to get to Central some time. The driver said he would "let 'em go," and giving the lines a twist around the brake he braced himself with nothing in his hands but the whip. The coach went swinging and surging down the mountain faster than it was ever taken by four horses before. Grant's companions followed on as fast as they could, expecting to find him dead at the bottom of the mountain. He was not hurt, but wanted no more races down the mountain side. The arrival at Central was a great event for that little mountain city. The miners turned out to honor the General, and from every housetop bunting was displayed. Arrangements were made to entertain the party at the Teller House. The bankers of Gilpin County had met and decided that the General should walk over a pavement of pure gold. Enough gold bricks were in the different bank vaults to make a pavement two feet wide from the main entrance of the Teller House to the curbing where the stage would stop. It was put down on the morning of the day of his arrival, and when the door of the coach was opened the General stepped out on solid gold, and walked a distance of thirty feet on the most precious and costly pavement that was ever laid down for the feet of man to tread on.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## FORMIDABLE WEAPONS.

**What Destructive Genius is Doing to Make War Impossible.**

When first the torpedo came in sight as an effective weapon of war, its destructive possibilities at once placed a check upon nations disposed toward hostilities, and since then the improvement in topedo service and the construction of torpedo boats have menaced the navies of the world. But this was only the beginning of a series of inventions in gunnery, projectiles and explosives which, if they continue at the same rate for another generation, will make war actually impossible. For under the new conditions a resort to arms will be little short of the certainty of annihilation. The torpedo boat, as shown by recent tests of our Navy Department has seen its best days. By the use of the electric light, a vessel can pick out the swiftest of these assailants while yet at a distance sufficiently great to insure its destruction. The self-moving torpedo, however, which can be sent long journeys beneath the water, under the direction of an operator at a distance, is still a dangerous weapon, capable of indefinite improvement in its efficacy. But it is in other departments that the progress of destructive ingenuity is most marked.

We have commented upon the work done by the new dynamite gun, which proved itself capable of discharging with accurate aim six pounds of dynamite against a target from one to three miles distant. That this can be improved to greater distructiveness can hardly be doubted. At the same time it is announced that a method of packing dynamite shells has been discovered, by means of which they may be discharged from ordinary cannon, with as much ease and safety as if they were the common iron sphere. Even this does not mark the farthest advance of invention. The Russian government is now guarding carefully the secret of a reported new explosive, which has been named "slectover." The peculiarity of this alleged new form of gunpowder is said to be that it explodes by expanding in one direction, and that in the course to be taken by the projectile. Ordinary powder exerts its expansive force in all directions, so that immensely thick and heavy guns are necessary to withstand the rending influence of a discharge. With the new explosive, expanding forward only, the construction of artillery would become of little importance. It is said that a heavy missile was actually discharged by this means from a cardboard tube, without material injury to the weapon. If artillery can be made light enough for easy transportation, and if a charge of dynamite or the still more powerful explosives of recent note can be substituted for shot and shell, no army, no fortifications and no ships-of-war could withstand an attack by such machinery. Already the enormous cost of maintaining war equipments has proved the most powerful advocate of peace known to mankind. Destructive genius will yet make war altogether impossible.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

## COURTING BEAUTY.

**Two Illustrations of How American Girls Go About It.**

The handsomest woman I ever saw was one who took great care of her health. When I knew her she was over thirty, but no girl of sixteen that I have ever seen had rosier cheeks or brighter eyes. Of course she was naturally fine-looking, but the attention she gave to matters of hygiene added to and preserved her beauty. What did she do? I don't know that I can recount all, but I remember her telling me she took a sponge bath every morning; was particular about the ventilation of her apartments; took long walks when she could; ate but little meat, much fruit and cereals whenever she could get them. Another thing she did which she tried without success to get me to do; she drank her coffee without milk or cream, diluted with water.

The reason she took her coffee so was because her physicians had told her it was healthier to drink it in that way. Whether the practice added to her physical charms or not I don't know. On the whole she was certainly repaid for her systematic habits, and as certainly there was nothing arduous about the performance of them. Nor was there any thing bizarre about as, it seems to me, there is about the following account I read of a Chicago belle: "To keep the suppleness of her figure she stands one hour daily, fifteen minutes at a time, with hands on her hips before a long mirror, and bending her knees out from each other she sinks slowly down toward the floor as low as possible, then as slowly uprising; meantime moving her arms in any direction to their utmost length, out or up, forward or back, until when she stands erect they are ready to be placed on her hips again. Each movement is repeated, every time a little accelerated, until the end of thirteen minutes it is done quickly and a fine color is in her cheek. She then lies down on a perfectly flat couch, without a pillow, until her breath comes smooth and regular, as it will in the two minutes left of her quarter of an hour. When she plays a good deal of tennis she cuts down her exercising one-half." Of course the benefit to be derived from this mode of procedure is not to be questioned, whatever may be thought of it besides. It is easy to see that her whole body thus receives good exercise, adding to the grace of her form, beautifying her complexion, and making her strong and healthier.—*San Francisco Post.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11 ..... 1888


Senator Stewart is trying to effect a change in the trial of contested land cases. He has introduced a bill that provides for the appointment of a chief justice and two associates, to sit at Washington and have jurisdiction to hear and decide contested land cases The justices are to hear cases separately and also to constitute a court in banc. All applicants for public lands whose claims are rejected by the commissioner of the land office are given the right to appeal within sixty days to one of the justices. The decision of the justices shall be final in cases involving less than $2,000. All claims exceeding that amount may be carried to the court in banc and claims involving $5,000 may be appealed from this Court to the Supreme Court. Jurisdiction is also conferred on the justices to hear all cases arising out of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

## Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE. There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders. as follows:

| | No. Cert. | No. Shrs. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| J D Ruggles | 4534 | 25 | $ 2 50 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4533 | 475 | 47 50 |
| John L Hunt, Trustee | 4542 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E L Campbell | 4531 | 2,500 | 250 00 |
| E Detrick, Trustee | 4529 | 4,000 | 400 00 |
| R. B. Williams, Trustee | 4527 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| J D Ruggles, Trustee | 4527 | 30,000 | 3000 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4526 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4525 | 500 | 50 00 |
| H T Graves | 4512 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4511 | 1,000 | 100 00 |
| T H Caswell | 4507 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4506 | 5,000 | 500 00 |
| H T Graves | 4504 | 5 | 50 |
| W H V Cronise | 4503 | 5 | 50 |
| T H Caswell | 4496 | 10 | 1 00 |
| Fred Lux | 4495 | 10 | 1 00 |
| J L Hunt | 4494 | 10 | 1 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, January 16, 1888, at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—No 808 Montgomery street San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the sale of the above delinquent stock was postponed to MONDAY, February 13, 1888 at the same hour and place. JOHN L. HUNT, Sec.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

## TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


# Delinquent TAX LIST Of Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, For The Year A. D. 1887.

## A

Anthony, Charles—House and lot situated corner Market Street, in town of Darwin, $ 6 80

Allen, J M—Desert land, S W qr, S qr S W qr N W qr of S E qr, Sec 19, N W qr of S E qr S W qr of S W qr Sec 11 N hf Sec 15, Twp 8, R 33 E M D M 640 acres ..... 30 15

Arnold, Robert—W hf of S W qr, W hf of N W qr, Sec 23, Twp 16, R 35, 162 acres N hf of S hf, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34, 160. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 30 26

## B

A. K. Briggs—The N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, and N W qr of S W qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres Lot S W Cor Main and Line Sts, in town of Bishop Creek, 100 x100 feet, on the N of Fifth Ave fronting on Main street in Academy Addition to town of Bishop Creek, S c 6, Twp 7 R 33 7 acres personal property ..... 163 91

Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, known as Brisco's House ..... 3 65

Bogart, William F—Sec 21, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Boutham, Edward—Lot 12 N W qr lots 1 and 2, N hf Sec 3, Twp 15 R 35, 120 ..... 13 10

Boyce, Wm A—S W qr sec 19, N W qr sec 29 Twp 15, R 36, S E qr Sec 24, S E qr of S W qr of S c 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, S c 25, Twp 15, R 35, 640 acres .... 31 33

Brady, Thomas—S hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, S c 7, Twp 16, R 37, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax..... 14 30

Baptist Church—Lot 75x100 feet and Baptist Church building in town of Bishop Creek.. 25 70

Bush, Michael—S W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, S c 24, Twp 11, R 34, 160 acres. Poll and hospital ..... 15 88

Brown, James H—N hf of S E qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 35 03

Brooks, Wm—W hf W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 8, R 35, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 8, Twp 8, R 33, E hf of E hf, sec 6 Twp 8, R 33, 639 acres..... 30 09

## C

Collins, George—W hf of S E qr, S hf of N E qr, Sec 25, twp 7, R 33, 160. Personal property, 2 dogs..... 83 69

Conn, robert—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, 160. Personal property ..... 8 69

Canutas, M J—W hf of S E qr, Sec 7, twp 15, R 35, 80 acres. Personal property.. 6 20

Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmith shop, ¼ S E of Cerro Gordo. Personal property ... 6 04

Clinton, Pat—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, situated at head of Main st, S side, known as the Nat Rankin house, 1 and house in town of Cerro Gordo. Personal property ..... 15 99

Campion, W W—E hf Sec 23 W hf sec 24 Twp 8, R 35, 640 acres ..... 28 55

Coleman, Cark M—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S c 9, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres ..... 6 80

Cark, Henry C—W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 26, Twp 6, R 32, 120 acres, tax .. 5 23

Clark, H C—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, Sec 34, Twp 18, R 35, 160 acres ..... 6 80

Clark, Alfred W—W hf of S E qr, Sec 5 Twp 7, R 35, 80 acres. S hf of S W qr, S c 15, Twp 7, R 35, 80 acres; frac tional S E qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 7, R 33, 39 acres; house and lot 100x200 feet, S W cor Main St and Academy place, in town of Bishop Creek, lot in S W Cor of S E qr of S W qr, S c 6 Twp 7, R 33, 1 acre, one half of Block in Academy Addition, lot 1 and 4 Block L, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, block M, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, Block N. Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 124 83

Clark, Marion—N E qr of the S W qr, S c 5 Twp 7, R 33, 40 acres..... 3 65

Cerlovich, Fred—E hf of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in S c 2 Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 13 10

Campbell, John—N E qr of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 29, Twp 9, R 34, 80 acres.... 3 65

Clark, Fred T—the S W qr of the S W qr, S c 3, Twp 9, R 34, W hf of the N W qr N E qr of N W qr, S c 10, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres. Personal property ..... 18 64

Cann James S—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, S W qr S W qr of S E qr, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 33, N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr, S c 31, Twp 6, R 33, 480 acres ..... 20 40

Cosa, Benjamin—Sec 12, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Clark, Alexander—N E qr, S c 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres ..... 12 25

Cook springs M & M Co—Quartz mill with two pans and one settler, steam engine and boiler, boarding house and other buildings situated at Cooks Springs, in Death Valley, and known as the Dove, or Cook springs M & M Co ..... 48 25

Cornado, Jesus—Personal property ..... 3 65

Collins, W W—E hf of S E qr Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34, E qr of S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 8, R 34, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, Sec 17, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres. W hf of N E qr, N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, S c 7, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property and poll and hospital ..... 68 86

## D

Davis, John—E hf of S E qr and E hf of N E qr, S c 5, Twp 15, R 36 160 acres. Personal property ..... 65 58

Davis John—Cabin and lot in town of Darwin situated west of J C Eldy's store and known as Jack Davis' house and corral. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 31 68

Dillman, Charles F—Sec 5 Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Dominecci, Lazaro—S hf of N hf Sec 13 Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property .. 8 88

Drexler, Lewis P—W hf and W hf of E hf, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 32, S W qr of S E qr, sec 29, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres ..... 26 20

Dodge, V J—N W qr, E hf of S W qr W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 9, R 34, N E qr, E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 6 Twp 9, R 34, 636 acres ..... 26 05

Dixon, Carlos J—Sec 24, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Doubilet, A—S E qr sec 11, Twp 12 R 34 160 acres ..... 6 80

Davis, George—N W qr of N W qr, Sec 26, T 6, R 32, N E qr of N E qr, sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, S E qr of S E qr, S c 22, Twp 6, R 32 S W qr of S W qr, Sec 23, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres ..... 8 50

Davis, A J Personal property, School tax.. 1 00

Deming, G J—Personal property, School tax 86

## E

Eseno, Juan—Personal property, School tax 1 31

Simmons, E F—S c 32, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70

Evans, John (Indian)—S hf of N E qr, Sec 7 Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres ..... 3 65

Elliot, Fannie E, Mrs—E hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W, S W qr of N E qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 E, M D M, 160, W hf of S W qr, S c 13, Twp 9, R 33 M D M 80 acres. Personal property, 1 dog; taxes ..... 114 77

## F

Fitch, H S—E hf and S W qr, S hf of N W qr S c 34, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of N E qr, N E qr S E qr, Sec 33 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres 26 20

Fynn, Thomas, Jr—S c 17, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Free George A—S W qr of N W qr N hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, S c 25, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres ..... 7 59

Farenkrugh, H—N E qr and the E hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 19, R 37 117½ acres..... 14 65

Follett Walter—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 13 Twp 7, R 32, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, Twp 7, R 32, 120 acres ..... 5 72

Flynn, Micle—W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres..... 6 07

Freer, Edward D—S c 35, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Fairman, N G—Wyoming mine, Panamint District, Lot No. 38, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres Comstock mine, Panamint District, lot No. 40, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres; Hemlock mine, Lot 46, 18 acres; Star mine, lot 41, 20 acres; Marvel mine, Lot 47, 16 acres; Little Chief mine Lot 47, 2 acres. Little Chief mill site, Lot 47, 4 acres; Alabama mine, Lot 53, 16 acres; Hudson River mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mill site, Lot 39, 5 acres; Cualege mine, 9 acres, Cualege mill site, 2 acres. All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21, R 45 ..... 99 18

## G

Greenman, Kate M—W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 3, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Taxes ..... 7 30

Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin 3 65

Gifford, Frank—W hf of N W qr, Sec 25, Twp 6, R 32, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 64

Gengg, D M—S W qr, S c 30, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr sec 6 Twp 8, R 34, 320 acres Personal property ..... 17 80

Gibbden, C E—N hf of N hf, Sec 1, Twp 18 R 36, 80 acres; S hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 6, Twp 18, R 37, 160 acres. P. and H. Tax ..... 17 45

Geiger, C W—S W qr Sec 31, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr, S c 6, Twp 8 R 34 320 acres..... 15 85

Gage, Walter H—Sec 33, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70

Gheen, William N—S hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr; N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8, R 33 160 acres ..... 9 01

## H

Hall, Marborn C—E hf of N W qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 35, 80 acres. Personal property, P and H ..... 17 45

Hunter, D E—S W qr of S W qr, Sec 14, Twp 6, R 33; S E qr of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33; 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S E qr N W qr S E qr of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres ..... 15 39

Hayes, D J—E hf Sec 13, Twp 6, R 32; N W qr, N W qr N E qr, W hf of S E qr, Sec 34 Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of S E qr, S c 4 Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres ..... 26 76

Hagan, J B—(Interpreter) 1,000 feet in the Marjoree in Cerro Mining District ..... 11 53

Hammil, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, S c 1, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres ..... 15 33

Hollyer, James—S W qr Sec 15 Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres; S E qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35 160 acres ..... 17 39

Hom s, Raymond—S hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, and S W qr S E qr Sec 26, Twp 6 R 32, N hf of N W qr, N qr of N E qr, S c 25, Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of N E qr, S c 24 Twp 6, R 32 440 acres ..... 18 83

Higgins Charles B—W hf Sec 33 Twp 6, R 32 N E qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 32 Twp 6, R 32 N hf of N W qr, Sec 4 Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres ..... 26 70

Hoey, N I—Sec 20, Twp 14 R 36 640 acres 25 70

Hughes, Mrs. Margaret—Lots in town of Lone Pine, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in block 9 Personal property ..... 16 75

Hardy, George H—The S W qr S c 4, Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property..... 8 29

Hallaway, William R—S hf and N W qr, S c 2 Twp 7, R 33, N hf of N hf S c 11, Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres ..... 23 10

Hess, Julius—W hf of W hf, Sec 24, Twp 15 R 36, E hf and E hf of W hf, Sec 23, Twp 15, R 36, 640 acres ..... 26 20

Hall, Robert C—Sec 29 Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70

Hiskit, D N—N W qr Sec 11, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres. P and H Tax ..... 13 80

Hutchings, John F—S E qr of N E qr, S c 26, Twp 6 R 32, 40 acres ..... 2 08

## J

Jones, Samuel L—The Bashey mine, 1,500 ft in the Cerro Gordo Mining district..... 8 58

Jinkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18, Twp 14, R 35, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres Personal property, P and H tax ..... 37 95

Jenkins, W H—S hf of S E qr, S c 13, Twp 14 R 35, N E qr N E qr of S E qr, S c 24, Twp 14, R 35; S hf of S W qr, S c 18, Twp 14, R 35, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S c 19 R 36 640 acres Personal property, dog, P and H tax ..... 40 90

Jackson, James H—S hf of N W qr, S hf N E qr sec 29 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, school tax ..... 10 71

## K

Kouda, Joseph—S W qr sec 2, Twp 8 R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 10 54

Keller, Jacob—N W qr S c 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres ..... 6 80

Kirman, J M—W hf Sec 27, Twp 8 R 34; N hf of N W, sec 26 Twp 8, R 34; S E qr, E hf of S W qr Sec 22, twp 8, R 33 640 acres 30 60

Kewley, Jean—Personal property, school tax 72

## L

Lee, Sam—Personal property, school tax.... 72

Land, E—W hf and W hf of E qr, S c 21, Twp 8 R 33, N hf of N hf, Sec 28, Twp 8 R 33 640 ..... 30 10

Lok, Pin—W hf of N E qr, N W qr and W hf of S W qr, S c 27, Twp 11, R 34; E hf of E hf S c 28, Twp 11 R 34, 640 acres .... 26 50

Leete, B F—S W qr S c 22 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34, S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11, R 34, 640 acres .... 33 04

Lawrence, W H—E hf S c 25, Twp 8, R 33; W hf, S c 25, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 26 20

Leere, William M—N W qr Sec 27, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7, R 33, S W qr of S W qr, S c 15, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres ..... 13 43

Lane, James—S W qr S c 9 Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres Personal property, Poll and Hospital tax ..... 27 19

Lewis, Simeline—S hf of N E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 30, 120 acres; taxes ..... 5 23

Lagrange, J I—N E qr Sec 9 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and Hospital ..... 13 80

## M

Mace, Frank—S W qr S c 9 Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres Personal property ..... 9 35

Martin, W H—E hf of E hf S c 28 Twp 6, R 32, S hf, S hf of N hf, S c 27, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres ..... 26 20

Martin, J P—N hf of N E qr, sec 23, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of N qr S c 34, Twp 8, R 33; S E qr and S hf of N E qr S W qr of N W qr sec 28, Twp 8, R 33; S W qr and S W qr of N W qr, S c 27, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres .... 27 20

Morales, Antonio—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, Main St, adjoining I. Lucky's store ..... 7 59

Mace, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin on N E cor of Market St. House and lot in town of Darwin, building on E side of Main S Darwin, known as the Butcher Shop. Personal property, poll and hospital

Maloy, Jack, and Jim Sherwin (Indians)—S E qr of S E qr, S c 6 Twp 16, R 31 160 acres; W hf of N qr, S c 7, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property taxes..... 20 56

Merriman, E—S E qr S c 31 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres ..... 16 15

Muler, J H—N hf of N W qr, W hf S E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8, R 34 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 34; W hf of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr Sec 14, Twp 8, R 33, 120; W hf of N W qr, S c 15, Twp 8, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, Poll and Hospital tax ..... 136 29

Merriman, E—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 24, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 14 17

Moon, A D—S c 8, Twp 8, R 31, 640 acres; E hf of N W qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8, R 31 120 acres ..... 30 93

Maxwell, J J—N hf of N E qr, S c 29, Twp 6, R 33 80 acres ..... 3 65

Myle, George H—N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, N hf of N E qr, S c 27, Twp 6 R 33, 160 acres ..... 6 50

Moran William—S W qr, N hf of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, N qr of S W qr, S c 1, Twp 5, R 33, 320 acres ..... 15 34

McCullough, George—S c 30 Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres ..... 29 65

McNeal, George I—S of S 21, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres ..... 29 65

McMurry, J W—S qr of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, S c 28, Twp 9 R 34 160 acres Personal property ..... 20 33

Meier, James A—S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S c 2 Twp 6 R 32, N E qr of N W qr N W qr of N E qr Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, 240 acres ..... 10 45

McCune, John—N hf of S E qr, sec 15, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of N E qr S c 22, Twp 7 R 33 Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 16 85

McCrosky—S qr of S E qr Sec 19 Twp 6 R 33; S W qr of S W qr, Sec 20 Twp 6, R 33 80 ..... 4 15

McMury, A—S hf of N E qr, N hf of N E qr Sec 21, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres, tax ..... 6 80

McMury, W J—S of S 21, S c 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres ..... 6 80

Moraty, James H—Personal property, School tax ..... 1 47

Meade A V—W hf of N E qr, E hf of S W qr, S c 9 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 7 30

Methodist Church — Parsonage and church building in the town of Independence Lot 2 and 4, Block 20 ..... 29 65

## N

Newlands, F G—N E qr of N E qr of S E qr Section 10, Twp 8, R 33; N W qr of N hf of S W qr, W hf of N E of S c 11, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of E hf N W qr of S E qr, Sec 3 Twp 8, R 33 640 acres ..... 31 15

Newlands, James—W hf of S E qr and W hf of N E qr S c 14 Twp 8 R 33; N E qr of N E qr, S E qr of S W qr, S c 11, Twp 8, R 33 640 acres ..... 30 65

Nobel, Charles—S hf of S E qr S c 9 Twp 7, R 33 S W qr of S W qr S c 10 Twp 7, R 33 120 acres; S hf of N E qr N E of S W qr, S c 15 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and hospital ..... 20 64

Newman, Timothy—N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr S W qr of S W qr, Sec 29, Twp 14 R 36; N W qr of N E qr, Sec 32, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 26 20

Norton, G W—N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33; N W qr of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres. Personal property ..... 11 22

## O

Orr, I P—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7, R 33; W hf of N W qr, Sec 15, Twp 17, R 33, 160 acres; N qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property ..... 28 14

Olds, David, and John Ofarel—N W qr Sec 28 Twp 6, R 31, 160, acres. Personal property, poll and hospital and dog..... 106 90

Olds, Jim (Indian)—W hf of N W qr, Sec 14, Twp 11 R 34, 80 acres, taxes ..... 3 85

## P

Pearse, William, by W O Merona—Personal property ..... 1 73

Peeler, R L—N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S c 19 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property school tax.. 1 88

Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 33; S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S c 19, Twp 7, R 33, 156 acres ..... 26 83

Prince, James Henry—N hf S c 15, Twp 13, R 35, S hf S c 10, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres

Poleta Gold M & M Co, George Story, agent—1 500 feet in Poleta mine in and improvements in Bishop Creek Mining District .. 30 05

Plumley, Appleton—N hf of N E qr, S c 32, Twp 6, R 33 S hf of S E qr, S c 29, Twp 6 160 acres P & H tax. Taxes ..... 22 50

Partridge, James A—E hf of S E qr, Sec 10, Twp 12 R 34, 80 acres ..... 14 30

Parker, James E and Mrs—House and lot in Independence; fraction lot 9 and 11, Block 20. Personal property taxes ..... 3 65

Perrell, T M—E hf S c 12, Twp 8, R 33, N hf of the N E qr, E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, twp 8, R 33; W hf of S W qr, S c 7, Twp 8, R 34 640 acres ..... 15 58

Posa, A C—S c 7 Twp 16, R 34, 653 acres.... 29 77

## R

Richards, T J—S E qr of N W qr, S qr of N E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 22, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres Personal property ..... 26 21

Reynolds, E J, Jr—S hf of S W qr, S c 12, Twp 14, R 35; N hf of N W qr, S c 13, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax

Rixford, G P—S c 11, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres ..... 11 20

Rowan, William—Lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in N W qr S c 3, Twp 13 R 35; Lots No 1 and 2 in the N E qr S c 4 Twp 13 R 35, 624 acres 14 56

Riggs, J W—Personal property Bal tax.... 25 70

Rixford, L P—S W qr, S E qr Sec 3, Twp 16, R 36; N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr N E qr of S E qr, Sec 10, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 51

Richards, A—Sec 23, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres 3 19

Rider, George W—S c 28, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 26 20

Roop and Sanderson—In rest in property of William Watterson, created by mortgage, viz: S E qr Sec 17, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N E qr Sec 19, twp 7, R 33 ..... 29 65

## S

Stevens, Sherman—N hf, E hf of S W qr and E qr Sec 12, Twp 14, R 35; W hf of S W qr, S c 7, Twp 14, R 35, 640 acres..... 25 70

Stevens, S V—E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S c 13, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S c 18, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres. Taxes..... 17 25

Stone William J—S c 8, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres ..... 23 62

Stevens, A C—N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr S c 2 Twp 14 R 35; N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W qr of S E qr and W qr S c one Twp 14 R 35, 640 acres. Personal property, tax

Smith, S A—S qr Sec 25 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres Personal property, taxes ..... 26 20

Smith, T H and John Inman—S hf of S W qr S c 5, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres; S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr S c 7 Twp 6 R 31. Personal property taxes ..... 26 83

Smith Brothers—W qr S c 32 Twp 13 R 36; E hf S c 31 Twp 13 R 36, 640 acres ..... 33 32

Sarger, F H—N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr S c 6 Twp 8 R 33, 120 acres ..... 30 15

Sherwin, J L C—E hf of N W qr S c 5 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres ..... 6 80

Sina Frank—House and lot on Market S E of Main in town of Darwin. Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 9 15

Sovel, T B—S W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr S c 2 twp 14 R 35, 160 acres Personal property, poll and hospital

Shaw John D—S hf of S W qr S c 27 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr S c 34 Twp 9 R 34 160 acres. P & H tax ..... 12 22

Spraunce, Sandy—House and lot 50x100 ft at Bishop Station. Lot 16 Block K ..... 14 46

Smith, Isaac F—W hf of S E qr, S hf of S W qr S c 8 Twp 13 R 31, 160 acres, taxes.. 14 30

Stewart, Charles—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr S c 28, Twp 9 R 31, 160 acres ..... 4 44

Storing, E H—S c qr of S E qr S c 20 Twp 7 R 33; E hf of N E qr S c 29 Twp 7 R 33, 120 acres. Personal property, school tax..... 6 40

Smith, S D—S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr S c 30 Twp 8 R 34 159 ..... 9 95

Smith, A P, J—S E qr S c 22 Twp 9 R 34; S W qr S c 23 Twp 9 R 34; N hf of N W qr S c 26 Twp 9 R 34 400 acres ..... 13 83

Shaw, T D—S W qr S c 2 Twp 15 R 35, 160 acres Poll and hospital ..... 5 28

Sabin, M E—E qr S c 28 Twp 7 R 33, 160, cres ..... 17 25

Sarver Sam T—S c 13 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres ..... 15 38

Seelenberg, Lee—E qr N W qr S c 26 Twp 13 R 35; S W qr, W hf of N W qr S c 25 Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres ..... 6 80

Sabin C E—S qr S c 28 S c 19, Twp 7 R 33; N E qr of N E qr S c 30 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres. Personal property ..... 36 15

Smith, Isaac and Prince—W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr S c 8 Twp 6 R 31; S E qr S c 6 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres; personal property two poll and two hospital ..... 11 15

Sabin C and Van Ness—House and lot in town of John Clark at Bishop Creek Personal property ..... 43 10

## T

Thompson, Minnie, Miss—160 acres of unsurveyed land adjoining the S W cor of S c 6 Twp 12 R 35, taxes ..... 2 58

Thomas, V G—Lots No. 1, 2 3 and 4 N W qr S c 4 Twp 13 R 35, 320 acres ..... 6 80

Thornton, W E—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr S c 29 Twp 6 R 31; S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr S c 32 Twp 6 R 31; 320 acres ..... 15 08

Turner, F M—Unsurveyed land near town of Big Pine, known as Turner's Ranch, 20 acres Personal property ..... 46 68

Thom, S F—S W qr, W hf of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr S c 32 Twp 7 R 33; E hf S c 31 Twp 7 R 33, S E qr of S E qr S c 30 Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres ..... 14 95

Taylor, James J—S W qr S c 3 Twp 8, R 34; N W qr S c 10 Twp 8 R 33, S qr Sec 4 Twp 8 R 33; N E qr sec 9 Twp 8 R 33, 640 acres 28 65

Thompson, A M, Mrs—Lot No. 11 Block 10 in the town of Independence. Personal property ..... 31 65

Thomson, C E—S hf of S W qr Sec 10 Twp 7 R 32, 80 acres Personal property ..... 1 75

## U

Unknown Owner—Section on road from Cerro Gordo to Mojave formerly known as Nadeau's Ranch ..... 6 26

Unknown owner—Rose Spring School, water page 64 ..... 9 95

Unknown owner—The Eclipse Furnace site situated on the east bank of Owens river opposite ranch on G R S c 31, 300 feet more or less of iron smoke stack, tax ..... 6 80

Unknown Owner—Lot in Lone Pine, being fractional lot four more or less on Edwards Street between Court House lot and A R Conklin's lot 7 Block 22 ..... 8 09

Unknown Owner—Lot 4 block 22 in the town of Independence ..... 2 89

## V

Vale, William—Sec 14 Twp 16 R 35, 640 acres 2 89

Vansen, Frank—Personal property school tax 25 70

## W

White, Samuel T—W hf of S W qr Sec 20 Twp 6 R 32, E hf of S E qr Sec 20 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property ..... 1 44

White, Jesse—W hf of S W qr and S W qr S E qr S c 22 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres Personal property school tax ..... 51 43

Walters A—Homestead 1880, S W qr S c 25 Twp 6 R 32 160 acres. Personal property taxes ..... 4 74

Welch, E H—S hf of the N E qr S c 8 Twp 7 R 33; N W qr of N E qr S c 9 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 13 60

Wright, Joel (Indian)—Patented N hf of S E qr S c 17 Twp 6 R 31 80 acres ..... 24 88

Wicks, A M—S hf S c 15 Twp 8 R 33; W hf S c 25 Twp 8 R 33 640 acres ..... 3 65

Ward, William—N W qr, S hf Sec 14 Twp 18 R 35, 480 acres ..... 28 43

Whitaker, J—E hf E hf of N W qr S c 27, Twp 8 R 33; S W qr, S hf of N W qr S c 26 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres; tax ..... 22 36

Walker, David P—E hf of N E qr W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and S hf S c 2 Twp 16 R 36; W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr S c 1 Twp 16 R 36 639 acres ..... 26 20

## Y

Yaney, W P—E hf of S W qr Sec 10 Twp 7 R 33 N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, S c 15 Twp 7 R 34, 200 acres ..... 26 17

## Z

Zaun, S—¼ of lot 4 Block 17, in town of Lone Pine, Personal property ..... 9 72

Zaun, Margaret, Mrs—N hf lot one Block 20 in the town of Lone Pine ..... 9 98

5 23

## Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11 .....1888

Mr. James Jones, of Big Pine, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Rhine is again in charge of the telegraph office here.

Mr. I. P. Rittgers, of Lone Pine, was in town some days this week.

Mr. James C. Crocker has returned home to Big Pine from a trip to Kern county.

Chas. McMurry came down from Big Pine and remained in town several days this week.

John Alexander took a lot of supplies along and started for Panamint last Wednesday to work a mining claim.

Mr. S. P. McKnight has been engaged all the week surveying land near Independence Station.

Mr. J. J. Moore, County Treasurer, has moved into the house he formerly occupied on Edwards street.

Samuel Randall has openly expressed his preference for San Francisco as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Around town there is much activity in making gardens. Rhine, Wood and Chenot have plenty of seeds of all kinds at their several stores.

Robert F. Morrow, the jury briber, has been acquitted by the Sonoma county jury, but he has been convicted by the public opinion of the State.

State Surveyor-General Hammond reports that in Inyo county over eight thousand acres of land are tied up by the Benson fraudulent surveys.

Mr. H. M. Yerington made a trip to the lower end of the C. & C. road last Tuesday. He traveled by special train and was accompanied by Mr. R. J. Laws.

Mrs. Naylor, of Big Pine was taken suddenly ill last Monday. Dr. Woodin was summoned from Independence by telegraph. She is now getting along all right.

Mr. C. A. Parsons, of Round Valley, came to town last Monday and returned north this morning, having spent the week visiting with friends in the neighborhood.

Miss Naylor returned to her home at Big Pine last Tuesday morning. Her work as telegraph operator in the office here was very satisfactory to everybody who had business there.

Lately Mr. S. G. Gregg got fifty-two dollars from the Postoffice Department at Washington. This was a balance due him from when he was Postmaster at Big Pine six or seven years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Isaacs left Independence last Tuesday morning for New York, going by way of Mojave. Mrs. Isaacs is mother of A. W. Eibeshutz. The old people had been here for several months.

A formal invitation is extended to the ladies of this vicinity to be present at a Leap Year ball given by the ladies of Big Pine at Crocker's hotel on the 29th inst. There is a full list of committees and every detail is carefully attended to.

At the end of last week surveyor McKnight made a resurvey of a portion of the Stevens ditch. He found that by a change in the line a good deal more land could be included. The change will not cause any more expense. Work on the ditch is progressing rapidly.

Mr. John Shepherd has two of the finest jacks ever brought into the county. The animals are aged but sixteen and seventeen months respectively and already they are much above the size of the average jacks. Parties who intend raising mules should go and see these animals.

A large weighing machine will be ready for business in a few days on Edwards street. Mr. J. C. Irwin ordered the machine from New York; it will be placed nearly in front of his place of business. This will be a much needed public convenience: actual weighing beats guessing.

Last Friday a man named Henry Barrett was killed in a mine near Benton. He had been working alone; a charge of giant powder exploded and killed him. The body was not found till Monday and was buried Wednesday. Barrett was unmarried; he was a native of Iowa and was aged about forty-seven years.

The Hailey, Idaho, papers say that miners' wages in that country were reduced to three dollars a day from and after the first of the present month. Many miners were leaving the country and the papers say it will be a dull year in Idaho. Men prefer to work in other States and Territories for three dollars, as the cost of living is not so great as in Idaho.

Mr. W. Walker, of Olancha, has presented to the cabinet of the 18th Agricultural Fair the head of a mountain sheep. The animal was killed a few weeks ago by Mr. Walker near Olancha. The horns measure five and a half feet from tip to tip following the curve, and are thirteen inches in circumference at the base. The mountain sheep is now very rare and is likely soon to become extinct on the Pacific coast.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says the Union Pacific people are now moving in earnest to push through to the Pacific. The Utah Southern road will be pushed through until it joins the Atlantic & Pacific at Barstow. The road will enter Nevada at Bristol Pass, near Pioche, thence will run through Pahranagat valley to Ashmeadows. There is good farming land on the proposed route, and a rich mineral region. Ashmeadows is near the upper end of Death valley. The proposed route would go through the great borax fields of Death valley.

### A Contemptible Mail Service

Very little mail reached Independence on Wednesday. The trouble was at or beyond Reno. Our mail service appears to be completely demoralized. It is an outrage upon the public the way in which the mails are now served and have been for some time past. There is no branch of the public service for which the people are more willing to be taxed than for the mails; it is only stupid and stubborn perversity that will stint or hamper that service. Independence is a county seat and the business centre of a wide area; yet it has but three mails each week from San Francisco and the East. This is simply robbing the people of their just rights. The English give better mail service than this in parts of India where mails have to be carried on horseback, and even by messengers running on foot. Where there is a railroad and the managers willing, and even eager, to carry the mails for the most reasonable compensation it is hardly to be endured that we should have such wretched mail service.

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 6, 1888.

On the above date the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county met at 6 o'clock p. m. in regular session. Present, Harger, Robinson and Eldred. Absent, Boland and Eddy. Chairman Harger presiding.

The minutes of November 11th, 1887, read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Robinson, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, it is resolved that the seal heretofore used by this Board be adopted, and is hereby adopted as the seal of this Board, said seal being described as follows: A metallic disc, 1¾ inches in diameter, having upon its face and center a representation of the front elevation of the old Court House building of Inyo county, California, which was destroyed by fire June 30, 1886; and also upon the face of said disc and around said representation of said building the words: "Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California. And it is hereby ordered that a description and impression of said seal be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Inyo county, California.

On motion of Supervisor Robinson, seconded by Supervisor Eldred: It is resolved that each and every impression of said seal heretofore officially used and made by this Board, or the Clerk thereof, in connection with the proceedings or business of said Board be and the same is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Robinson, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, the following order was made. Upon sufficient evidence and due proof being first presented and made to the Board that Ordinance No. 21 of this Board, which was passed and ordained by said Board on the 11th day of November, 1887, was duly published as required by law it is hereby ordered that said Ordinance No. 21 has been and was duly published in accordance with law.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, February 7, 1888.

On this day the Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Harger, Eldred, Boland and Eddy. Chairman Harger presiding.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved. The following bills were allowed and warrants for the same were ordered issued.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Keppler, clean'g Courthouse | $ 30 00 |
| Bancroft & Co., blanks and books | 33 65 |
| N. Rhine, merchandise | 19 30 |
| I. J. Woodin, salary as Co. Physc'n | 153 00 |
| P. H. Mack, exp., post. and telegrp | 18 75 |
| A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse | 26 46 |
| Charles Houle, wood | 84 00 |
| L. Wood, mdse | 4 50 |
| S. G. Gregg, lock and sunds | 41 55 |
| Chalfant & Yaney, printing | 41 00 |
| J. J. Moore, postage | 2 06 |
| A. Carlisle & Co., books and statny | 52 43 |
| W. F. Matlack, labor on stove | 4 00 |
| C. Mulholland, printing | 84 95 |
| " fees, J. P. | 9 00 |
| Mrs. A. Stewart, care indigent sick | 150 00 |
| W. A. Chalfant, printing | 50 40 |
| M. E. T. Stevens, mdse | 36 00 |
| " " plow | 38 25 |

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. of this day, at which hour it reconvened the same members present as at the morning session. The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered to be issued:

| | |
|---|---|
| I. P. Yaney, holding inquest | $10 00 |
| Henry Evans, labor on roads | 42 50 |
| Arthur Smith, labor on Court House | 37 50 |
| T. McLeod, labor on road | 75 00 |

Reports of Henry Evans and T. McLeod Road Overseers for Road Districts Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, examined, accepted and approved.

The sum of $17 40 was ordered returned to W. A. Mitchell, on account of double assessment and tax paid on personal property.

Board adjourned till Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1888.

At 10 o'clock a. m. on the above date the Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present, Chairman Harger presiding.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The report of Walter James, Overseer of Road District No. 5, examined, accepted and approved.

The claim of Walter James for labor and material allowed in the sum of $41 14.

Quarterly reports of County Auditor and County Treasurer examined, accepted and approved.

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reconvened.

John Myers, Frank E. Russell and Frank Whitmore petitioned the Board to have taxes returned; the latter was assessed for school tax on property not within the District, and the two former were assessed double. Myers was allowed $8 21, Russell $9 and Whitmore $13 63.

A list of forty names was made from which to draw Grand Jurors, and eighty names from which to draw Trial Jurors.

In response to a petition from Lone Pine the Board fixed rates for water served from the water works. No change was made in rates already established.

Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1888.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock a. m., all the members present.

Petition for a bridge at Lone Pine rejected.

Petition for a bridge at Big Pine laid over till next regular meeting.

The bill of L. Baxter for work allowed in the sum of $9.

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled, all the members being present.

Supervisor Eddy was elected chairman pro. tem.

Whereas, the contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo county will expire on May 1, 1888: It is ordered that the Clerk of this Board cause to be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT for the period of three weeks a notice for proposals for the care of indigent sick; also a notice for proposals for boarding county prisoners.

Bill of O. I. Mairs, for conveying committee of Grand Jurors to Lone Pine and back allowed in sum of $12.

The County Assessor was allowed two hundred dollars for a deputy to assist him the present year.

J. A. Viel submitted a proposal to furnish lettered signs for all of the county offices for the sum of $39. The proposal was accepted.

After due consideration the Board ordered that bonds be issued for Bishop Creek School District to the amount of six thousand dollars.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till Friday, February 10th, at ten o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### Clifford D. Fitch Wanted.

Clifford D. Fitch is wanted at Rochester Pennsylvania. I. W. Fitch writes that Clifford is needed at once to assist in settling up an estate that will leave him some money. The missing man was at Keeler last September and is said to have gone there from Virginia City, Nevada. The missing man or any one who knows anything about him, should communicate with I. W. Fitch, whose address is given above.

### The Divorce Case.

The divorce case of Elliott vs. Elliott came up for trial in the Superior Court last Monday. The defendant withdrew his demurrer and made no opposition to the granting of a decree of divorce, which was given by the Court and the marriage between the parties was dissolved. Mrs. Elliot is given "full charge, control and custody" of a child born since the parties were married, till said child shall arrive at the age of seven years; and the defendant is ordered to pay Mrs. Elliott seventy-five dollars each year for the support of the child till it shall arrive at the age of seven years. The defendant is allowed by the judgment of the Court to see the child while it shall remain under the control of the mother on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. The plaintiff is allowed all the outstanding accounts as the proceeds of business transacted by both parties while the marriage relation existed between them, as well as all personal property purchased by said parties during the same time, and also all improvement made on the Baker ranch, with certain exceptions. The plaintiff is adjudged to pay all just and proper debts which the parties contracted during the time of the marriage relation. The plaintiff also to have half the hay now in stack on defendant's timber culture claim; also two-thirds of all the meat, two-thirds of all the flour, and three-fourths of all the seed grain now on hand. The defendant is given the right to occupy and live in the cabin now on the Baker ranch for two months from the date of the decree. The defendant is restrained from interfering with or annoying the plaintiff in her person or property. The defendant shall have the custody of the child after it shall arrive at the age of seven years and till he shall reach the age of fourteen years, and during that time the mother shall have the right to visit her child at any and all times. The defendant is to pay the costs of this action.

### Poor Shooting.

Last Monday afternoon several pistol shots were heard in Chinatown. Under-Sheriff Thurston and a Justice of Peace were quickly at the scene and a Chinaman arrested; the same day he was tried for assault, plead guilty as charged and sentenced to be confined in jail fifty days or pay a fine of fifty dollars. Several Chinamen had been gambling Sunday night; two of them quarrelled over the game and one of them was run out of the house. Next day this same man was passing the house when the man who had quarrelled with him the preceding night shot at him and several shots were exchanged but nobody hurt. The punishment may seem very light for such an offense; but if the charge had been assault with intent to kill the man must have been held for trial before the Superior Court, and this would have cost the county not less than a thousand dollars, and possibly much more. The Chinamen are quite ready to use their pistols on each other, but unfortunately they are not good marksmen.

### Mining Sale.

The Dark Horse mine, near Bishop Creek, has been sold. The buyer is Mr. William Charles, as agent for other parties. The mine was owned by four parties, two of whom are J. G. Birchim and F. P. Blaisdell, both of Round Valley. A good deal of prospecting has been done on the Dark Horse and a very large ledge has been developed, said to be about sixty feet wide. The ore is low grade but there is an immense amount of it, it is easily mined, and there is an excellent site for a mill and an abundance of water. A very large mill will likely be built soon and the mine worked on an extensive scale.

### Post Office Needed.

There is much need for a postoffice between Alvord and Bishop Station. Along both sides of the river there are settlers who have to travel many miles to get their mail, some to Big Pine and some to Bishop Creek. New settlements are constantly being made and the numbers will increase rapidly before long. A convenient and central location would be at Warm Springs; no doubt Mr. Collins would take charge of the office for a time and it would not cost the Government one dollar of additional expense.

### Our Ox Gored.

The Supervisors of Mono county have passed an ordinance imposing a license tax on horses, mules, jacks, jennets and cattle. The tax on cattle will be twenty-five cents per head; and on the other animals named it will be forty cents per head. About ten thousand head of cattle from Owens valley are taken into Mono county every summer for pasture; the tax on these will be twenty-five hundred dollars. This licensing business is not an unmixed good for Inyo.


MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.

Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.


### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will meet in Independence on February 14, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All applicants for certificates must send their credentials and applications to the Secretary in Independence at least one day previous to the meeting of the Board. Examinations, if any, will commence on the morning of the 15th inst.

J. H. SHANNON, Co. Sup't Com. Scools, Inyo Co.

Jan. 25, 1888.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,

Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN R. HUGHES, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executors of the estate of John R. Hughes, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the law office of John W. P. Laird, at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the said estate in said County of Inyo.

W. L. HUNTER and JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Hughes, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Jan. 5, 1888.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M. PARISH, Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

### NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG, Tax-Collector.


Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—which may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, untold. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed for 25c. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

A. H. MULDOLLY D, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

Merchant,

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....DEALER IN....

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Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells Fargo & Co's Express

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

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## "ALL NATIONS WITNESSES."

### The Wonderful Mistakes of Scientists and Educators.

"Prove all things" seems to be the guiding maxim of the people of this age.

This would be all right, were it not for the "know-alls" in every community, who are sure that every introducer of a new idea is a "crank," and that every new invention is "utterly impracticable."

The astonishing fact is that in this class educated men and scientists are found. In the days of George Stephenson, the perfector of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam-power successfully without peril; but the rushing express trains all over the world show how mistaken they were. There went up a guffaw of laughter at Professor Morse's proposition to make the lightning of Heaven his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all the news of the wide world by Associated Press, put in your hands every morning and night, has made all nations witnesses.

Rev. Dr. Talmage in one of his sermons says: "If ten men should come to you when you are sick with appalling sickness, and say they had the same sickness, and took a certain medicine, and it cured them, you would probably take it. Now, suppose ten other men should come up and say: "We don't believe that there is anything in that medicine." "Well," I say, "have you tried it?" "No, I never tried it; but I don't believe there is anything in it" Of course you discredit their testimony. The sceptic may come and say "There is no power in your religion." "Have you ever tried it?" "No, no." "Then avaunt!" "Let me take the testimony of millions of souls that have been converted to God, and comforted in trial, and solaced in the last hour. We will take their testimony as they cry "We are witnessess!"

The proprietors of Warner's safe cure have received over 10,000 voluntary testimonials to the efficacy of that medicine. These have come from almost every civilized country, and they may fairly claim "it has made all nations witnesses."

The evidence comes from all classes. The highest medical authorities, like Dr. Robson, late surgeon in the English navy of London, England, and Dr. Wilson, editor of "Health," and clergymen of the highest reputation like Rev. Dr. Rankin, ex-Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and Dr. Kendrick of the Rochester University, one of the international revisers of the new testament, are among the published witnesses.

Hundreds of these testimonials have been and are being published. They can be easily verified. A standing offer of $5,000 for proof that any one of them is not true, so far as the proprietors know, is a fair guarantee of their genuineness.

If a man is suffering from any one of the ailments, of which there are so many, growing out of kidney derangement, is it not more than foolish for him to refuse to try Warner's safe cure when thousands testify they have been cured by it.

Think of it!

The men who refuse to believe that anything can be valuable because it is in conflict with old ideas and methods are the men who "get left" in this world and go before their time to try another.

The Anniston Land Company of Alabama, which bought land ten years ago for $10 per acre, has recently sold 700 acres of it at $7,000 per acre, so Southern newspapers say.

United States engineers are pushing the construction of locks on the Coosa river, so that the valuable Coosa coal-fields can be developed. The Cahawba coal-fields are also to be developed.

In the city of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, November 8th, 1887, the 210th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place. As is the constant custom it was under the sole supervision of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. There was sent to all over the world a golden shower in sums from $150,000 downwards. The First Prize of $150,000 was drawn by No. 71,411, and was sold in fractional parts of tenths at $1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One tenth was paid to Michael Sluizki and Solomon Pinkogski of Boston, Mass: one to Edgar Burnett, Agent Adams Express Co. at Jackson, Mich.; one to Mrs. H. Benard, Sioux Falls through Sioux Falls Nat'l Bank; one to Wm. Poad, of Anaconda, Mont., through the Omaha Nat'l Bank of Omaha, Neb.; one to Messrs. Gay and Grofft, Orleans, Neb.; one to M. Kohn, Missoula, Mont., through Missoula Nat'l Bank; one to Joe Morrison, Newport, Ark., through E. L. Watson of Newport, Ark.; one to W. H. Landon of Newport News, Va., paid through Burrus, Son & Co., Bankers, at Norfolk, Va.; one to Margaret Clark, No. 12 St. Andrews St., New Orleans, La. No. 69,368 drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000: It was also sold in fractional tenths at $1 each—one to Wm. Leslie, amount paid to Wells, Fargo & Co., both of San Francisco, Cal.; one to F. Wohlhurter of Oldham, Dak., through First Nat'l Bank of Madison, Dak.; one to D. C. Macon, Elwood, Ind., through Citizens Bank of Noblesville, Ind.; one paid to Thos. R. Miller, No. 1213 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.; one to Chas. H. Walker, Edinburg, Ill., through Geo. P. Harrington, Esq., a banker there; one to Wm. H. Arison, Monongahela City, Pa., through Peoples Bank of Monongahela, No. 70,113 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000: It was also sold in fractional tenths at $1 each; two were paid through First Nat'l Bank of Nashville, Tenn.; one was paid to J. G. Hedrick, and another to H. Adams, both of Las Vegas, N. M.; one to L. S. Anderson, paid through Omaha Bank of Omaha, Neb.; one to Felix Emrich of Kansas City., Mo., through Citizens Nat'l Bank of Kansas City. No. 39,898 drew one of the Fourth two Capital Prizes of $10,000 each; one was paid E. A. Kaercross of Philadelphia, Pa., through Bernard Gilpin, attorney at law, No. 717 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. No. 15,281 drew the other $10,000 Fourth Capital sold to parties in Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Colorado, Tex.—*New Orleans* (La.) *Picayune*, Dec. 11.

### Anarchy in Turkey.

It is remarked that Mussulman pilgrims returning to Constantinople from Mecca bring with them slaves of both sexes, procured by them at the request of friends. The ministry of police, notwithstanding the prohibition by the sultan, feigns ignorance and tolerates this illicit traffic. By the aid of pilgrims the regular slave traders carry on their nefarious business. It is believed that this convenient pretext of pilgrimage to holy places is largely resorted to for the promotion of slave dealing purposes, with practical impunity. This is only another among the numberless signs of the anarchy which is rapidly gaining ground in the country. In the interior there never have been such a want of authority, such lawlessness and such wretchedness among the poorer classes. It is not only the population, however, which defies the governors and officials, but the officials themselves evince a contemptuous disregard of the central authority, being well aware of the condition of things in high places at Stamboul. —Constantinople Cor. London Times.

### The Sport of Seal Killing.

A gentleman stood in front of a furrier's store contemplating the seal garments that filled the windows.

"I never see a seal coat," he said, "that I am not reminded of a heart-breaking day I passed among the seal killers."

Then he told of joining an expedition, when he was a young man, and going out for the sport of seal killing. They knocked the pretty creatures on the head. The seals are so tame, affectionate and fearless, that when the hunters landed and came among them they crowded round them like dogs, making their little, friendly bark and fawning upon the murderous hands that proceeded to stretch them bloody corpses upon the beach. The man related how sick at heart he got; how he tried to get away from this massacre of the innocents, and to this day a sealskin coat recalled his wretched experience as a murdering criminal among the seals.—New York Cor. Chicago Herald.

### A Steam Catamaran.

A novel craft is being built in Montreal. It is a steam catamaran, each of the cigar shaped hulls being of steel, sixty-five feet long, and built in two compartments, one being for water ballast and the other for coal oil, which will be used for fuel. Two vertical engines will furnish the power to two propellers, which are so arranged that they will lift themselves out of the way when the hulls strike floating ice or other obstacles. The boat can be taken apart and packed on a ship, and is intended for whale and walrus hunting in the Artic regions. It will carry a gatling gun and a powerful electric battery.—Cleveland Leader.

### Coffee Not Injurious.

"It is nonsense," said a chemist, "to say that coffee is injurious on account of the caffeine in it. Caffeine is an alkaloid, which, taken in larger doses, would produce nervous troubles and other serious consequences, but is present in coffee in such infinitesimal quantities that it is perfectly harmless; on the contrary, it is to caffeine that coffee owes its tonic properties. If coffee is injurious it works very slowly, for thousands of people who use it to excess live to a good old age. They say Voltaire drank forty-eight glasses of it a day."—Philadelphia Times.

### A Safety Lamp Needed.

Three thousand dollars is offered by Mr. Ellis Lever of England as a prize to the inventor of a miner's safety lamp, and it has set to work the wits of the ingenious. Sir Frederick Abel will lecture on the subject during the present month in England, and probably will exhibit specimens of lamps which the Swan & Edison company are manufacturing for a large colliery in England. Electricity, it is said, is most likely to solve the question and take the money prize first and lots of profit after.—New York Sun.

### A Peculiar Locomotive.

A peculiar locomotive has just been manufactured in Boston, and will be tested on the Boston and Lowell railroad. It has but one driving wheel on each side, and these, instead of being perfectly round, have a periphery composed of a series of plain facets connected with each other by very obtuse angles. It is claimed that the flat surfaces will give greater adhesion to the track and make the engine more powerful than any herctofore constructed.—New York Press.

### Herbert Spencer at Tennis.

It is curious to think of Mr. Herbert Spencer's playing tennis. One would have as soon expected to see Carlyle at battledoor and shuttlecock. A few years ago, however, Mr. Spencer used frequently to lay down his pen and lift a racquet. His brain was overworked with less than an hour's writing, and it became quite a common thing with him to seek relaxation in the tennis court. Before he became so much of an invalid Mr. Spencer also went a good deal to the theatre—always to the pit, into which he enjoyed fighting his way.—Book Lore.

### Accompanying High Civilization.

Cancer is not a disease due to misery, to bad sanitary surroundings, to ignorance or bad habits. On the contrary, it is a disease of the most highly civilized, the most cultured, the wealthy, and of localities which are the most salubrious. One of the characteristics of cancer is that, unless the brain is involved, it leaves intellectual power and force unimpaired. Nay, it seems that in some cases it almost increases these qualities.—New York Tribune.

### Catching Rattlesnakes.

A novel industry has been started by boys in the San Monica mountains in California. They catch rattlesnakes by means of a slip noose of cord, box them up and take them to Los Angeles, where they sell them. The Chinese are the purchasers. They use them as medicine, and the snakes sell for from fifty cents to $1 each. It is said that the Chinamen handle them fearlessly and never get bitten.—Chicago Herald.

### Five Years Without Winding.

A clock has been invented, and is coming into use in Europe, which is warranted by its manufacturers to run for five years without either winding or regulation. The Belgian government placed one in a railway station in 1881, sealed with the government seal, and it has kept perfect time ever since.—The Argonaut.

### Evolution of Words.

It is interesting to trace the evolution of words and expressions. Cultivated people say: "How do you do?" Those who are less precise say: "Howdydoo?" In the backwoods of Tennessee they say "Howdy?" The noble red man of the west says "How?" While the cat on the fence says "Ow?"—Norwich Bulletin.

### A Wagon with a Sail.

A Dakota genius has invented a three cornered or flying jib sail which he attaches to an ordinary light wagon in such a way as to catch the wind, sending the vehicle over the streets or the prairies at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour.—New York Tribune.

## STUDY OF MESMERISM.

### SOME VERY CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS MADE AT THE CAPITAL.

**Journalist Croffut's Exhibition of Skill in Hypnotism—Suggested Burglary Committed by a "Sensitive"—Not So Successful with Another Subject.**

W. A. Croffut has recently taken up the study of mesmerism, or hypnotism, as the scientists prefer to call it. Mr. Croffut has developed considerable skill in this direction, and the other night gave an exhibition at his house before a noteworthy audience. Among others present were Postmaster General Vilas and his family, Senator Ingalls, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Gen. A. W. Greely and his wife, Admiral and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Coleman, the commissioner of agriculture; Col. Nicolay, marshal of the United States supreme court; Gen. Bryant, assistant attorney general; Professor Thompson, of the geological survey, and a number of other scientific gentlemen and physicians. Before beginning his experiments Mr. Croffut explained that he had been very much interested in reading, in Paris letters, of the experiments conducted by Drs. Charcot and Luys in Europe.

VICARIOUS CRIMINALITY.

Mr. Croffut remarked that the experimentation with dangerous drugs and medicated compounds under scientific conditions would be postponed to another evening, but he would immediately make tests as to the vicarious commission of crime. After performing some minor experiments and getting his subjects into a good condition, Mr. Croffut attempted the feat of compelling a fellow being to commit a crime by the force of his own will, acting upon the will of that fellow being. One of the subjects, a young woman employed in the government printing office, was told to go into the audience and pick the ladies' pockets. She manifested great horror of the act and refused, but by an imperative command the mesmerizer induced her to comply, and without much display of ingenuity she got a phantom purse, not a real one, from Mrs. John C. Fremont. The experiment was not satisfactory as to the practical employment of an agent.

Another sensitive, a clerk in a department, was mesmerized, and Mr. Croffut explained to him that in a house of one of the neighbors, in an upper chamber, in a certain corner and a certain drawer in the dressing case was a pocketbook which contained $5,000. He described the situation of the house minutely, the way to go there, the arrangement of the dressing case and so on, repeating it over several times until the subject had the geography impressed upon his mind. Then handing him two keys he said:

"The larger key will open the front door of the house and the smaller key will open the drawer of the dressing case in which the pocketbook will be found."

He told the young man that if he would steal that pocketbook he would give him the money. There was a good deal of discussion between the mesmerist and his subject concerning the liability of discovery and arrest, but when assured that there was not the slightest possibility of anybody interfering with him, and that there were no dogs about the place, he consented to undertake the burglary. Four or five gentlemen in the room were asked to follow the subject on his trip. Due arrangements had previously been made with a neighbor to place the pocketbook in the situation described. The young man ran out into the street, turned the corner, and when he came to the house described by Mr. Croffut recognized it at once by the description. He then began to show the greatest degree of agitation, looking nervously behind all the tree boxes and around the corners, and finally jumped over the fence, saying to those who accompanied him as "pals"—of whose presence he seemed only half conscious—that he did so lest the gate should make a noise.

NERVOUS AND CAUTIOUS.

When he reached the porch his nervousness seemed to increase, as well as his caution; but he unlocked and opened the door quietly, crept into the hallway, looked round all the corners and into all the rooms, found his way up stairs into the apartment described, drew out the key, unlocked the drawer indicated and found the pocket book. He was starting away with it, when one of those who accompanied him called his attention to the fact that he had left the drawer open, and that he had better restore things as he found them. He replied that that was a good idea, and doing so, put the key in his pocket. He then crept around the room, looking into other places, and when asked why he did so, replied that he was looking for something else he could steal. One of the party suggested to him that it was a bad place to steal anything but money, for jewelry could be traced while money could not. This seemed to strike him as sensible, and he remarked that the pocket book was full of bills, and he had better be satisfied with what he had got. Then he crept down stairs with great caution, shut and locked the front door carefully after him, and reaching the street, started to run like a frightened deer. One of his attendants caught him by the arm and asked him where he was going. He said he was going home, but the attendant suggested he must return to Mr. Croffut's house and give him his share of the money. The mesmerized thief stopped a moment and said: "Yes, it would be mean not to give him his share; he put us on to the job; we will go back and deal square with him."

He returned to Mr. Croffut's house, handed that gentleman the pocket book and counting out $5,000 in imaginary money, divided it equally between the two.

This experiment seemed to demonstrate that, proper conditions existing, crime may be committed second hand through mesmeric influences.

With another subject Mr. Croffut was not so successful. He convinced a young man that his brother had been killed by an Indian, whom he was advised to murder in revenge, and was told that he could find him on the Capitol steps. The sensitive, though generally obedient under mesmeric influences, refused to believe such an absurd story, and after a long argument with Mr. Croffut, in which the subject showed as much shrewdness as the operator, declined to attempt the deed he was urged to commit.—Cor. New York Tribune.

### A Misleading Premonition.

A negro woman of Pulaski, Tenn., told her friends that she would surely die at 7 o'clock on a certain evening. So about fifty of them gathered around her bed and shouted and prayed and sung in an ecstasy of religious fervor as the hour drew near for the soul to take its flight. But it didn't do it. On the contrary, the woman went into an apparent trance, from which she arouses occasionally to eat a square meal.—New York Sun.

### Cost of Rare Orchids.

European flower collectors have visited all the countries in South America in search of rare orchids, and during six months of the present year $8,659 was paid for these curious plants in one town in Venezuela.—Chicago Times.

Diamonds are found at present in five counties of California, as follows: Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Nevada and Trinity.

## TOO UTTALY UTTA.

I'm called an esthetic young man,
And wude people say I am silly;
I carway a wose and a fan,
And dine on the scent of a lily;
I'm touched with the bwie a bwac cwaze,
A plaque sets my heart in a flutta,
I'm sweet and wefined in my ways—
In fact, I'm decidedly utta;
Yes, utta;
In fact, I'm decidedly utta.

I dwess in a pictuwesque style,
My costume is simple and soulful;
My face weahs an esthetic smile
That's half idiotic, half doleful.
I've nothing in common with those
Wude people who spwing from the gutta;
But that's too absurd to suppose—
I'm quite too decidedly utta;
Yes, utta;
I'm quite too decidedly utta.

On wising I pwactice awhile
In fwont of my miwow each mawning,
To catch the expwession and smile
That ignowant people are scawning.
And when through the city I pass
I set the gurls' hearts in a flutta;
Though some of them call me an ass,
What mattahs it while I am utta?
Yes, utta!
What mattahs it while I am utta?
—Somerville Journal.

### Veritable Black Art.

"Well, I declare, arter I spen' all my monny on you studyin' art, you draw a cow 'dout any tail!"

"Well, ma, de book say strive for effeck, an' not for detail."—Harper's Bazar.

### He Wanted a Pie Eater.

He was courting a mission girl and had been invited to dine with the family on Sunday. He noticed that his adored one did not eat much, and remarked to her that her appetite was light.

"O, yes, Mr. Yardcash," replied the fair one, "I am not a large eater. Ma says I cost less to keep than any of her children."

"You'd orter seen her stuffin' down pie and cheese afore dinner," said her young brother. "She's giving you guff."

The lady of the house arose in her place, and, looking the young man full in the eyes, said firmly: "Mr. Yardcash, my daughter told you the truth. She is not a large eater. Her brother, John Henry, has been reading the funny papers and thought he would try a joke on us. His father will have the kindness to attend to him upstairs. My son must not grow up to be a liar."

"Why, ma," ejaculated John Henry, "didn't I hear you tell Tillie to eat a good lunch and not give her appetite away before her young man?"

"No, my son, you did not"——

Five seconds later boyish screams were heard from an upper room.

"Ma," said Tillie suddenly, "it's a shame to whip that boy. He told the truth, and I won't see him whipped for all the dry goods clerks on Kearney street—that I won't," and she flounced from the room, while Mr. Yardcash remarked to her mother: "It's a bad policy for a mother to meddle with her daughter's affairs. If you think I want a slim waisted, consumptive faced wife you are away off. Let her eat."—San Francisco Post.

### He Started.

A rag peddler who was driving up Gratiot avenue yesterday had reached Hastings street when his horse balked. The usual number of smart Alecks were soon on hand with their advice, and one suggestion after another was tried in vain. The horse could neither be pulled nor pushed, and as he was blockading traffic the crowd began to grow very rapidly.

"What is it?" inquired a boy of 12 who pushed his way into the circle.

"Balky horse," answered some one.

"Where's the owner? Here, you man, can't you start this horse?"

"No, he don't start opp."

"Wait a minute."

The lad ran up the street half a block and pulled a handful of hay out of a bale at a feed store, and when he returned he cleared a space in front of the horse, stood off about five feet and extended his hand. The horse pricked up his ears, his eyes glistened, and he at once advanced and followed the boy around the corner.

"It's according to the hoss," explained the boy as the crowd cheered. "When a hay fed hoss balks he wants firecrackers under him; when a hoss who is fed on scrap iron and gravel roof balks, a pinch of hay will lead him all over town."—Detroit Free Press.

### Fancy and Realism.

Little Nell—Mamma, I wish you'd let me read a novel.

Omaha Mamma—Don't mention such a thing.

"But novels tell things just as they are in life, don't they?"

"Yes. Now ask no more questions."

"Susie Minks is got such a lovely novel, and"——

"What! Did you read any of it?"

"Only the last line. It said: 'And so they got married and were happy ever after.'"

"Oh, that isn't a novel, dear; it's a fairy story."—Omaha World.

### Doubtful Accommodation.

Browne's employer was calling his attention to the sales of another traveling man, and intimating that he ought to try and do as well.

"I tell you what it is," said Browne, "it's all in the territory a man has to travel. Now any fool can sell goods in that territory."

"Well," replied the merchant, thoughtfully, "I think I will start you out on that route next month."

### READ THE DEATH ROLL

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that effect the kidney or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

Young men who are bothering their minds trying to think of something to give particular young ladies are advised that marriage licenses are very cheap in Maryland.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

No trouble to swallow Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

### THE LATE SHIPWRECKS OFF CAPE HORN.

Extract of letter from David James (late master), of the bark Colorado of Glasgow.—"Having lost our ship on Staten island, on the 5th of July last, and having saved neither effects nor provisions, we were then compelled to travel over the island for ten days, subsisting on nothing but sellfish and seaweed. On the 19th of July we came across another shipwrecked party of seventeen, the surviving part of the crew of the British ship Dunskeig of Glasgow, fourteen having perished through exposure. Now, the ship was lost on the 23d, of June, and a lot of the cargo, consisting of EPPS' COCOA, was washed, ashore out of the wreck. There was nothing saved except the cocoa, and we, numbering twenty-five men, were kept alive on it up to the 20th of August, when we were rescued by the steamer Mercurio of Buenos Ayres, and landed there on the 13th of September.

"Too much praise cannot be given to this cocoa for the preserved state that it was in, after being in the bottom of the sea, in the wreck of the Dunskeig, for a fortnight, and then washed ashore, and lying on the beach and rocks of Staten island for about six weeks, subject to the exposure of the severest weather on the face of the globe.

"The island is situated in a region of perpetual ice, snow and storms, and after all this test it was as fresh and dry as if in the works.

"As we had a good stock of it there, we used it in a liquid state for drink, and also made it in a thick state, like porridge, and we also baked it on the fire, which made splendid bread and kept us alive and warm on this barren island."

Soon down the spines of many men
Will run the chills;
It's drawing near the time again
For New Year's bills.

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

For expediting legislative business, Edmund L. Pitts, the President of the New York State Senate, stands almost without a peer. Such a place as he holds is a most trying one and requires great powers of endurance. One of Mr. Pitts' ablest supporters will be seen in his letter given below:

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 11, 1886.

I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended. EDMUND L. PITTS.

A man who makes the fur fly is presumably on the lookout for cold weather.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

Plymouth Church believed that it had the pick of the ministry, but it failed to pick the English Berry.

No Safer remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

A superior remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Sold by all Druggists for 50 Cents.

J. R. CATES & CO.,
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

*I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cresingham, 275-18th St., Brooklyn.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

Merry Christmas

And Happy New Year to our friends and patrons everywhere, and we would be glad to number all the readers of this paper among them at any time. We have had an unusual busy season—an increase of fully forty per cent over any previous year in the amount of goods handled. For this we are indebted to our friends, and feel very grateful for past favors. We wish to remind you that January and February are often very quiet months with us, and we hope you will not neglect to favor us with orders. If they are small—ever so small—let them be sent, and we will give them the same promptness and care as if they were larger. We want to keep our force busy, and, further, we always make special efforts to clear out accumulations of surplus goods to make ready for stock-taking March 1st. We shall call special attention to these chances in next Home Circle, which will be sent you free on application to Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles." —W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.


The dying years go to heaven on the wings of Time. Pay for your clothes and wish your tailor a happy new year.


OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and ever-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.


Many a young man devotes more thought to the choice of necktie than the choice of a profession.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.


FULL WEIGHT PURE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

BEST TREE WASH.

GREENBANK 98% Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10%), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturer's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

CATARRH. A SURE TREATMENT FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. LAUDERBACK & Co., Newark, N. J.

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH. Gabler, Roemish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

KNABE! The best PIANO on earth! Haines Bro.'s PIANO! PATTI'S preference.

Musical Department A. L. Bancroft & Co., Removed to 132 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St., S. F., Cal. Shorthand, Type-writing, Penmanship, Book-keeping and Telegraphy all for $75.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL, CIVIL, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing and Assaying. BANCROFT BUILDING, 723 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for circular. A. VANDER NAILLEN, President.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS

Of the Union and Confederate Armies, Unhesitatingly Endorse the

PANORAMA OF MISSIONARY RIDGE

Corner of Market and Tenth Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. As a Realistic Picture of the Battle.

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("The Pall Mall Electric Association.")

Electric Belts. Regular standard, full power, $3 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 1; $1 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 3; $2 each.
Electric Hair Brush. No. 5; $3 each.
Electric Tooth Brush. 50c each.
Electric Hair Curler. 50c each.
Electric Insoles. 50c per pair.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to dealers and agents.

JOHN S. EWEN (Sole Agent for California), 123 California Street, Room 35, San Francisco.

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Alfalfa, Onion Sets, Grass, Clover, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. By far the largest and most complete stock on the Pacific Coast.

Large illustrated, descriptive and priced Catalogue mailed, free, to all applicants.

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815 and 817 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.,
Or, 65 Front St., Portland, Or.

CALIFORNIA Furniture Co.,
220, 222, 224, 226 Bush St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.,

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery.

Hotel Furniture a Specialty.

N. P. COLE & CO.

S. F. N. U. Series. No. 290.


### HIS PHOTO.

The venerable benefactor of mankind, intent upon his good works, is known as we see him here. His familiar face and form have become a trade mark, and the good he has done is illustrated in the following marvelous instance: Jan. 17, 1883, George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 136 Moody st., desires to recommend St. Jacobs Oil to any afflicted with rheumatism, and desires especially to say that Orrin Robinson, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house *in the summer of* 1881 walking upon crutches, his left leg having been bent at the knee for over two months and could not be bent back. He could not walk upon it. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home well without them, and he has been well since St. Jacobs Oil cured him." In July, 1887, inquiry was made of the Messrs. Osgood to ascertain the condition of the little cripple, which brought the following response: "Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.—The poor cripple on crutches, Orrin Robinson, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor. Dr. George C. Osgood, M. D." No other remedy can make the same showing.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. Manufactured by W. A. SCHROCK, 19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

CORN The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Issac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John I. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

WESTCOTT BROS. Hardy Northern Grown SEEDS

From Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the best, because they are earlier and the most productive. Take no other until you try them. For sale by all leading dealers on the coast throughout the country. Trade supplied by

WESTCOTT BROTHERS,
Seed Merchants, 406 and 408 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

YOUR CATARRH Can be Cured.

THE Carbolic Smoke BALL

Is INFALLIBLE!

Ask Your Druggist For It!

ASTHMA Relieved in Five Minutes.
HAY FEVER. Cure Guaranteed if Taken in Time
BRONCHITIS, Cure Warranted.
DEAFNESS Cured in Three to Six Months.
Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat Speedily Cured.

Invaluable Remedy! Patented April, 1886.

Price of Treatment, $3.00; (Smoke Ball, $2.00; Debellator, for Internal Use, $1.00.)

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.
652 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Beware of Hurtful Imitations

NO VACATIONS. PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIP, $75. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Our trade on your "Tansill's Punch" is steadily increasing, taking last month as a basis. We hope to handle at least 20,000 per month.
MOORE, ALLEN & Co., Druggists, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Address G. B. CORWIN & CO., Agents fo Pacific Coast, 925 Market Street, San Francisco.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

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## AN ECCENTRIC NABOB.

**How John I. Blair Manufactured Money When He Needed It.**

Soon after the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was extended over the Pocono mountains into the Lackawanna valley, John I. Blair, the eccentric millionaire of Blairstown, N. J., came to Scranton every month to pay a portion of the railroad men. The vehicle from which he distributed cash was a lumber wagon, which was drawn from one part of the road to another by a team of old plugs. Mr. Blair liked to circulate the bills of his Blairstown bank as far away from home as possible, and the most of his payments were made in his own bank notes. Whenever he ran out of money he put a board across the deep wagon box, hauled a lot of sheets of unsigned bank notes out of his iron trunk, sat down on the bottom of the wagon, and began to make more money by placing his peculiar autograph on the crisp notes.

Moses Taylor, who was one of the heaviest stockholders in the road, came to Scranton frequently. Nothing about the road and the shops and mines escaped his eagle eye, and one day he noticed Mr. Blair making money on the board. He watched the process for a while, and then he stepped up to the wagon and said to Mr. Blair:

"John I., have you any idea how large a circulation your bank has got?"

"Guess we ain't got a cent more in circulation than we kin redeem in specie. Your bank don' have to ask more than once for gold for our bills, does it? We ain't turnin' out any more'n we've got the metal to back up, are we?" squeaked Mr. Blair, continuing to sign.

Several years ago each freight train on the road had a crew of a conductor and three brakemen. Mr. Blair saw a chance to economize by taking one brakeman from each freight train, and he caused an order to be issued to that effect. In consequence of this the conductors were obliged to assist in switching cars, and before the end of the year a number of them had been injured. One shockingly profane conductor had both legs cut off while he was making up his train in the Scranton yard one day. He laid the accident to Mr. Blair after he became conscious, and he swore fearfully about Mr. Blair's penuriousness up to within a few minutes of his death.

At his church in Blairstown one Sunday Mr. Blair placed his old-fashioned silk hat in the end of a pew next to the aisle and went to another part of the church to seat people. While he was away a very fat old woman, who was not a regular attendant, waddled in and helped herself to a seat without looking to see whether there was any thing in the pew or not. She sat right down on the millionaire's hat, but she wholely unconscious of the fact, and she continued to sit there until Mr. Blair had finished his duties. Then he began to search for his plug, and when he got to the fat woman he looked discouraged. He peered into several pews in front of her, and then he went back and asked her to rise. She did so, and there was the hat as flat as a flapjack. Mr. Blair struggled with his emotions as he held up the ruined tile, and the fat woman was so embarrassed she couldn't utter a word. Looking her straight in the face and holding the hat at arm's length, Mr. Blair said:

"God bless you, my good woman."—*N. Y. Sun.*

### An Economical Battery.

To make a cheap, simple and efficient battery, suitable for the use of experimenters and amateurs: Take an ordinary glass fruit jar, fitted with a cover of wood or hard rubber, and place in it a number of pieces of electric light carbons, hundreds of which can be picked up in the street every morning after the lamps have been trimmed. The connection between the carbons and the binding screw on the top of the cover is best made with a gutta-percha covered wire, having its lower end bared and wound tightly round and secured to one of the carbons, thus making a connection with all other pieces in contact with it. A piece of amalgamated zinc of any convenient size or form is suspended within the jar from the wooden cover, and has a binding screw attached to it. The jar should be filled about two-thirds full with dilute sulphuric acid or other suitable solution. The whole battery complete can be made for twenty cents, and it will give a good current on a closed circuit for a long time.—*Boston Budget.*

### He Dazed the Landlord.

"I desire to retire," said a Boston guest to the proprietor of a hotel in Arkansas.

"You which?" asked the dazed man.

"I desire to retire."

"You what?"

"I desire to retire."

"Well—I—I—I'll be durned if I believe we've got it in the house, mister."

"Got what?" said the amazed guest. "I didn't ask for any thing."

"Well, say it again an' see if I kin ketch on."

"It's strange you can not understand plain English. I simply said I desire to retire, that is, I wish to go to my room."

"O—aw—O! That's hit? You wanter turn in, eh? Why n't you say so? We don't know nothin' 'bout 'desirin' to retire' here in Arkansas. We just put off to bed."

And when he came down-stairs he said to his wife: "If that's the way they talk in Boston it ain't no wonder there's so many fools there. 'Desire to retire!' Well, I'll be durned!"—*Tid-Bits.*

## BILL NYE IN WASHINGTON.

**His Financial Embarassments Briefly Touched Upon in a Personal Letter.**

[Personal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ALONG TOWARDS MORNING, 1887.

Cashier World Office, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me so soon, as I did not promise when I left New York that I would write you at all while here. But I now take pen in hand to say that the senate and house of representatives are having a good deal of fun with me, and hope you are enjoying the same great blessing. You will wonder at first why I send in my expense account before I send anything for the paper, but I will explain that to you when I get back. At first I thought I would not bother with the expense account till I got to your office, but I can now see that it is going to worry me to get there unless I hear from you favorably by return mail.

When I came here I fell into the mad whirl of society, and attracted a good deal of attention by my cultivated ways and Jeffersonian method of sleeping with a different member of congress every night.

Congressmen and their wives are daily landing at the great national Castle Garden and looking wildly around for the place where they are told they will get their mileage. On every hand all is hurry and excitement. Bills are being introduced, acquaintances renewed and punch bowls are beginning to wear a preoccupied air.

I have been mingling with society ever since I came here, and that is one reason I have written very little for publication and did not send what I did write.

Yesterday afternoon my money gave out at 3:20, and since that my mind has been clearer and society has made fewer demands on me. At first I thought I would obtain employment at the treasury department as exchange editor in the greenback room. Then I remembered that I would get very faint before I could go through a competitive examination, and, in the mean time, I might lose social cast by wearing my person on the outside of my clothes. So I have resolved to write you a chatty letter about Washington, assuring you that I am well and asking you to kindly consider the inclosed tabulated bill of expenses, as I need the money to buy Christmas presents and get home with.

My idea was that board and lodgings would be the main items of expense, but I struck a low priced place where, by clubbing together with some plain gentlemen from a distance who have been waiting here three years for political recognition, and who do not feel like surrounding themselves with a hotel, we get a plain room with six beds in it. The room overlooks the District of Columbia, and the first man in has the choice of beds, with the privilege of inviting friends to a limited number. We lunch plainly in the lower part of the building in a standing position, without restraint or finger bowls. So board is not the principal item of expense, though of course I do not wish to put up at a place where I will be a disgrace to the paper.

I wish that you would, when you send my check, write me frankly whether you think I had better remain here during the entire session or not. I like the place first rate, but my duties keep me up nights till a late hour, and I cannot sleep during the day, because my room mates annoy me by doing their washing and ironing over an oil stove.

I know by what several friends have said to me that congress would like to have me stay here all winter, but I want to do what is best for the paper.

I saw Mr. Cleveland briefly last evening at his home, but he was surrounded by a crowd of fawning sycophants, so I did not get a chance to speak to him as I would like to, and don't know as he would have advanced the amount to me anyway. He is very firm and stubborn, I judged, and would yield very little indeed, especially to

Yours truly, BILL NYE.

*Exhibit A.*

The following bill looks large in the aggregate, but when you come to examine each item by itself there is really nothing startling

"WE LUNCH PLAINLY."

about it, and when you remember that I have been here now four days, and that this is the first bill I have sent in to the office during that time, I know you will not consider it out of the way, especially as you are interested in seeing me make a good paper of The World, no matter what the expense is.

We are having good open winter weather, and stock is looking well so far.

I fear you will regard the item for embalming as exorbitant, and it is so, but I was compelled to pay that price, as the man had to be shipped a long distance, and I did not want to shock his friends too much when he met them at the depot.

| | |
|---|---|
| To rent of dress suit for the purpose of seeing life in Washington in the interest of the paper | $4.50 |
| To charges for dispersing turtle soup from lap of same | 1.00 |
| To getting fur collar put on overcoat, in interest of paper | 9.00 |
| To amount loaned a gentleman who had lived in Washington a long time and could make me a social pet (I will return same to you in case he pays it before I come back) | 5.00 |
| To lodgings two nights at 25 cents | 50 |
| Six meals at 15 cents | 90 |
| Pen and ink | 20 |
| Postage on this letter | 08 |
| Bronchial troches, in interest of paper | 20 |
| Car fare | 60 |
| Laundry work done in interest of paper | 30 |
| Carriage hire in getting from humble home of a senator to my own voluptuous lodgings | 2.00 |
| To expenses of embalming a man who came to me and wanted me to use my influence in changing policy of the paper | 180.00 |
| To fine paid for assault and battery in and upon a gentleman who said he wanted my influence, but really was already under other influence, and who stepped on my stomach twice without offering to apologize | 19.00 |
| Paid janitor of jail next morning | 1.00 |
| Paid for breaking window of my cell | 50 |
| Paid damage for writing humorous poetry on wall of cell so that it could not be erased | 2.00 |
| Total | $226.78 |

I will probably remain here until I hear from you favorably. I have met several members of congress for whom I have voted at various times, off and on, but they were cold and haughty in their intercourse with me. I have been invited to sit on the floor of the house until I get some other place to stay, but I hate to ride a free horse to death.

—New York World. B. N.

## THE TOMB OF JULIET.

**A Cold, Matter-of-Fact Description of a Famous Sepulcher.**

It is not possible to come to or from Venice without paying a visit to Verona. Any quantity of spinsters from America, of both the antique and the modern type, are traveling over Europe this season on their own hook. Parties of three and four are encountered everywhere, acting in a perfectly independent manner, and ignorance of the language of the country where they may be does not interfere in the least with their comfort. Not one of them who gets to this part of the world will miss Verona and the tomb of Juliet, nor will they permit any one else they meet to pass by it. Now, I never took much stock in Romeo and Juliet. It always struck me that they were two very ridiculous persons, and the very best thing they ever did was to get themselves out of the way. But as I was told so many times it would not do to be so near Verona and not go there, I went and made the pilgrimage to the tomb of Juliet. The tomb is a fraud. It is nothing but a dilapidated old marble sarcophagus kept in a little hut in the far end of the big garden of a Franciscan monastery. The walk from the outside gate is under an over-hanging arbor of vines, from which great bunches of grapes hang in the utmost profusion. These grapes were really quite delicious and afforded the only compensation for the visit. The sarcophagus is empty, and what has become of Juliet's body can not be told. The sentimental individuals who come to look have left their cards for the spirit of Juliet. These cards are cleared out of the sarcophagus, I suppose, several times a year. When I looked into it there were two thousand or three thousand cards lying at the bottom bearing the names of high and low titled persons, from Counts and Countesses down to plain Smith with no prefix. The Capulet mansion is also one of the attractions of Verona. The balcony where Juliet used to stand and listen to the serenades is perched very high up, and Romeo and the other gallants of Verona must have strained their necks to get a sight of her. The churches of Verona are very quaint and very antique, portions of one of them, according to the story of the guide, going as far back as the seventh century. The most interesting sight in all Verona to me was the old Roman amphitheater, comparatively as perfect as when built, and which, constructed entirely of stone, with that Roman cement which dynamite often fails to affect, looks almost indestructible. I do not see why modern builders can not take a lesson from these architects of old.—*Baltimore Sun.*

## THE FINGER-RING.

**An Ornament Which Has Tickled the Vanity of Innumerable Ages.**

Of all the ornaments with which vanity, superstition and affection have decorated the human form, few have more curious bits of history than the finger-ring. From the earliest times the ring has been a favorite ornament, and the reasons for this general preference shown for it over other articles of jewelry are numerous and cogent. Ornaments whose place is on some portion of the apparel, or in the hair, must be laid aside with the clothing or head-dress; are thus easily lost and often not at once missed. Pins, brooches, buckles, clasps, buttons, all sooner or later become defective in some part, and are liable to escape from an owner unconscious of the defect in the mechanism. The links of a necklace in time become worn, and the article is taken off to be mended; the spring or other fastening of a bracelet is easily broken, and the bracelet vanishes. With regard to ornaments fastened to parts of the savage body, mutilation is necessary, the ear must be bored, the nose be pierced, the cheeks or lips be slit, and, even after these surgical operations are completed, the articles used for adornment are generally inconvenient, and sometimes, by their weight or construction, are extremly painful.

In striking contrast with decorations worn on the clothing, in the hair, around the neck and arms, or pendent from the ears, lips and nose, is the finger-ring, the model of convenience. It is seldom lost, for it need not be taken off; requires no preparatory mutilation of the body, is not painful, is always in view, a perpetual reminder either of the giver or of the purpose for which it is worn.

The popularity of the ring must, therefore, be in a large measure due to its convenience, and that this good quality was early learned may be inferred from the Hebrew tradition, which attributes the invention of this ornament to Tubal-Cain the "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

### The March of Progress.

It is now possible to construct a complete sewing machine in a minute, or sixty in one hour; a reaper every fifteen minutes or less; three hundred watches in a day, complete in all their appointments. More important than this even is the fact that it is probable to construct a locomotive in a day. From the plans of a draughtsman to the execution of them by the workmen, every wheel, lever, valve and rod may be constructed from the metal to the engine intact. Every rivet may be driven in the boiler, every tube in the tube sheets, and from the smoke-stack to the ash-pan a locomotive may be turned out in a working day, completely equipped, ready to do the work of a hundred horses.—*Boston Transcript.*

## ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

**Historical Facts Gathered by Mr. Richard J. Monks, of Boston.**

Mr. Monks said that the subject of artificial light was very large and worthy of a series of lectures, as it ought to be covered. He referred to the worship of the orbs by the ancients. The Incas claimed to be children of the sun. Light of some sort was associated with those who expected some return from their duty. The practice of fires in open spaces was common in ancient times. As civilization advanced lamp laws were passed to prohibit bonfires. For centuries bonfires were common with the Celtic natives in Europe, especially at festival times. Beacon fires were often used as signals. Their use is mentioned in the Greek tragedy of "Agamemnon." In Spain taxes were levied to sustain beacons at the time of the Armada. In the Book of Jeremiah, in the Bible, there is an allusion to the fire signal. There was a mast and tar barrel on Beacon Hill. It was never used and was blown down in 1789.

The use of whale oil originated with the Norwegians. In 1680 the Dutch had 260 vessels, employing 14,000 men, in the business. In New England the whales were first caught from small boats. The Indians engaged with avidity in the hunt for whales. In 1858 there were 600 vessels of 200,000 tons burden engaged in the American whale fishery. The argand lamp was first used in 1800. The decline in whale fishery was due to the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania.

Candles were spoken of first in a remote period. Their use really began in the early history of Christianity. As late as the sixteenth century their use was limited. In spite of modern methods the candle is used for certain purposes, and the soft light can not fail to please the eye. The honor and merit of the first application of coal gas seems to belong to William Murdock, of Redworth, Cornwall. In 1802 he lighted an extensive manufacturing establishment. France also claimed the honor of its first demonstration, but not satisfactorily. January 28, 1807, saw a number of London streets lighted by gas. The amount of $20,000 was raised, and the King petitioned for the incorporation of a company. Two companies supply London at 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and their capital is $60,000,000. Coal gas was first used in Baltimore in 1816, and for some time its progress was slow and unsatisfactory. Now there are over 1,000 works in the United States, furnishing employment to over 25,000 men, a portion being for the manufacture of water gas.

In 1798 a Frenchman discovered the process by which water gas was made. In 1875 Prof. Lowe established the first works in the United States. The business has increased enormously here, but not always, because hard coal and naphtha are so expensive. Natural gas has been known in Asia and China for a long time. History tells us of a well in France in the time of Julius Cæsar. The first in the United States was in Charleston. The Taylor House in Fredonia, N. Y., was illuminated in 1824 in honor of Lafayette. A few years ago a gas well was discovered in Ocean Spray, near this city. The nature and efficiency of natural gas is but partly understood.

Petroleum was known to mankind from the dawn of history. It was spoken of in Sweden in 1750. In Western Pennsylvania it was found on the ground, and used as a medicine many years before wells were bored. In 1858 a well 72 feet deep, yielded more than 1,000 barrels a day. Then a reckless spirit of speculation arose. It enriched a few, while it ruined thousands. The standard drill is five and one-half inches, the flow being as great from a small as from a large hole. In 1880 the products amounted to 25,000,000 barrels, and the stock on hand June 1, 1880, was valued $11,000,000. Russia has valuable deposits at Baku, long known, but just put to commercial use. The value of exports thence in 1883 was $15,000,000. In Russia they are ahead of America, in being able to use the residuum of petroleum. So abundant is the oil in Baku that work can be carried on by its flame in the night, and the oozing of the oil from the ground prevents dust.

In concluding, Mr. Monks said that he had heard a great deal said about the size of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island as being the highest statue ever known in modern or ancient times. To test this he had made a scale of the lighthouse Pharos, which had stood in the harbor of Alexandria, and was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world, making his computations from the account in Josephus and judging by the distance it could be seen at sea. Placing the model of Pharos against a model of the statue of Liberty, the former was seen to be much the higher of the two.—*Boston Herald.*

—An iron column, 23 feet long and weighing over 6,000 pounds, part of a new lighthouse being built, was recently landed at Bishop Rock, England, and a storm coming up, was left lashed by a half-inch chain at each end to strong eyebolts. Three days afterward the workmen returned and found that the column had been tossed up by the waves 20 feet to the top of the rock where it was swaying about like a piece of timber. Two days afterward, when they were able to land, the workmen found that a blacksmith's anvil weighing 150 pounds, which they had left in a hole 3½ feet deep and only 2½ feet in diameter, had also been washed by the waves completely out of the hole.

## WATCH-CASE SOUVENIRS.

**A Jeweler's Mistake Results in Serious Domestic Trouble.**

In four out of every five watches brought us to be regulated, repaired or cleaned we find some token. Sometimes it is a bit of ribbon or a lock of hair or a rose petel. But oftener it's a four-leaf clover. The four-leaf clover is a love token always. It is by the maiden fair given to her lover, who tenderly stows it away in the back of his watch-case and forgets all about it. When his watch goes wrong he takes it to a jeweler and doesn't think of the relic it contains. It is difficult always to keep these things straight, and once in a while we mix them up.

One fellow came in a short time ago and registered a kick. He took out of his watch a tiny bit of blond hair, tied with a piece of pink ribbon, and told me in good round terms that it had got him into trouble. "I brought my watch here a couple of weeks ago to be regulated, and forgot to take out a four-leaf clover I had in the back of it. I didn't think any thing more about it until last night, when my girl looked in the back case to see if the clover was still there. When she found this lock of blond hair she fixed me with a cold, glittering glance and offered me back my ring. I put in the next hour trying to explain that I didn't know any thing about the infernal blond hair, and I didn't meet with flattering success. Now, if you don't find up that clover I'll make more trouble in your old store than a deputy sheriff. And you've got to give me a written statement that you put this blond hair in my watch, or I'll prosecute you for malicious mischief. You hear me?"

Well, I foresaw trouble in the air, but took the yellow hair and pink ribbon and laid it away, and in a day or two a middle-aged man came in with wrath all over his face. "What in thunder do you mean by disrupting a man's family peace?" he began as he pulled out his watch and took a four-leaf clover out of the back case. "Do you want to break up a loving household and get me into the divorce court? I left my watch here with a lock of my wife's hair in it, and last night she found this measly four-leaf clover in place of it. I've carried that bit of hair ever since we were engaged, and if I don't get it back you had better move to some other town. What d'ye mean, any way? I never picked a four-leaf clover in my life, nor did my wife, either. I wouldn't go through the row I had last night again for your whole store. Now, you hustle and get me back my own keepsake."

I produced it and explained how it occurred, and his brow cleared. "Now I think of it," he said, as he started to go, "just you write me a letter and tell how this happened, and sign it and seal it for all you're worth. Women never believe a man unless he lies to 'em, and I want something to save me further trouble." I did so, and he departed with his mind at rest.

The other young man came in in a day or two and said he desired to make his regular Thursday evening call, and wanted his four-leaf clover and the accompanying affidavit. He got them both.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

## ATTACKED BY MONKEYS.

**A Company of Men Chased by a Pack of Enraged Apes.**

It must have been a comical sight, a company of men chased by a pack of monkeys, but this is the story as told by Captain Lawson in his "Wanderings in New Guinea." According to his account the monkeys were the aggressors, but one would like to hear their side of the question before passing judgment.

"Whilst marching under some walnut-trees, we were maliciously attacked by a large troop of monkeys, who pelted us with the wallah-nuts, and uttered wild screams of delight when they observed that their sudden assault had been successful. A regular volley of the hard missiles fell about our heads and shoulders with such force that, being unexpected, we were smitten with dismay, and scrambled out of the way in a very undignified manner. Upon recovering myself I laughed heartily at the ridiculous figure we had cut, on which one old fellow, who seemed to be the leader of the troop, ran out on a branch that hung over my head, and deliberately spat at me with all the gravity of a human being, a trick that I had never knew a monkey to perform.

"Stepping back a few paces to get a better aim at him I raised my rifle and fired. He appeared to be killed instantly, but sat immovable for several seconds before his body lost its balance and fell. The hubbub that then set in amongst his companions was fearful. They howled at the top of their voices, and seemed to become half mad with rage. They began again to pelt us with the nuts, and though we shot several of their number, they refused to desist, but followed us on our march, leaping from tree to tree with great agility.

"At last we were glad to break into a run in order to escape their persecutions, but this move was unsuccessful, for the monkeys were quite as nimble as we were. So we were compeled to submit to the nuisance for fully three hours, during which time I received so many blows upon head, back and shoulders that I became quite sore, and my light helmet was battered into a highly disreputable shape. At length, much to our gratification, our foes tired themselves out, and gave up the pursuit; but while we remained in sight, they continued to shake their fists with many grimaces most expressive of defiance and a desire for revenge."—*Youth's Companion.*

## THE PORTLAND VASE.

**History of a Piece of Art More Famous Than the Peachblow.**

In a certain way every body knows about the Portland vase, and yet the other day I stumbled on an interesting fact concerning it, little known or rather forgotten in England, except among collectors and connoisseurs in art. At its sale the little peachblow vase that Mary Jane Morgan was forced to leave behind her did not create half nor quarter of the sensation in America as did that of the Portland vase in Europe. Now you can find the latter in the British Museum. It is kept in a transparent case in a small ante-room devoted to an unequaled collection of cameos, intaglios and the miracles of Roman Etruscan and Grecian work in gold. The atmosphere is a fit one for this gem in glass, found, in a marble tomb, near Rome, four hundred years ago, and for nearly three centuries treasured in the famous palace of Barberini.

The vase stands only ten inches high. Its shape is the perfection of symmetry—broad at the center and diminishing gradually at the base, but to a more marked degree at the neck, and finally expanding there with a flower-like curve, the curve repeated again in the two handles. The substance is glass of a rich but intensely deep blue, throwing into absolute relief classical and exquisite figures in opaque white glass. A microscope fails to detect a flaw in the cutting of these groups, supposed to represent the meeting of Thetis and Peleius on Mount Thelion in the presence of Poissidon and Eros. On the bottom of the vase is its most remarkable piece of cutting, a bust of Atys.

The English chapter in the history of the vase began in 1770, when Mr. Byser, the antiquarian, succeeded in purchasing it. He in turn sold it to Sir William Hamilton, who, unfortunate in china as in matrimony, gave it to the Duke of Portland for 1,800 guineas, or about $9,000. In the course of time a sale of the Portland property, including the precious ornament, was held. The Duchess of Portland, a proud and imperious woman, was present for the purpose of buying in the vase. To her horror and disgust she found a competitor for its purchase in the little, lame, pock-marked china manufacturer, Josiah Wedgwood. To the Duchess this was intolerable, and she began the bidding in a spirited manner, determined to speedily put down the son of a common Staffordshire potter.

Wedgwood, however, was as determined as the Duchess to become the owner of the vase, and had a higher motive than family pride at the bottom of his desire. The bids rapidly ran up, and a chill of fear seized the Duchess as they mounted, for her purse had its limits, and at last, in anger and despair, she made her final offer, was outbid, and rushed from the room. In a few moments a message was brought to Mr. Wedgwood to the effect that her Grace wished to speak with him in private. What passed at the interview no one ever knew with exactness, but it is presumed that a woman in tears effected what a Duchess in anger could not—and won from the gentle instincts of the workman's son what the great and ambitious art manufacturer never would have conceded. At any rate, the Duchess kept the vase, and Josiah Wedgwood reserved the sole right for himself and heirs to reproduce fifty copies of it every one hundred years.

In 1810 the Duke of Portland, who justly felt that this famous work of art should no longer be kept for the satisfaction of the few, placed it in the British Museum, where it at once brought a visit from the art-lovers of the world. Until 1845 it remained as perfect as when plucked from the grave four centuries before, but at this time a drunken mechanic, who in some way got into the sacred ante-room, smashed it with a stone into a thousand pieces.

The bits were afterward collected, and with infinite skill cemented by an expert in such a way that the seams can scarcely be observed, while the shape is preserved.—*London Letter.*

### Adding Insult to Injury.

Gilhooly—You seem to be very much excited, Mr. Schaumburg.

Schaumburg—I vas oggsighted. I vent to kerlect a bill of four tollars for a pair of poots from Tom Anjerry, who vas a student at dot University of Texas.

"Well, did you get your money?"

"He paid me no money, and den he kicked me dot house out."

"That was ungentlemanly."

"Dat vas not de vorst. Ven he kicked dot house out he had on his feet dose same poots vich vas not paid for yet. I vas kicked dot house out mit mine own poots, so to spheak!"—*Texas Siftings.*

### Better Than a Dog.

"Aren't you afraid of tramps, living all alone as you are?" asked one Western woman of another.

"Not in the least. I am fully protected."

Do you keep a dog?"

"No, they might poison a dog. I keep a large woodpile in the yard where it can be easily seen from the road. They never come any farther than the front gate."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—At the mint at Hamburg, Germany, they are at present coining 25,000,000 of pieces of bronze coins for the kingdom of Siam, Indo-China. The bronze plates are supplied by a Rhenish factory.

## SEVEN GREAT BOOKS.

**History of the Most Famous Sacred Writings Now in Existence.**

The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Try Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud, and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century. The Pitikes of the Buddhists contain sublime morals and pure aspirations, but their author lived and died in the sixth century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in the Bible. The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, king meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethico-political duties of life. These sayings can not be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century B. C. The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of Max Muller, Wilson, Johnson and Whitney that they are not older than eleven centuries B. C. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century B. C. Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries B. C., and therefore has a clear margin of three hundred years older than the most ancient of the other sacred writings.—*Interior.*

### Birds Enjoying Exercise.

That birds enjoy the exercise of their powers there can be no manner of doubt. But, as a fact, bird life presents innumerable instances of the maintenance of the powers of flight in species to whose existence it is by no means essential. The skylark does not soar from mercenary motive; pigeons, domesticated for generations, fly about all day long, though they need to seek neither food nor shelter. It is not necessary to watch birds on the wing for very long to convince one's self the act of flight is one of pure enjoyment; that it is cultivated and adorned with the refinements which characterize an "accomplishment." Such is the evolution of the tumbler pigeon, such the more refined and masterly hovering of some birds who possess the power of so balancing themselves on a slanting breeze as to remain motionless with respect to the earth, without apparently moving a wing or a feather, floating all the time, still and calm.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

### The Sultan's Morning Prayer.

The Sultan stands erect with his face to the east and his feet on his praying carpet, and placing the thumbs of each hand under each ear, he spreads his hands like wings, lifting his ears upward as if to catch any sound from Heaven, and with his hands in this position must turn first to the right and spit, then to the left, and then dropping his hands to his side hold them rigid while he bends his knee and then his whole body forward from his knees until his forehead touches the floor three times. He repeats his prayer in this position and gets upon his feet again without touching his hands to the floor and again makes wings of his ears and again spits right and left, and his prayer is over. Every Turk believes he has two attendant spirits, one good and one evil, and as he is not sure which side the emissary of Shiatan has pre-empted, he spits at both to make sure.—*Olive Harper.*

### Nationality of Immigrants.

During the last thirteen years, from 1874 to 1886, inclusive, the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| British Isles, including Ireland | 1,364,113 |
| Germany | 1,389,271 |
| British Canadian Provinces | 679,420 |
| Austria, including Bohemia and Hungary | 233,830 |
| Sweden and Norway | 482,181 |
| Denmark | 73,716 |
| Netherlands | 42,392 |
| Belgium | 13,708 |
| Switzerland | 74,241 |
| France | 71,419 |
| Italy and adjoining islands | 170,822 |
| Greece | 739 |
| Spain and Portugal | 11,425 |
| Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland | 146,783 |
| Turkey in Europe, including Roumania | 2,658 |
| China | 147,836 |
| All other Asia | 1,357 |
| Africa | 439 |
| Pacific Islands | 12,583 |
| From places not specified | 15,493 |
| Total immigration (thirteen years) | 4,934,418 |

### The Story of Devil's Lake.

This pretty lake deserved a better name, but the Indians have irrevocably consecrated most of it to the devil, in name, at least, writes a correspondent from Dakota. There is a Devil's Heart, a pretty wooded hill, a mountain, and high for this region at three hundred feet. Devil's Tooth is a rocky curiosity for a stoneless country, and Devil's Backbone is the name of a seam in one of the lakeside hills. The very water of the lake, clear and wave-capped, is called the Devil's Broth. Indians still speak of its "treacherous waters," for legend has it that years ago, before the white man came, two warlike tribes met in canoes in mid-lake, and the spirit of the waters swallowed them up to a man. Ever since that day the red man has shunned the lake, and to this day none of the older Sioux will cross it.—*Hartford Courant.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18..... ....1888



## IRWIN'S SALOON

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Independence [. Cal.

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THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

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## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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Livery Accommodations

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Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


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J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.


# Delinquent TAX LIST Of Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, For The Year A. D. 1887.

## A

Anthony, Charles—House and lot situated corner Market Street, in town of Darwin..$ 6 80
Allen, J M—Desert land, S W qr, S qr S W qr N W qr of S E qr, Sec 10, N W qr of S E qr S W qr of S W qr Sec 11. N hf Sec 15, Twp 8, R 33 E, M D M, 640 acres ..... 30 15
Arnold, Robert—W hf of s W qr, W hf of N W qr, Sec 23, Twp 16, R 36, 162 acres. N hf of S hf, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34, 160. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 20 26

## B

A K Briggs—The N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, and N W qr of S W qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, Ra 33, 120 acres Lot S W Cor Main and Line Sts, in town of Bishop Creek, 100 x100 feet, on the N of Fifth Ave fronting on Main street in Academy Addition to town of Bishop Creek, Sec 6, Twp 7 R 33 7 acres personal property ..... 163 91
Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, known as Brisco's House ..... 3 65
Bogast, William F—Sec 21, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 25 70
Bourhim, Edward—Lot 12. N W qr lots 1 and 2, N E hf Sec 3, Twp 13, R 35, 320..... 13 10
Boyce, Wm A—S W qr sec 19, N W qr sec 30 Twp 13, R 36; S E qr Sec 24, S E qr of S W qr f Sec 24, N hf of 2 E qr, S E qr of N W qr, Sec 25, Twp 13, R 36, 640 acres ..... 31 33
Brady, Thomas—S hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, Sec 7, Twp 16, R 37, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax..... 14 30
Baptist Church—Lot 75x100 feet and Baptist Church building in town of Bishop Creek.. 25 70
Bush, Michael—S W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, S c 24, Twp 11, R 34, 160 acres. Poll and hospital ..... 15 88
Brown, James H—N hf of S E qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 35 03
Brooks, Wm—W hf W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 8, R 33, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 8, Twp 8, R 33, E hf of E hf, sec 6 Twp 8, R 33, 639 acres..... 30 09

## C

Collins, George—W hf f S E qr, S hf of N E qr, Sec 25, twp 7, R 33, 160. Personal property, 2 dogs..... 83 63
Conu, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, 160. Personal property..... 8 69
Canadas, M J—W hf of S E qr, S c 7, Twp 15, R 35, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 20
Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmith shop, ¼ S E of Cerro Gordo. Personal property... 6 04
Clinton, Pat—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, situated at head of Main St, S side, known as the Nat Randall house; lot and house in town of Cerro Gordo. Personal property ..... 15 99
Campion, B W—E hf Sec 23 W hf sec 24 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres ..... 28 55
Coleman, Clark M—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 9, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acr s..... 6 80
Clark, Henry C—W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 26, Twp 6, R 32, 120 acres, tax.. 5 23
Clark, H I—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, sec 34, Twp 18, R 35, 160 acres..... 6 80
Clark, Andrew—W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. S hf of s W qr, S c 15, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres; fractional S E qr of S E qr, sec 6, Twp 7, R 33 39 acres; house and lot 100x200 feet, s W cor Main st and Academy place, in t w n of Bishop Creek; lot in S W Cor of S E qr of S W qr, S c 6 Twp 7, R 33, 1 acre; one half of Block in Academy Addition; lot 1 and 4 Block L, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, block M, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, Block N. Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 124 36
Clark, Marion—N E qr of the S W q, Sec 5 Twp 7, R 33, 40 acres..... 5 68
Crelovich, Fred—E hf of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in S c 2, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 13 10
Campbell, John—N E qr of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 29, Twp, R 34, 80 acres... 3 65
Clark, Fred T—The S W qr of the S W qr, Sec 3, Twp 9, R 34, W hf of the N W qr of N W qr of N W qr, S c 10, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property..... 18 64
Cann, James S—N hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 29, Twp 6, R 33; S W qr S W qr of S E qr, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, S c 34, Twp 6, R 33, 480 acres..... 20 40
Cosa, Benjamin—Sec 12, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Clark, Alexander—N E qr, S c 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 12 25
Cook springs M & M Co—Quartz mill with two pans and one settler, steam engine and boiler; boarding house and other buildings, situated at Cook's Springs, in Death valley, and known as the Ibex, or Cook Springs M & M Co..... 48 25
Cornado, Jesus—Personal property ..... 3 65
Collins, W W—S hf of s qr Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34; E qr of S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 8, R 34; W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, Sec 17, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres. W hf of N E qr, N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property and poll and hospital..... 68 86

## D

Davis, John—E hf of S E qr and E hf of N E qr, S c 5, Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property ..... 65 58
Davis John—Cabin and lot in town of Darwin situated west of J C Eldy's store and known as Jack Davis' house and corral. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 31 68
Dillman, Charles F—Sec 5 Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Dominecco, Calzaxio—S hf of N hf Sec 15 Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property ... 8 88
Drexler, Lewis ?—W hf and W hf of E hf, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 32, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 20
Dodge, V J—N W qr, E hf of S W qr W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 9, R 34, N E qr, E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 5 Twp 9, R 34, 636 acres..... 26 05
Dixon, Charles J—Sec 24, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Douthitt, C—S E qr Sec 11, Twp 12 R 34, 160 acres..... 6 80
Davis, George—N W qr of N W qr, Sec 26, T 6, R 32; N E qr of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6 R 32; S E qr of S E qr, S c 22, Twp 6, R 32 S W qr of S W qr, Sec 25, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres..... 8 30
Davis, A J—Personal property; School tax.. 1 00
Deming, B J—Personal property; School tax 86

## E

Enseno, Jesus—Personal property; School tax 1 31
Emmons, E S—Sec 32, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70
Evans, John (Indian)—S hf of N E qr, Sec 7 Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres..... 3 65
Elliot, Fannie F, Mrs—E hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W, S W qr of N E qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 E, M D M, 160; W hf of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 M D M, 80 acres. Personal property, 1 dog; taxes..... 114 77

## F

Fitch, H S—E hf and S W qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 34, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 33, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres 26 20
Flynn, Thomas, Jr—Sec 17, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Free George A—S W qr of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 25, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres..... 7 59
Farenkrugh, H—N E qr and the E hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 19, R 37 117¾ acres..... 14 05
Follett, Wallis—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 13 Twp 7, R 32; W hf of N E qr, Sec 24, Twp 7, R 32, 120 acres..... 5 72
Flynn, Micle—W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres..... 6 07
Freer, Edward D—Sec 35, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 25 70
Fairman, N G—Wyoming mine, Panamint District; Lot No. 38, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres Comstock mine, Panamint District, Lot No. 40, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres; Hemlock mine, Lot 46, 18 acres; Star mine, lot 41, 20 acres; Marvel mine, Lot 47, 16 acres; Little Chief mine Lot 47, 2 acres. Little Chief mill site, Lot 47, 4 acres; Alabama mine, Lot 53, 16 acres; Hudson River mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mill site, Lot 39, 5 acres; Chalege mine, 9 acres, Chalege mill site, 2 acres: All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21, R 45..... 92 18

## G

Greeman, Kate M—W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32; W qr of N W qr, Sec 3, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Taxes..... 7 30
Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin
Gifford, Frank—W hf of N W qr, Sec 25, Twp 6, R 32, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 64
Geigg, D M—S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr Sec 6 Twp 8, R 34, 320 acres. Personal property ..... 17 80
Glidden, C E—N hf of N hf, Sec 1, Twp 18 R 36, 80 acres; S hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 6, Twp 18, R 37, 160 acres. P. and H. Tax..... 17 45
Gager, C W—S W qr Sec 31, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr, S c 6, Twp 8 R 34 320 acres..... 15 83
Gage, Walter H—Sec 33, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Gheer, William N—N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr; N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres..... 9 04

## H

Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property. P. and H..... 17 45
Hunter, D E—S W qr of S W qr, Sec 14, Twp 6, R 33; S E qr of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33; 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S E qr N W qr S E qr of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres..... 15 39
Hayes, D J—E hf S W qr, Twp 6, R 32; N W qr, N W qr N E qr, W hf of S E qr, Sec 34 Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of S E qr, S c 4 Twp 7, R, 32, 640 acres ..... 26 70
Hagan, J B—(Patented) 1,00 feet in the Marposa in Cerro Mining District..... 11 53
Hannal, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, S c 1, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres ..... 15 33
Hillyer, James—S W qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres; S E qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35 160 acres..... 17 39
Holm s, Raymond—S hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, and S W qr Sec 28, Twp 6 R 32, N hf of N W qr, N qr of N E qr, S c 35, Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of N E qr, S c 34, Twp 6 R 32, 440 acres..... 18 83
Higgins Charles B—W hf Sec 31, Twp 6, R 32 N E qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 32 Twp 6, R 32 N hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 70
Harey, N P—Sec 20, Twp 14, R 36 640 acres 25 70
Hughes, Mrs. Margaret—Lots in town of Lone Pine, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in block 9. Personal property ..... 16 75
Hardy, George H—The S W qr S c 4, Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property..... 8 29
Hilman, T S—S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property tax.. 4 15
Hartshorne Bros—Personal property tax..... 2 39
Hawley, J P—Personal property; poll and hospital tax..... 16 54
Haskell, H L—W hf of the S E qr, N E qr of the S E qr, N W qr of the N E qr, Sec 15, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres ..... 10 54
Hamilton, William—New Coso Station, situated on road from Keeler to Darwin about 8 miles N W from the town of Darwin. Station at "Panamint junction"..... 5 73
Hathaway, William R—S hf and N W qr, S c 2 Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf S c 11, Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres..... 23 20
Hess, Julius—W hf of W hf, Sec 24, Twp 15 R 36, 160 acres; E hf of W hf, Sec 23, Twp 15, R 36, 640 acres..... 26 20
Hall, Robert C—Sec 29 Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70
Hukill, D N—N W qr Sec 11, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres. P. and H Tax..... 13 80
Hutchings, John F—S E qr of N E qr, S c 26, Twp 6, R 32, 40 acres..... 2 03

## J

Jones, Samuel L—The Bushey mine, 1,500 feet N W from Cerro Gordo Mining District..... 8 53
Jinkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18, Twp 14, R 35; S E qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Personal property, P and H tax ..... 37 95
Jenkins, W H—S hf of S E qr, S c 13, Twp 14 R 35. N E qr N E qr of S E qr, S c 24, Twp 14, R 35; S hf of S W qr, S c 18, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S c 19 R 36 640 acres. Personal property, dog, P. and H. tax ..... 40 90
Jackson, James H—S hf of N W qr, S hf N E qr sec 29 Twp 7 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property; school tax..... 10 71

## K

Konda, Joseph—S W qr Sec 2, Twp 8 R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property..... 10 54
Keller, Jacob—N W qr S c 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 6 80
Kermoe, J M—W qr Sec 24, Twp 8 R 33; N hf of N W, sec 26 Twp 8 R 33; S E qr, E hf of N W qr S c 22, Twp 8 R 35, 640 acres 39 69
Kenny, Jean—Personal property, school tax 72

## L

Lee, Sim—Personal property; school tax..... 72
Lamb, E—W hf and W hf of E qr, S c 21, Twp 8, R 33. N hf of N hf, Sec 28, Twp 8, R 33 640..... 30 10
Lock, P C—W hf of N E qr, N W qr and W hf of S W qr, Sec 27, twp 11 R 34, E hf of E hf Sec 28, Twp 11 R 34, 320 acres..... 26 20
Leete, B F—S W qr S c 22, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of S W qr, S W qr and N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34; S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11, R 34, 640 acres..... 35 05
Lawrence, W H—E hf S c 25, Twp 8, R 33; W hf, S c 25, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 26 20
Leete, William M—N W qr, Sec 27, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of S W qr, S c 15, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres..... 13 93
Lane, James—S W qr S c 9 Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres. Person property, Poll and Hospital tax..... 27 19
Lewis, Simon—S hf of N E qr, sec 20, Twp 6 R 36, 80 acres; taxes..... 5 23
Lagrange, J A—S E qr Sec 9 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and Hospital..... 13 80

## M

Mack, Frank—S W qr Sec 9 Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property..... 9 33
Martin, W H—E hf of E hf, S c 28, Twp 6, R 32, S E qr of S E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 20
Martin, J P—N hf of N E qr, Sec 23, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of N qr, S c 24, Twp 8, R 34; S E qr and S hf of N E qr S W qr of N W qr Sec 28, Twp 8 R 33; S W qr and S W qr of N W qr, Sec 27, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 27 20
Morrice, Antonia—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, Main St., adjoining L Lasky's store..... 7 59
Mc, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin on N E cor of Market St. House and lot in town of Darwin, building on E side of Main S Darwin, known as the Butcher Shop. Personal property, poll and hospital 21 92
Mabry, Jack, and Jim Sherwin (Indians)—S E qr of S E qr, S c 6, Twp 6, R 31, 160 acres; W hf of N qr, S c 7, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property taxes..... 20 56
Merriman, E—S E qr Sec 31 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres..... 16 15
Morler, J H—N hf of N W qr, W hf of N E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 34, W hf of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33, N E qr of N E qr S c 14, Twp 8, R 33, 120; W hf of N W qr, S c 15, Twp 8, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, Poll and Hospital tax..... 136 29
Merriman, h—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 21, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 14 17
Moon, A D—S 5, Twp 8, R 31, 640 acres; E hf of N W qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8, R 31. 120 acres..... 30 93
Maxwell, J J—N hf of N E qr, S c 29, Twp 6, R 33, 80 acres..... 3 65
Mylo, George H—S E qr of N W qr of N E qr, N hf of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6 R 33, 160 acres..... 6 80
Moran, William R—N W qr, N hf of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, N qr of S W qr, S c 1, Twp 8, R 35, 320 acres..... 15 33
McClough, George—S c 6, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres..... 29 65
McNear, George P—S hf Sec 21, Twp 13 R 35 640 acres..... 29 65
McMurry, J W Jr—S qr of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, S c 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres. Personal property..... 20 53
Mercer, James A—S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S c 22, Twp 6 R 32; N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, 240 acres..... 10 45
McClure, John—N hf of S E qr, sec 15, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of N E qr, S c 22, Twp 7 R 33 Personal property; poll and hospital..... 16 85
McCrosky, J—S E qr of S E qr Sec 19, Twp 6, R 33; S W qr of S W qr, Sec 20 Twp 6, R 33, 80..... 4 15
McMury, A J—N hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 21, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres, tax..... 6 80
McMury, Wm P—S hf of S 11, Sec 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres ..... 6 80
Moraty, James H—Personal property, school tax..... 1 47
Meade A M—W hf of N E qr, E hf of N W qr, S c 9 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 7 30
Methodist Church—Parsonage and church building in the town of Independence Lot 2 and 4, Block 20..... 29 65

## N

Newlands, F G—N E qr of N E qr of S E qr Section 10, Twp 8, R 33; N W qr of N hf of S W qr, W hf of N E hf Sec 11, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 3 Twp 8, R 33 640 acres..... 31 15
Newlands, James—W hf of S E qr and W hf of N E qr, Sec 14, Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr., S E qr of S W qr, Sec 11, Twp 8, R 33 640 acres ..... 30 65
Nobel, Charles—S hf of S E qr, S c 9, Twp 7, R 33. S W qr of S W qr, S c 10 Twp 7, R 33 120 acres; S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr, S c 15 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and hospital ..... 20 64
Noonan, Timothy—N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 29 Twp 14 R 36; N W qr of N E qr, Sec 32, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres ..... 26 20
Norton, G W—N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33; N W qr of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres. Personal property ..... 11 22

## O

Orr, L P—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7, R 33; W hf of N W qr, Sec 15, Twp 17, R 33, 160 acres; N qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property..... 28 14
Olds, David, and John Ofarel—N W qr Sec 28 Twp 6, R 31, 160, acres. Personal property, poll and hospital and dog..... 106 90
Olds, Jim (Indian)—W hf of N W qr, Sec 14, Twp 11 R 34, 80 acres, taxes..... 3 85

## P

Pearse, William, by W O Merona—Personal property ..... 1 73
Peeler, R L—N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S c 10 Twp 6, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property; school tax.. 1 88
Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 33; S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33, 156 acres ..... 26 83
Prince, James Henry—N hf Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35; S hf S c 10, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres 30 05
Poleta Gold M & M Co, George Story, agent—1,500 feet in Poleta mine in and improvements in Bishop Creek Mining District. 22 50
Plumley, Appelton—N hf of N E qr, S c 32, Twp 6, R 33; S hf of S E qr, S c 29, Twp 6 160 acres. P & H tax. Taxes ..... 14 30
Partridge, James A—E hf of S E qr, sec 10, Twp 12, R 34, 80 acres..... 3 65
Parker, James E and Mrs—House and lot in Independence; fraction lot 9 and 11, Block 29. Personal property, taxes..... 15 58
Pernell, T M—E hf S c 12, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of the N E qr, E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, twp 8, R 33; W hf of S W qr, S c 7, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres..... 29 77
Posa, A C—S c 7 Twp 16, R 34, 653 acres.... 26 21

## R

Richards, T J—S E qr of N W qr, S qr of N E qr, N W qr of S E qr Sec 22, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property..... 11 29
Reynolds, E J, Jr—S hf of S W qr, Sec 12, Twp 14, R 35; N hf of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax 14 30
Rexford, G P—S c 11, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Rowan, William—Lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in N W qr S c 3, Twp 13, R 35; Lots No 1 and 2 in the N E qr S c 4 Twp 13, R 35, 624 acres 25 51
Riggs, J W—Personal property Bad tax.... 3 19
Raxford, L P—S W qr, S E qr Sec 3, Twp 16, R 36; N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr N E qr of S E q, S c 10, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres ..... 26 20
Richards, A—Sec 23, Twp 13, R 35 640 acres 29 65
Rider, George W—S c 28, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Roop and Sanderson—Interest in property of William Watterson, created by mortgage, viz: S E qr Sec 17, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N E qr Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33..... 17 25

## S

Stevens, Sherman—N hf, E hf of S W qr and E qr S c 12, Twp 14, R 35, W hf of S W qr, S c 7, Twp 14, R 35, 640 acres..... 26 20
Stevens, S V—E hf of N W qr, N E qr N W qr S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S c 13, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S c 18, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres Taxes..... 23 62
Stone, William J—S c 8, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Stevens, A C—N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N W qr S 2 Twp 14 R 35; N W qr W hf of N E qr, W qr of S E qr and W qr S c one Twp 1, R 35, 640 acres. Personal property, tax 24 63
Smith, S A Jr—S qr Sec 26 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property; taxes..... 18 61
Smith, Thomas and Jacob Inman—N hf of S W qr S c 3, Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres; S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr S c 7 Twp 6 R 31. Personal property taxes..... 33 32
Smith, S Pointes—W qr S c 32 Twp 13 R 36; E hf S c 31 Twp 13 R 36 640 acres..... 30 15
Sarger, J H—N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr S c 6 Twp 8 R 35, 1,0 acres. Personal property..... 6 80
Sherwin, J L C—E hf of N W qr S c 5 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres..... 9 15
Silva, Frank—House and lot on Market St E of Main in town of Darwin. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 12 22
Scott, J B—S W hf of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr Sec 2 twp 14 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital 14 46
Shaw, John D—S hf of S W qr Sec 27 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr S c 34 Twp 9 R 34 160 acres. P & H tax..... 14 30
Spencer, S S A)—House and lot 50x100 ft at Bishop Station. Lot 16 Block K ..... 4 44
Smith, Isaac F—W hf of S E q, S hf of S W qr Sec 8 Twp 15 R 31, 160 acres; taxes.. 6 80
Steward, Charles—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr S c 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres..... 9 95
Stevens, E H—S qr of S E qr S c 20 Twp 7 R 33; E hf of N E qr S c 29 Twp 7 R 33, 120 acres. Personal property; school tax..... 13 83
Smith, S D—S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr S c 30 Twp 8 R 34, 120..... 5 28
Smith, A P, J—S E qr S c 22 Twp 9 R 34; S W qr S c 23 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr Sec 26 Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres..... 17 25
Shaw, T D—S W qr S c 2 Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Poll and hospital..... 15 38
Sabine, M M E—Lots S c 28 Twp 7 R 33, 160, cres..... 6 80
Shreve, Sam T—S 33 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres..... 25 80
Seelenburg, Iowa—E N W qr N W qr S c 29 Twp 15 R 33; W hf of N W qr S c 20 Twp 15 R 33, 640 acres..... 36 15
Sutler, G L—S qr of S E qr S c 19 Twp 7 R 33, N E qr of E qr S c 30 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres. Personal property..... 11 15
Surgeon Mining and Milling Co, Pullman, N G, agent—Way mill site, 5 acres; Independence mill site, 1 acre; Jackass hill, 4 acres; Monte Carlo mine, 18 acres; Independence, 18 acres. Store building, board of trade and out buildings the with all water rights, tramway, engine, boiler and machinery. Personal property at Surgeon's Valley mill: All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21 R 45..... 92 93
Stewart, J B—E hf of S W qr, N hf of S E qr S c 20, Twp 9 R 34; N E qr of N E qr S c 29, Twp 9, R 34 S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr S c 21, Twp 9 R 34, N W qr of N W qr S c 28, Twp 9 R 34, 320 acres. Saw mill situated on Big Pine Creek about 6 miles west from the town of Big Pine known as Stewart's saw mill. Personal property 2 poll and 2 hospital tax..... 101 77
Smith, Isaac and Pernee—N hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr S c 8 Twp 6 R 31; S E qr S c 6 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres; personal property two poll and two hospital..... 43 10
Sam Ono and Yan Kee—House on land leased from John Clark at Bishop Creek Personal property..... 2 58

## T

Thompson, Minnie, Mrs—160 acres of unsurveyed land adjoining the S W cor of S c 6 Twp 12 R 36, taxes..... 6 80
Thomas, V C—Lots No. 1, 2 3 and 4 N W qr Sec 4 Twp 13 R 35, 320 acres..... 15 08
Thornton, W H—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 29 Twp 6 R 31; S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr Sec 32 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres..... 46 68
Turner, F M—Unsurveyed land near town of Big Pine, known as Turner's Ranch, 20 acres Personal property..... 14 95
Thom, S F—S W qr, W hf of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr S c 32 Twp 7 R 33; E hf Sec 31 Twp 7 R 33, S E qr of S E q S c 30 Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres..... 28 65
Taylor, James J—S W qr S c 3 Twp 8, R 34; N W qr S c 10 Twp 8 R 33; S qr Sec 4 Twp 8 R 33; N E qr sec 9 twp 8 R 33, 640 acres 31 65
Thompson, A M, Mrs—Lot No. 11 Block 10 in the town of Independence. Personal property ..... 1 75
Thomson, C E—S hf of S W qr Sec 10 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres Personal property..... 6 26

## U

Unknown Owner—Station on road from Cerro Gordo to Mojave formerly known as Nadeau's Nine Mile Station..... 9 95
Unknown owner—Rose Spring Station, water pipe etc..... 6 80
Unknown owner—The Eureka Furnace Site situated on the east bank of Owens river opposite ruins of old Skidmore, 300 feet more or less of iron smelter, 1 acre..... 8 09
Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Independence Factional 15 feet more or less on Edwards Street between Court House lot and A R Conklin's lot 7 Block 22..... 2 89
Unknown Owner—Lot 1 block 22 in the town of Independence..... 2 89

## V

Vale, William—Sec 14 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres 25 70
Vinsen, Frank—Personal property school tax 1 44

## W

White, Samuel T—W hf of S W qr Sec 29 Twp 6 R 32; E hf of S E qr Sec 30 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property..... 51 43
White, J R—S hf of S W qr and S hf of S E qr Sec 22 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres Personal property, school tax..... 4 74
Walters, A J—Homestead 1885; S W qr Sec 25 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property taxes..... 13 60
Welch, E H—E hf of the N E qr Sec 8 Twp 7 R 33; N W qr of N E qr S c 9 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 24 88
Wright, Jo (Indian)—Patented N hf of S E qr Sec 17 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres..... 3 65
Wicks, A M—S hf S c 15 Twp 8 R 32; W hf Sec 25 Twp 8 R 33 640 acres..... 28 43
Ward, William—N W qr, S hf Sec 14 Twp 13 R 35, 480 acres..... 22 36
Whitaker, J—E hf, E hf of N W qr S c 27, Twp 8 R 33; S W qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 26 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres; taxes..... 26 20
Walker, David H—E hf of N W qr, W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and S hf S c 2 Twp 16 R 36, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr Sec 1 Twp 16 R 36, 639 acres..... 26 17

## Y

Yaney, W P—E hf of S W q S c 10 Twp 7 R 33; N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 15 Twp 7 R 33, 200 acres..... 9 72

## Z

Zaun, S—¼ of lot 4 Block 17, in town of Lone Pine, Personal property..... 9 98
Zaun, Margaret, Mrs—N hf lot one Block 20 in the town of Lone Pine..... 5 23

## Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

### Monday, The 27th Day Of February, 1888,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California,

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18 ....1888

See the notice of miners wanted at Panamint.

Mr. Robert Ford, of Bishop Creek, was in town last Monday.

Mr. J. B. Stewart, of Big Pine, was in town during the week.

Frank Fitzgerald came up from Lookout to Lone Pine last Tusday.

Martin Mee has sold to J. C. Eddy several mining claims at Darwin.

Mrs. Fannie Elliot, of Big Pine, was at Independence during the week.

Mr. Jacob Keller, of Bishop Creek, was in town a few days this week.

Under-Sheriff Thurston was at Panamint on official business during the week.

Reub. Spear has bought the blacksmith shop formerly owned by A. C. Harvey, at Lone Pine.

Wednesday evening rain set in and continued through the night. Thursday it rained all day.

The new mill at Panamint is now running. Everything goes along smoothly and the prospect is good.

The State apportionment in aid of the schools of Inyo county for the present year amounts to $3,577 70.

The Odd Fellows at Independence propose building a new hall. Designs for the building are under consideration.

Last Sunday, February 12th was the anniniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. It was celebrated in many places.

A good many young peach trees of choice varieties have been shipped here from Kern county and set out during the past ten days.

Rev. T. E. Sisson went North last Tuesday. He goes to Reno and Carson on business connected with the Academy at Bishop Creek.

It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Blaine will positively decline to be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency.

Thursday night there was a good deal of lightning and thunder, accompanied by heavy rain. The ground is now well soaked and in fine condition for work.

The Crocker Brothers are going ahead with improvements on their place at Big Pine. Thep have bought an additional lot of work horses at Bishop Creek and put them to work.

Hay will not be so high priced during the coming spring as was expected. There is plenty for all the wants of the neighborhood and it is now certain that the new crop will be ready early.

The ladies of Big Pine will give a most cordial welcome to ladies from this end of the valley at their party on the 29th. Ladies are expected to invite their gentlemen friends to accompany them.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers for the lack of news space this week. Five new ordinances are published in this issue which, with the delinquent tax list, leaves little room for news matter.

Inyo county for the last financial year paid into the State Treasury for State tax the sum of $8,302 66. Our neighbor county, Mono, paid $5,187 53. It is but a few years since Mono county was far richer than Inyo.

Messrs. Gus. Walker and Horace Bellows, of Olancha; made a trip up the valley during the week. They were accompanied by Mr. Simon Bellows, of Iowa, who is on a visit with his brother, Mr. Horace Bellows.

On the night of February 2, 1888, there was stolen from the ranch of C. Averill, near Tulare, one dark iron-gray mare, seven years old, weight about 1300 pounds; a large lump on the front of left hind leg; well broke; Norman stock. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for recovery of mare and arrest of the thief.

The Firemen of Lone Pine were sponsors for a very pleasant social party at that place last Tuesday (St. Valentine's) eve. Though the attendance was not large, the affair passed off very pleasantly. Hon. W. R. Johnson, T. R., officiated as St. Valentine's Postmaster and distributed the tender missives—and some not so tender.

Mr. Levy Cartier arrived at Independence last Monday from Montana. He intends leaving here next Monday for Los Angeles, and thence back to his home in Montana. Miss Louise Cartier, who has been here for some time on a visit with her uncles, H. P. and Philip Cartier, will accompany her uncle, Mr. Levi Cartier on his return home.

A few days ago Jacob Keller came down from Bishop Creek. In looking over the township maps at the Land Office he was so fortunate as to find an unlocated quarter section at Camp Independence, two and a half miles from town. He at once made a homestead entry upon the land and will begin at once to build and improve. It is a fine piece of land, is ready for the plow at once and will make a good farm. Mr. Keller is in luck; no one thought there was any unlocated land in that neighborhood.

### Heredity.

Three or four years ago Mr. J. B. Stewart, of Big Pine, bought a bull that was a twin. The first heifer from the bull bore twins and recently one of these twins has given birth to twins. All the progeny of the bull are thrifty, good animals.

### New Saw Mill.

A new saw mill is being built in Turner's Canyon, west from Big Pine. Steam power will be used. Mr. Creaser, one of the Supervisors of Mono county, is said to be the principal party interested. There is a good body of timber in the locality.

### Artesian Well Boring.

The scheme of raising money by subscription for boring an experimental artesian well appears to be a failure. Not a word has been heard about the matter for some time past. And yet there would be many land locators who would be willing to contribute, and among these are non-resident locators as well as citizens of the valley. It has been suggested by a very practical man that the best way to test the matter would be to organize a company; buy the necessary machinery; hire competent men to run it, and bore wells by contract for all who may want them. If one good flowing well was struck at any point in the valley there would be plenty of demand for more.

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, February 10, 1888.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, a full Board being present and Chairman Harger presiding.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The Board, by unanimous vote, revoked the appointment of Thomas McLeod as Overseer of Road District No. 2 and declared the office vacant.

The Board appointed William H. Powers to the office of Road Overseer of Road District No. 2.

By unanimous vote the Board passed ordinances known as Ordinance No. 22, Ordinance No. 23, Ordinance No. 24, Ordinance No. 25 and Ordinance No. 26.

Ordered: That said ordinances be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, for two weeks.

Claim of L. Baxter considered and allowed in the sum of $12.

The Sheriff was instructed to procure a lamp for the Courthouse hall.

The Board authorized S. D. Thurston to procure two one inch hydrants, one three inch fire plug, 100 feet of two inch rubber hose, one nozzle and water to be placed and used on the Courthouse grounds.

The Auditor was instructed to draw his warrant in favor of S. D. Thurston for the above named articles when the same shall be received and accepted.

Four bids for building fence around the Courthouse grounds were opened, examined and rejected.

The Board empowered Supervisor Robinson to procure material for a fence around the Courthouse grounds and have the same constructed.

The Auditor was instructed to draw his warrant on order of Supervisor Robinson in payment of materials used in construction of said fence, and also forlabor in constructing said fence.

The petition of Conklin Bros. asking the Board to refund $8 21 on account of Independence School District tax was allowed. The amount allowed had been assessed on cattle that were not within the District.

The following claims were allowed:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Harger, per diem and mileage | | | | $44 10 |
| J. R. Eldred | " | " | " | 43 80 |
| E. Robinson | " | " | " | 24 30 |
| T. Boland | " | " | " | 33 60 |
| J. C. Eddy | " | " | " | 40 80 |

The Board adjourned.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

The Supervisors would gladly have granted the petition for a bridge at Big Pine, but there is not money enough at their disposal for that purpose. The law is very strict that confines Supervisors that the expense shall not exceed the revenue. After the close of the present fiscal year in June there may be money enough available and then the Board will grant the petition. Everybody recognizes the need for the bridge.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BALL SUPPER.

Persons wishing supper on the night of February 22d can be served by calling at the house occupied by Augustine Ramirez. Chicken, with salad a la Español, $1 each. Those wishing tomales can also be served.

## WANTED.

Wanted, 8 or 10 good miners to work in the mines in Panamint. None but good, steady, reliable men need apply.

N. G. FAIRMAN,
For Surprise Mining & Milling Co.

### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

4-317.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Feb. 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on March 26th 1888. viz: Frederick Schabbell, for the E ½ of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in fractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Henry Fehrman, Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagt, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

In the matter of the Estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the Sixth Day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock m. of said day, and the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said B. S. Glover, deceased, and for hearing the application of W. O. Meroney for issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes and George M. Gill, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated February 15, 1888.


## BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

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## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

## P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

## J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

## A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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Together with an Assortment of

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☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884. n47tf

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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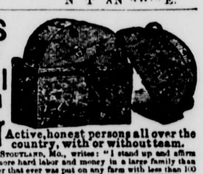

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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. GIVE FIRST TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## OUR CONFESSION OF FAITH.

**By Which It is Hoped Any Injustice May be Corrected.**

To Our Readers:

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a *permanent conviction* in the public mind. Nine years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly *increasing*. Five years ago we stated that a *marked check* had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders *did not increase* over the previous years: other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim *credit for checking* these ravages.

Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years *all careful life insurance* companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day *millions of dollars in risks are refused*, because chemical examination discovers *unsuspected* diseases of the kidneys.

"Nine years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over *half* the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was *not the cause* of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the *original* cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yea, nearly *panic stricken*, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to *justify the claims that they have made*, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all others failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australia, and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many *different* cases because it, and it *alone*, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it *cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable*, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our *claims*, and to their *public and universal verification* with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

—The English army consists nominally of 211,474 officers and men, but it is said that only one army corps can actually be got in the field, and that only by frantic makeshifts. Of the 71,810 officers and men stationed in England it is alleged that 15,000 are boys under nineteen and that 10,000 more are under twenty.

—The native merchants of China are said to be inveterate swindlers. A foreign dealer at Tientsin recently contracted for fifteen hundred bales of camels' wool, guaranteed free of dirt and sand. When the first instalment had passed through the cleaning machine 35 per cent. of its gross weight was found to be sand and gravel, and besides that the wool had been wet to make the dirt stick in, and also make it heavier.

—In China all the roads except the imperial highways are tracks over private land. The owner does all he can to restrict them. When the soil washes down into the road—the road is always deeper than the land—the owner digs out the road to get back his soil with interest. This makes the roads in the rainy season successions of deep puddles, and over all Northern China traffic is suspended for four or five months every year on occount of the impassability of the roads.

## IN THE BETHESDA MISSION.

**Baby Boys and Girls in Chicago's "Day Nursery"—Little Ones at Dinner.**

There is one bright spot in the very heart of the "levee" district. It is the Bethesda Day Nursery. It is in a wretched neighborhood—a district where dissipation and sin and sorrow and poverty abound. The population is a horrid mixture, including the worst colored element and the most vile characters of the levee white population. The streets are frequented by bad characters by day, and are the scene of brawls and fights by night. Dives and dens and gambling resorts, and doubtful lodging places, make the place one to be avoided by all respectable people. It is in the very heart of this place that the Women's Christian Temperance union is carrying on its most effective local mission work.

But its most flourishing department is the Bethesda day nursery. The work of this branch is presided over by Mrs. William Sevant, who seems to be peculiarly adapted for charitable work. The nursery was opened in November, 1886, and from that date it has been the home of the babe from the little thing 2 weeks old to the child of 7. There the little ones live and chatter and coo and crow, and cry and laugh and eat and drink during the day time, while their widowed or deserted mothers are out scrubbing or washing, striving to earn a livelihood for her family. Mrs. Sevant has been very successful in her work, but, of course, does not receive the liberal donations in aid of the little ones that she desires. She has secured as matron Mrs. M. B. Smith, who has the immediate care of the nursery. It is located on the second and third floors of the building, immediately above the mission chapel, and is fitted up with a view to the comfort of the babies. Mothers who are striving to earn an honest living and who are obliged to work out by the day, may carry their little ones to the nursery in the morning and call for them again at night when they return from the hard day's toil to their miserable homes. They are asked to pay each day ten cents, if they can; five cents if they cannot afford ten; two cents if they can spare it, and nothing if they have naught to give.

The reporter was taken into the nursery the other afternoon, in the midst of the twenty-three babies, and the sight that met his astonished gaze cannot well be described. It may be said at the outset that the nursery clothes and feeds these little ones, as well as furnishes them a day home. Hence they were all clean and neatly clad. The youngest was three weeks old. It was tugging away at a well filled bottle for dear life, and had an extensive growth of black hair. Its eyes were jet black and piercing, and there was a smile upon its fat little face.

In the "crib room" babies were sleeping and cooing and crying and laughing and rolling upon the floor. It was a queer sight. To see the babies in the dining room is worth the walk to the nursery. There are three long, narrow tables. One is about twelve inches high from the floor, and the little chairs that surround it give the scene an old fashioned appearance. The other two are a little higher, but the "high chair" business has been abolished. Twenty babies at dinner! Well, it is worth seeing. It takes four nurses to pick up spoons. And the baby food. It is delicious, which is evidenced by the keen appetites of the babies. They are a friendly lot at the table, and are allowed considerable latitude. Johnny dips his spoon, for instance, into Eddie's dish. As an appreciation of this Eddie lands a left hand full of bread and milk just under Johnny's left eye. Spoons are thrown aside and a hair pull tug of war sets in, which is lovingly terminated by the gentle hands of the nurse. Such is happy baby life at the Bethesda nursery. —Chicago Herald.

**Stealing from Actors.**

Actors often suffer from thieves while on the road. It is not their valuables—diamonds, cash and the like movables—which disappear as often as their professional appurtenances, which have less monetary value, but whose loss often causes distressing inconvenience. Eugene O'Rourke sings a pretty and pleasing song, "Papa, Sweet Mamma and Me." One day while the company was staying in one of the interior Michigan towns the entire orchestra score disappeared, having been appropriated by a local leader whose stock of fresh music had run low and who wanted to get a new number for his repertory cheaply. As there was not a second copy of the orchestra score and the song could not be sung without an accompaniment, "Papa, Sweet Mamma and Me" had to retire until the work of orchestration could again be done.

"I can tell of stranger things than that," said an old time actor. "You have no idea of the rapacity of the thieves who rob traveling professionals, nor of their persistency. I knew a leader who had a violin which he prized very highly and watched zealously—even slept with it under his pillow. Well, sir, a fellow up in Muskegon, I think it was, took a notion to have that violin. He followed the company from town to town, and after a week's cat at a rat hole watching, he got an opportunity and sneaked it. Why, they steal our cuffs, collar buttons, old shoes if they can't find mates, make up boxes, stage clothes—anything they can lay hands on."—Detroit Free Press.

**Color in Dress in New York.**

When we come to the question of color in dress, as it appears relatively to the decorative tendencies of the New York street, we must look for its mainspring, in some degree, to American social conditions. American women, as a rule, make more display of magnificence in the street than the women of any other nation. To them the street means a show, a parade, in which they play an important part. In adopting the modern English æsthetic idea of color in dress, American women have applied it extensively to street costumes. The use of brilliant reds in street gowns and hats having spread throughout Europe is now nationalized on American soil, and adds cheerfulness to life and landscape. The approaching change in the costumes of men is likely to result in a freer use of color. The English movement against the monotony of male attire is finding followers in this country, and already many men are beginning to appear in public in colors that were until recently tabooed.—The Art Review.

**Clock Bird of Africa.**

A missionary in Africa was astonished while walking in a wood to hear a clock strike, though no human habitation was within miles of the place. He discovered that the noise proceeded from a bird known as the clock bird and called by the Spanish the campanero. The bird gives a note every few minutes which is identical with the sound of a striking clock.—Chicago Times.

## TOO LATE.

What silence we keep, year after year
With those who are most near to us and dear,
We live beside each other day by day
And speak of myriad things and seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in our reach
Beneath the commonplace of common speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach they go—
These close, familiar friends who loved us;
And, sitting in the shadow they have left,
Alone with loneliness and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some fond word
That once we might have said and they have heard

For weak and poor the love that we express
Now seems beside the vast, sweet unexpressed,
And slight the deeds we did to those undone,
And small the service spent to treasures won,
And undeserved the praise for word and deed
That should have overflowed the simple need.

This is the cruel cross of life, to be
Full visioned only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in the place
Of some dear presence is but empty space.
What recollected service e'er can then
Give consolation for the might have been?
—Nora Perry in New York Independent.

## SKILLFUL FOUR LEGGED MINERS.

**Cunning Gophers and How They Bore Tunnels—Where They Carry Food.**

In appearance, the gopher, or pouched rat, as it is sometimes called, resembles a short tailed and short legged rat, with a large head and protruding teeth. Their cheeks attract attention, having the appearance of being pushed out or stuffed with something, but this is owing to the fact that our miner has two very strange receptacles, one on each side, separate and distinct from the mouth, little carpet bags we might call them, each lined with fur, and large enough to enable me to thrust in my thumb to the first joint. Pouches, they are sometimes and often called, and as to their use, there seems to be a diversity of opinion.

The front claws of this miner are extremely large and powerful and enable it to construct tunnels with remarkable rapidity. When once beneath the surface they construct their mines in every direction, with no great regularity, but evidently with the idea of forming a labyrinth that will carry off floods. That this is successful I have frequently demonstrated by turning a large stream of water into the mine. It would run in without overflowing for a long time, and I have never succeeded in forcing one out by this means.

It would naturally be supposed that such miners would place their nest at some distant or deep lead in the mine, but the reverse is the rule, the warm nest of bits of weed being formed very near the surface, from which different mines lead away, taking any water that might come in. It might be assumed that the bags or pouches were used to carry out the dirt and stones removed, but, curiously enough, they use them for exactly the reverse, and for carrying seeds or food.

As soon as a gopher makes up its mind that its mining operations have been observed, it invariably crawls out, or partly out, of the mine or burrow, and, filling its pouches with sticks and sand, backs quickly in, its tail seemingly guiding it to the hole with unfailing regularity, the animal never turning, but always backing, and moving so rapidly that it seems almost like the curious lizard that runs one way as well as another. The soil and material carried in this way is deposited at the entrance of the mine, and if the animal thinks that danger is imminent it bites off earth at the mouth of the burrow. Having done this for a few moments it disappears and a second later the opening closes, and a close examination shows a quivering of the earth and a repeated pushing up as if some one was patting it from below. In short, the mine has been filled up from below and so skillfully that few would notice it.

But where is the miner? Not off in some deep lead hundreds of feet away, but near at hand, in a tunnel quite at the surface, that has a port hole about as large as a pea. Through this "port hole" the wily miner takes observations, and the tunnel will not be reopened for weeks if it is watched.

The gopher comes out generally at night to feed, and carries seeds in its pouches, but the sand and gravel that is removed from the mine is never taken in this way, being pushed up by the animal's breast and forefeet. They are the pests of the southwest portions of the continent, and the valleys of southern California are tunneled by a maze of their mines.—Golden Days.

**Jean Ingelow at Home.**

Everything is interesting in the life of a talented woman, but Jean Ingelow still shrinks from notoriety, wishing, as she says herself, "to be known only as a name." She resides in London with her mother in a quiet street where all the houses are gay with window boxes full of flowers, and devotes a great part of her time to charitable work among the London poor. Three times a week she gives what she calls a "copyright dinner" to the sick poor; those just out of the hospital and unable to work. Concerning this work of hers she says: "We have about twelve to dinner three times a week, and hope to continue the plan. It is such a comfort to see the good it does. I find it one of the greatest pleasures of writing that it gives me more command of money for such purposes than falls to the lot of most women. I call this 'a copyright dinner.' We generally have six children as well as the grown up people each time, and it is quite pleasant to see how the good food improves their health. We only have this dinner three times a week, and let each person dine six or nine times as it seems desirable."—New Orleans Picayune.

**Perseverance an Important Factor.**

The editor of The Industrial Gazette has observed that the man who starts in to do a day's work, and attempts to do as much in one hour as ought to be done in two, will usually find it necessary in a short time to take a rest, and while he is resting will lose valuable time which he evidently feels that he ought to make up, judging from the spasmodic efforts he will make when he starts in to work again. But, at night, the man who works steady, but perseveringly, will be found to have accomplished the most, while usually he will also be found in a much better condition to commence again the next day.

So it is in business. One will seem to hustle around and make a considerable to do over what he is doing, and after wasting his energies in accomplishing what, by taking a little more time, could be done with very little effort, and then, because, as he thinks, he fails to meet the success he imagines he should, becomes discouraged and ready to make a change to something else. This, in a majority of cases, proves a loss, and, in consequence, he does not succeed as the energy he displays would seem to warrant. Another man, while he may not make a great display of his energies at the start, will go to work more systematic, and will have better opportunities to economize, and in many cases to manage better than when he attempts to rush matters. If he will but observe, he will be ready to take advantage of any favorable circumstances that may arise. It always seems that the man who is constantly shifting about is always making a change at the wrong time, when a little perseverance would have brought him through all right.—Scientific American.

**At $500 a Year.**

Deacon Jones (to country minister)—Some of the members of the congregation, Mr. Goodman, complain that you do not speak quite loud enough.

Country Minister—I speak as loud as I can afford to, deacon, at $500 a year.—The Epoch.

**On the Way to Brooklyn.**

A sunburned old fellow with an oilcloth traveling bag was sitting on a bench in the Fulton ferry house the other day.

Suddenly he arose from his seat, accosted a passing gentleman, and inquired:

"Eh—kin you tell me what time the boat leaves?"

"Why, there's boats leaving every few minutes or so," was the reply.

"Every few minutes er so, hey? W'l what's the reason this boat don't start then?"

"What boat?"

"W'y this 'ere boat."

"Man alive! This ain't the boat; this is the ferry house!"

"Yew—don'—say so!" slowly ejaculated the sunburned old fellow. "The ferry house!" he went on, with a foolish smile. "An' here I've been a-waitin' three hours for the blamed thing to start for Brooklyn!"

And he rubbed his chin reflectively and walked on.—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

**Journalistic Enterprise.**

Says The Arizona Howler: "A despatch has just come to us over our special wire from New York, saying that the French people have elected a man named Sadie Carrot as president. It looks as though there must be some mistake in the transmission of his name; but as we pay big money for our special news, we can't afford to throw it away on account of a little mistake in the name. So we shove her in with the single remark that it is better to have a Carrot for a president than a dead beat for a son-in-law. In this way we again score a live beat on the galoot 'The Ripsnorter.' Whoopee! Now is the time to subscribe."—New York Tribune.

**America's Big Four.**

Prince of Wales—Mamma, allow me to present you to Mr. Blaine of America.

Victoria—Happy to meet him.

"And this is Mr. Gould."

"Glad to see you, sir."

"And this is Mr. Cody."

"I have had the honor of meeting Mr. Cody before, my son, but what means this omission? Where is Mr. Sullivan?"

"He wouldn't come."—Omaha World.

**Economy Is Wealth.**

Little Iky Schaumburg having fallen and raised a lump on his forehead, somebody suggested to his mother that she press a silver dollar on the bruised place, which would cause the swelling to subside.

"Repecca," said Mose Schaumburg, "you don't need a whole tollar. Schoost press a a haluf a tollar dot bump on. Vat for you vant to indulge in so many extravagances?"—Texas Siftings.

**A Matter of Business.**

Young Wife—My dear, you ought not to have purchased such an elegant suit of clothes. It is entirely too costly for your income and you certainly ought to know it.

"Still worse."

"But I had to have them."

"What for?"

"To keep up my credit.'—Omaha World.

**It Wasn't Old Enough.**

Mrs. Peachblow Vase—How long has your bill been running?

Collector—Two months, ma'am, and I hope——

Mrs. Peachblow Vase—Only two months? Take it away. I never look at anything that is not old. I am a collector of antique.—Chicago Ledger.

**Quarreling with His Food.**

Dumley (timidly, for he is behind with his board)—I—er—think, Mrs. Hendricks, that this milk is a trifle sour.

Landlady (freezingly)—Jane, pass Mr. Dumley the sugar.—New York Sun.

**Alarming Contortions.**

Passenger (on street car, alarmed)—Madam, do you feel a fit coming on?

Madam (haughtily)—No, sir; I'm trying to find my pocket.—New York Sun.

**The Sad Reality.**

When the honeymoon is over and acquaintance molds the lover to a sense of sober fitness and the seamy sided real;
When the glow has left the fever and he turns an unbeliever, how he wonders as he ponders on the frailty of ideal!

Then he sees it is fashion for the willing heat of passion to benumb to temper frigid in possession's heedless sight.
When his ardor terms a question of his powers of digestion, or which of them retiring shall put out the vexing light.

When the Benedict lies thinking, with his peepers slyly blinking at his better half who shivers with an unproductive are,
She discerns through coughs and sneezing, with the mercury at freezing, that affection all depends on who constructs the kitchen fire.
—Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter.

**Proposed Compromise.**

A small sized Hartford girl had been corrected by a mild punishment, and was asked if she would do as her parents wanted her to in the future.

"Yes," replied the penitent, "but you musn't ask me to do anything I don't want to do."—Hartford Post.

**GOT THEIR MONEY.**

Mention was made in a recent issue of the *Times* of the fact that Jim Baker and Sam McArthur had drawn $15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. Last Thursday the money was received through the Missoula National Bank and turned over to the lucky holders of the ticket. The boys did not know but that there might be a mistake somewhere, and were naturally restless until the money came and was placed to their credit in the bank. The Louisiana State Lottery has stood the test of years, and is just as solid and reliable as any concern in the country. We believe the drawings are absolutely fair and that the lottery is conducted as honestly and equitably as any other business. We are informed that three or four other minor prizes were secured by Missoula parties at the last drawing. Another tenth of the capital prize of $150,000 was drawn by William Poad of the town of Anaconda, in the adjoining county of Deer Lodge, and was collected through the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska.

Messrs. Baker and McArthur have secured a snug little sum, and by carefully investing their stake, they should be able to keep the wolf from the door during the balance of their lives.—*Missoula* (Mont.) *Times*, Dec. 7th.

**FIVE THOUSAND AND FIVE DOLLARS DRAWN.**

David C. Meacon is the lucky man that held one-tenth of ticket No. 69,-368 which drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000, from the monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, November 8th. Mr. Meacon also held two other tickets, one of which drew $5.00, the other a blank. He also informs us that it was his first venture. This comes as a God-send to Mr. Meacon as he was depending on his daily labor to support his family. His former residence was in Pittsburg. The night before he was to ship his household goods to this place a fire occurred and burned everything, leaving him without anything. He is a worthy and exemplary man and many friends here rejoice at his good luck.—*Elwood* (Ind.) *Free Press*, Dec. 9.

**A Ripe Chestnut.**

Our youngest editor of The Fireside is original if the rest are not. Some time ago a tooth becoming loose he was taken to a dentist who picked it out, and yesterday the yound Ed. came running to his mother with "O mama! see! I got another ripe tooth!"—Minneapolis Fireside.

**An Original Theory.**

A little 4-year-old boy was standing at the window watching the rain, which, much to his disgust, kept him in the house. Turning to his mother, with puckered brows, he said: "I guess God took a drink and forgot to turn the water off.—New York World.

—Popular faith is being nailed to hypnotism in France, where all kinds of ailments and peculiarities are now being treated by the mesmerists. The cure of drunkenness has been attempted by what is called "suggestion," the patient, while "under control," being ordered to abstain from all intoxicants, and success is said to have been achieved.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*


**ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.


First Arcola Man—What is your opinion of Anarchy? Second Arcola Man—It's just the thing. I'm a base-ball player, and rub myself with it every night to take out the soreness.


**READ THE DEATH ROLL**

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that effect the kidney or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.


The man who is slow to express an opinion might just as well send it by freight.


**GET RID OF THAT BAD TASTE.**

When you wake up in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and note the sudden and wonderful change in your system.


A ton of diamonds is worth $30,000,000. Don't let the dealers come the 1,800-pound dodge on you.

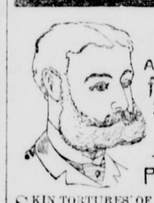

**YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE**

in pernicious practices pursued in solitude, is a most startling cause of nervous and general debility, lack of self-confidence and will power, impaired memory, despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.


At Midnight—Young Bore—Oh, darling Miss Ada—I'd do anything for you. Miss Ada—Really? Well, go home.


For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. Jos. Straub, Prop.



Cuticura
A Positive Cure
for every form of
Skin and Blood
Disease
from
Pimples to Scrofula.

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

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## THE DANISH HORN.

**A Remarkable Relic Said to Be a Genuine Trumpet of Zion.**

In the royal museum of Copenhagen there is, and has been for more than two hundred and seventy-five years, a golden trumpet, known throughout Denmark as the "Danish Horn," with engraved emblems, comprising the symbol of purity, the triple lily. Its weight is one hundred and two ounces and it measures two feet nine inches in length. This horn is said to be a genuine trumpet of Zion. The surrounding circumstances strongly sustain the position, and up to the present time there has not been the slightest scientific doubt as to the genuineness of the relic. The lily, as a symbol of purity, was generally carried in the right hand by the vestal virgins of the temple; it also forms the emblem on the "shekel," the Jewish coin. There are also discernable the much effaced remains of what has the appearance of pomegranates, and traces of an inscription which, as far as it can be made out, is engraved in that kind of Hebrew characters known as the Samarian text. The emblems and inscription may be easily accounted for and accepted for the meaning of the word "Jehovah."

The trumpet was discovered by a farmer's daughter, partly concealed in the ground, in 1630, in the diocese of Rypeny, Jutland. As to how it found its way from Palestine to Denmark can only be conjectured at. It is accepted as a fact that the relic at one time was one of the instruments anciently used in Solomon's temple. Certain ornaments; and especially the beautiful engraving near the opening of the large end of the instrument, forming a turreted border around its edge, are the most convincing proofs for this position. When Titus Vespasianus, the youthful Roman General, subjugated Indaea and destroyed its temple, he took the renowned tables, the seven-branch candlestick, the "Sacred Books" and the trumpets to Rome, where they were, with other trophies of victory, carried in procession through the city in honor of the conqueror. Upon the arch of Titus these things were sculptured and may be seen in Rome in a fair state of preservation to-day. The "Sacred Books" the victor presented to Josephus Flavius, the Jewish historian. Afterward, when Titus became emperor of Rome, the instruments and "tables of schew bread," by decree of the Senate and council of Rome, were placed in the great temple of Jupiter. Between the fourth and sixth centuries Rome was overrun by hordes of northern barbarians. The city was taken, religion for the time dethroned, and temples, regardless of the sanctity, sacred or historical, were sacrilegiously plundered. After their retreat from Rome the Vandals carried off with them the spoils they had seized in the temples.

This trumpet of gold which corresponds in every particular with the trumpets sculptured upon the "Arch of Titus," was doubtless carried to the north with the other plunder and in turn lost by the conquerors of Rome, who had taken it from the conquerors of the Jews.

Another illustration of the old adage, that "History repeats itself."—*Earth.*

## NAPOLEON'S WEALTH.

**Absolute Disappearance of One of the Greatest Personal Fortunes.**

One of the most remarkable historical incidents of this century was the disappearance of Napoleon I.'s enormous fortune. In 1810 he was far and away the richest individual in the world. He came out of the Italian campaign ending in 1800 with $4,000,000, according to his own account. This he maintained was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends and others at St. Helena he must have hidden away when he left France the last time the enormous sum of $40,000,000, or 200,000,000 francs. This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum then was equal in influence to $200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshal Soult, the last of the Imperial Marshals (who died in November, 1851, just about a year before his great antagonist, the duke of Wellington), told a venerable French general officer, who repeated it to the writer, that when the Emperor went to Elba he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris alone.

Of the $12,000,000 hard cash paid over at one time by the United States to Napoleon as First Consul in 1803 it was common rumor—not very general, you may be sure, however—that 7,500,000 francs of the sum was never accounted for in vouchers. This might easily have been. Napoleon was then First Consul for life. He could do just what he chose and nobody dared call him to account.

It is not very difficult to hide money in large sums, too, so it can not be found, be the search ever so careful. Ferdinand Ward has some millions thus covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a clew to the stolen treasure. It was said and believed by many people, too, that Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, had a large sum in his hands belonging to Napoleon I., which he would have handed over to him had he succeeded in getting away to the United States after Waterloo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII., through his Minister of Finance, did all in his power to discover this hidden treasure, but those who knew would never tell. They probably took it themselves when the Emperor died in 1821. But it is a very interesting and romantic story, the disappearance absolutely of the greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind.—*Washington Herald.*

## FOOLISH CRIMINALS.

**Men Who Fight a Losing Battle and March to Certain Defeat.**

The professional criminal, looking at the subject from the low plane of personal advantage, is certainly a weak-minded and short-sighted individual. There is an element of idiocy in all "crooks," however shrewd or cunning they may be in the prosecution of their nefarious specialties. They all possess a short-sighted moral vision which does not enable them to discern the relation between cause and effect. He is, indeed, a dull pupil whom a hundred generations of criminal history does not teach that "he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind." But still they go fatuitously sowing the wind expecting to garner in their sheaves of gentle summer zephyrs.

That the way of the transgressor is hard has been proven as indubitably by experience as any proposition in geometry. Bank burglars, who have held in their possession millions of stolen property, almost inevitably come to the lowest grade of poverty and are finally taken and die in confinement and disgrace. Expert forgers and counterfeiters—men of unusual artistic skill and cleverness—almost invariably lose their ill-gotten gains, and die like outcasts in prisons or penitentiaries, who, if their talents had not been so woefully misspent, might have lived in the affluence which their skill would have gathered around them. Surely there is some fatal obliquity in the moral and intellectual vision of such men. The most cunning shrewdness of the criminal is akin to idiocy.

The feats of the Jessie James gang were frequently bold and brilliantly executed; but no man of well-balanced mind looking from the low standpoint of prudence, would engage in such enterprises. They subject themselves to a life of insanity, violence and danger; and detection and punishment is inevitable. The career of the notorious Stain gang in New England forcibly illustrates this truth. Stain and Cromwell are evidently men of good abilities and some education, who might have attained a position of respectability, if not of prominence, in any community. But they fatuitously pursued another course; and now in poverty, and amid the execrations of good and bad men alike, they stand in the shadow of the gallows. From the days of Captain Kidd to the days of David Stain it has been proven a thousand times that he who wars on society as a criminal inevitably fights a losing battle and marches to certain defeat.

The fool and the criminal are brothers.—*Yankee Blade.*

## CANINE INSTINCT.

**How Dogs Are Enabled to Follow the Trail of Their Masters.**

Some very interesting experiments were recently made in England to determine how it is that the dog is enabled to follow the trail of his master. A gentleman used for a series of tests a pointer with which he had hunted for several years. Every precaution was taken to prevent the dog's being guided by any thing but the sense of smell. The hunter, with his hunting boots on, first walked about a mile over the grass, turning in various directions, and then hid himself. The dog, not having seen him, of course, was brought to the starting-place, when he at once took the trail and followed it rapidly and accurately until he found his master.

The hunter then headed a procession of twelve persons walking Indian file, each man being careful to place his feet in the footprints of the man preceding him. After walking two hundred yards the hunter turned to the right, followed by one-half of the men, and the other half turned to the left. Each party made a number of turns and detours, and then concealed themselves. The dog, when put on the trail, followed it promptly, and at the point of separation, without a moment's hesitation, turned to the right, as his master had done.

A stranger to the dog then put on the master's hunting boots, and after the same precautions the dog followed the tracks as quickly as he had followed his master's. When the master wore the boots of the stranger the dog would not follow, nor would he follow the trail of the stranger when he walked with naked feet, but he did follow his master under the same conditions, though slowly and with much hesitation. The hunter tried wearing new boots, and the dog refused to follow. He then resumed his hunting-boots, after pasting paper under the soles and along the sides; but the dog paid no attention to the trail until a point was reached where a very small piece of the paper had fallen from the boot; from that on the trail was followed rapidly.

In the last experiment, the hunter, with his hunting-boots on free of paper, walked fifty yards, and then drew off his boots and walked three hundred yards barefoot, but holding his boots in his hand, which hung down. Then, raising his arm and still holding the boots, he walked three hundred yards more. The dog when placed on the trail followed the whole distance without hesitation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—A Norwich, Conn., man who had stocked his pond with a rare and handsome breed of ducks, found that they were slowly disappearing, but where they went he could not determine. One day a visitor, sitting on the piazza, said: "You've got queer ducks. I've seen two of them dive, but they haven't come up yet." This was a suggestion to be acted upon. The owner drew off the water from the pond, and found seventeen snapping turtles. He killed them, and now the ducks do not disappear, or at least when they dive they come up again.

## PRACTICAL CAUTIONS.

**An Ounce of Prevention From the Insurance Companies.**

Every year millions of dollars' worth of the material resources of the country are swept away by fire. This loss is an absolute one. It can not be replaced nor repaired. The individual owner does not feel this if adequately insured, but, nevertheless, with every fire the country at large is poorer by the amount of the loss.

It is alarming to note that in spite of our continually improving facilities for fighting fire, and the increasing numbers of fire-proof buildings, the gross losses throughout the country grow steadily greater year by year. Below is an accurate tabulated statement of the country's yearly loss by fire, which is not pleasant reading:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 | $64,315,000 | 1883 | $100,149,000 |
| 1879 | 77,708,000 | 1884 | 110,000,000 |
| 1880 | 74,613,000 | 1885 | 102,818,000 |
| 1881 | 81,283,000 | 1886 | 104,924,000 |
| 1882 | 84,505,000 | | |

Our national resources are so immense that the country has not yet seriously felt this drain, but it is evident that the time must come when it will feel it. This is especially true if we take into consideration the amount of money spent annually in fighting fire. New York's fire department alone costs more than $1,000,000 annually; its insurance patrol more than $100,000.

The principal insurance companies, actuated by such considerations, have adopted a plan which is so simple and promises to be so effective that it deserves to have public attention called to it.

They have printed and propose to distribute gratuitously through every building in the city, a set of "Fire Cautions." Their idea is that if these are posted in conspicuous places in office buildings, factories, tenement houses and the like, the practical cautions they embody will not be apt to be forgotten. Certainly, if they are remembered and always carefully observed, accidental fires would be few and far between.

The cautions are given below. It can be seen that they are sensible, practical and intelligible:

Don't allow stoves or heaters on your premises which are not securely set on stone, cemented brick or metal, and be sure that all woodwork near the stoves or pipes is carefully protected with metal.

Don't allow any loose-jointed gas-brackets on your premises which could be swung against woodwork, or any gas brackets without wire screens or globes, if hay, straw, light materials or window curtains are near them.

Don't allow any electric lights or wires on your premises which are not properly protected.

Don't allow steam-pipes to be in contact with wood or inflammable material.

Don't allow any kerosene oil lamps to be filled after dark. Filling lamps near a fire is dangerous.

Don't forget to keep the lamps filled, and wicks in good order. When the oil is low it generates gas, which is liable to explode.

Don't allow benzine, gasoline, naptha or explosives in your place. Your insurance policy prohibits it.

Don't allow ashes to be put in a wooden box or barrel in your building. Always have an iron ash can.

Don't allow any oily waste or rags to be thrown on the floor, but only in a metal can, with cover, and have them taken out of the building every night; they are self-igniting.

Don't allow any greasy or oily rags or papers to be mixed up with clean clippings, or a large amount of clippings to remain in your place (even if clean and in bales) than is absolutely unavoidable.

Don't allow saw-dust to be used on floors or in spittoons. It causes many fires, ignited by cigar stumps or cigarettes.

Don't allow saw-dust to be used for catching oil drippings from machines or elevator gearing. Sand is safe.

Don't allow matches to be kept loose, or in paper boxes, but only in metal or earthen safes. Those lighting only on the box are safest.

Don't allow smoking on your premises where any combustible goods or materials are used.

Don't fail to have your fire-buckets filled, and test hose and fire appliances from time to time.

Don't allow your stairs or hallways to be blocked up or used for "storage," or rubbish, hay, straw, etc., to accumulate or remain on your premises.

Don't fail to have all elevators or hoistways provided with good trap-doors or hatches, and have these shut at night.

Don't forget to close your iron shutters at night.

Don't forget that neglect and carelessness are the cause of more fires than all other things, and enforce rules to guard against them.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—Just now a comparatively new fad has broken out among fashionables. It is installing as prime favorite, among the other antiques, the old-fashioned brass warming pan, which is now hung in the hall or library near the fireplace. They really do give a cheerful look with their brass covers, which are kept polished with dazzling brightness. They bring large prices when offered for sale. So any one who has one tucked away in some garret better bring it forth, for they possess a prize, as they are something not likely to be reproduced.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—All the farm implements should now be taken apart and well cleaned. Rub kerosene on the iron portions as a protection against dampness and rust. Knives should be sharpened, and all such work performed, while other farm work is not urgent.

## BILL NYE AS A DOCTOR.

**He Reviews a Book and Gives Some Practical Advice.**

Dr. Fred. C. Valentine has just published a small, olive green volume entitled "600 Medical Don'ts." It is couched in perfectly plain language, so that it may be readily understood by any plain, self made man with a $150 cyclopedia and dictionary of medical terms in his pocket.

In a list of articles pronounced as difficult to digest I find buttered toast, salt meat, rice, sago, stale bread and tapioca. Among those articles easy of digestion Dr. Valentine names grapes, grouse and partridges. So that poor people who wish to be well and strong and avoid indigestion should avoid buttered toast, salt meat, rice and stale bread and subsist mainly upon grapes, grouse and partridges.

This is really the first time that a New York physician has had the moral courage to come out and show people how to keep well and avoid doctors' bills. There can be no doubt that people in the lower walks of life are too prone to load themselves down with toast and tapioca, when a light lunch of grouse with a few pounds of hothouse grapes or a brace of partridges and a dozen nightingales' tongues, with a little turtle soup and Neapolitan ice cream, are all they need.

Poor people often wonder why their doctors' bills are so great while the wealthy are rarely ill. This is due to the fact that poor people are too prone to eat salt pork and bread on an empty stomach and then neglect exercise. A workingman who has been assisting in digging the large subway tells me that he attributes his poor health to those causes, and says that if he had confined himself to grapes and grouse for the past ten years and then taken a canter 'cross country every forenoon on the hot trail of a light running and domestic fox, instead of eating so much fried pork and bread, and then working instead of taking regular exercise in a Victoria, he might have been alive to-day.

A SUBWAY SUFFERER.

There are many other suggestions in this little book worthy of a place in every household, such as the Don'ts, No. 534, which reads: "Don't endeavor to remove substances from the nose with pins, hairpins, etc." A person who will put kernels of corn, unanswered letters or carpet tacks up his nose should call a physician and not undertake to remove them himself, as he might tear a hole in the roof of his mouth. Don't bathe immediately after a hearty meal in rivers infested by crocodiles. This is an extract from a book of my own.

Don't sleep during the summer months with your feet out at the window. It closes the pores of the feet too suddenly, especially if the sash comes down on them in the night.

A WARNING.

Don't sleep in an elevated railway car with your head on the shoulder of a lady on whom you have not called, especially if you are very fat and partially drank. Even if you have lived in New York for years and feel that you own the town and that too many people are coming here without getting a permit from you it is a bad practice to lean on the shoulder of a lady who is not acquainted with you will you sleep off your drunk, for she might like to leave the car suddenly when she gets to her station and thus thoughtlessly perhaps break your neck.

(Some of the above Don'ts are suggested to my mind as I go along.)

Don't try to blow the breech pin out of an old gun unless you have a very strong breech and more brains than you require for ordinary business purposes.

Don't try to wrench loose the tail of an infuriated lion because you see it hanging out of his cage. They are putting the tails of lions this year more securely than ever, and he has the right to wear it outside his cage also, if it is more becoming that way.

Dr. Valentine says: "Don't allow a meal to pass without a joke between each mouthful." This will enhance the value of American humor to a great degree. Dinner will move along something like this: Mouthful of soup—"Did you ever see a horse fly? He! he!" Mouthful of bread—"I think that the Anarchists ought to Austriasized. He! he!" Bite of celery—"How did Eve get into the Garden of Eden? Give it up? Got in by Adam's Express wish!" Great laughter. More bread and silent mastication—"How did she get out? Give it up? Got snaked out!" Screams of mirth, flakes of laughter and bread crumbs pervading the air. Mouthful of roast duck reminds domestic humorist of something. "Do you know why a duck goes into the water?" Large gobs of silence and more pensive eating. Domestic humorist answers it himself as follows: "For divers reasons." More bread, ice water and general good feeling. "Why does he come out?" No answer, and no sound but that of an old joke under the table cracking its knuckles and getting ready to spring out and hit its heels together. "For sun dry purposes!" exclaims the ready and brainy man, looking casually at a memorandum on his cuff.

More dinner, and then "Why does he go in again?" Nothing can be heard but the low rumble of a thinker, perhaps, as it grapples with the great problem. "To liquidate his bill!" Yells of laughter, screams of delight and astonishing feats of digestion promoted by mirth. "And why does he again come out?" More thought and mastication, then the gastric jester says: "To make a little run on the bank," and amid a general shower of vest buttons and wads of mirth as big as hickory nuts the genial, all around tonic humorist and joy promoter goes on. Pleasant little dinner parties one of these days will telephone for a caterer or marshal of the day to inquire what will be the price per plate at his place, including appetizer, dinner, wine, fruit, dessert, finger bowls, cigars, toothpicks and Hygienic Humorist.

Brethren of the American press, the hour of our emancipation is at hand. The time is rapidly approaching when Little Tom Tucker may joke for his supper. Avant pumpkins on subscription! Avast there muskrat pelts for pay locals! Adieu thou economical party that seekest to win the indorsement of the press by laying a double yolk egg on our table with a wild cackle of delight, for we see our opportunity looming up in the distance!—New York World.

**A Striking Exception.**

Somebody says that the more a man has the more he wants. There are striking exceptions, however. No matter how small amount of poverty a man may have, he doesn't want any more.—Norristown Herald

## FRENCHMEN IN ALGERIA.

**The Contempt in Which the Arabs Hold Their Gallic Conquerors.**

At that ball, as during the whole of my stay in Algeria, nothing astonished me more than the evident contempt entertained by the conquered for their conquerors; but they seemed inclined to make no effort to throw off the yoke. It is as if they felt that they were conquered, not by the French, but by some inevitable fate, to whose decree they must bow with unquestioning submission. On the other hand, the efforts which the French make to conciliate the Arabs are almost abject in the fervor of their humility. That evening, if one of the Sheiks condescended to stroll into the ball-room, half a dozen official personages advanced to bid him welcome; the Governor and his wife overwhelmed him with attention, and a special officer was told off to walk by his side and give him any information he might require. If this were done in the hope of exciting gratitude, it was labor in vain, the Sheik received the advances of his entertainers with stately courtesy, but evidently regarded all homage as his just due.

Nor is it only in the palace that this extraordinary inversion of the usual relationship between the conquered and conquerors exists; in the streets, public assemblies, everywhere, the same efforts are made by the French officials to avoid all causes of offense. The gendarmerie and the soldiers are literally hidden away in dark nooks and caves, lest their presence should wound the susceptibilities of the native race; and on the few occasions when they must necessarily be brought to the fore, apparently they receive private instructions that the Arabs are not to be subjected to any of those petty tyrannies which it so delights the soul of a French official to practice on his own countrymen. An amusing instance of this occurred at the Algiers races, a few days after the ball. A part of the ground near the grand stand was surrounded by a red cord, as a sign that the public was excluded. Through some misunderstanding a motley crowd of Europeans broke down the red cord and crowded into the reserved space. The gendarmes, bristling with fury, rode into their midst, and, striking right and left with perfectly unnecessary violence, drove the people away. Some half-hour later the same thing occurred; again the red cord fell, and a crowd took possession of the reserved ground; but this time the crowd was Arab, evidently of the poorest class, but still Arab. I expected a repetition of the former scene, but to my astonishment one gendarme looked at another, he made a sign to a third, who looked for directions to a fourth; but no one ventured to address the intruders.

At length some official of importance was sent for, and after considerable delay, hesitation and consultation, this person did summon sufficient courage to rife up to the inclosure; but far from there being any signs of the violence and abuse to which the Europeans had been subjected he bowed to the Arabs as if they were sovereign princes and he the most lowly of their subjects. In the blandest of tones he apologized for disturbing them, and entered into the most elaborate explanation of the why and wherefore of the case; but all his prayers and entreaties were in vain. The Arabs listened to what he said with a courtesy equal to his own; the staid gravity of their faces never relaxed, but move they would not, and did not; and at length the officer rode away with a gesture of despair, and gave orders that they were to be left in possession of the ground!—*All the Year Round.*

## AN OMAHA MISER.

**One of Omaha's Most Peculiar and Wealthiest Citizens.**

"That coarsely dressed man with a Jewish cast of countenance is worth half a million," remarked a gentleman to a reporter. "He told me one day that he owned forty tenement rookeries. They are all on land worth a great deal of money, and it keeps the old miser who owns them busy repairing roofs, locks and cellar doors. He lives in one little room of one of the meanest looking houses of the lot, on Fifteenth and Leavenworth, during the day and sleeps in a cold barn of a wooden building belonging to him on Thirteenth street. His workshop has but one window. It is entered by a double door, which is protected by iron bars. In this dingy room the old man mends his clothing, tinkers his locks, keeps his valuable papers, and stores the waste lumber that blows off his lots or comes into his possession in other ways. A small, sheet-iron stove, old and rickety as his buildings, fed from the wood piled up in the room, keeps him warm in winter, and a twenty-five-cent kerosene lamp furnishes him light. A desk, two chairs and a box covered with an old piece of carpet, complete the furnishing of the place. The sole owner and proprietor of all this elegance has lots in all parts of the city, land in every township in the county, and a fat bank account. He has no family, but lives alone. He never sells any thing; never improves any property. He exists solely to make and save money and to buy property. His agent must be consulted about every conveyance, and on his judgment he most relies. Always agreeable, yet suspicious of every man who enters his domicile, he is a veritable miser, who will drop off one of these days and leave all his property here for lawyers to quarrel over. He must be sixty years old and half his life has been spent in Omaha. His faith in the city induced him to buy much and sell nothing."—*Omaha World.*

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Evil is in antagonism with all creation.

—Our actions must clothe us with an immortality, loathesome or glorious.

—A coquette is a woman 'thout any heart that makes a fool o' a man 'thout any head.

—We would have life that others might be helped to live sweetly, and power that thought and liberty might be protected and encouraged.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—First countryman in the city—"Where are you going for dinner?" Second countryman—"To the Gill house. I saw one of their bills de kitchen, and it says that dinner lasts from 'leven o'clock till half-past three."

—A man who hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good, or upon other's evil; and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other.—*Lord Bacon.*

—Hotel clerk—"No, sir, we can't accommodate you. You have neither baggage nor money." "I know I haven't, but I came to town in a freight-car, and there is considerable coal dust in my hair." "Well, comb it out carefully and that will do.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

—Another Rival.—

"Alas!" sighed the mule as he wiggled his ear,
And brushed from his eyelash a great sparkling tear,
"Why should they prefer that burlesquer to me,
When I am a much better kicker than she?"
—*Washington Critic.*

—Customer—"Did you notice that man who just went out changed the price cards in those cigar boxes, and then paid you ten cents apiece for those twenty-five cent cigars?" Dealer—"O, yes, I noticed that; but, bless your soul, it makes no difference to me. Both boxes are the same."—*Judge.*

—"My son," said a careful and observant father, "live an honest life and you will preserve your self-respect, though you may fail to win the respect of others. But if in an evil hour you should deviate from the path of rectitude struggle to escape detection until you have salted down enough money to purchase justice. Don't make a mistake and take too little; justice comes high."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## INHABITANTS OF MARS.

**A Famous Astronomer Thinks That It Is Peopled By Remarkable Beings.**

A paper has recently been published by Sig. Schiaparelli, who is, perhaps, the most eminent of Italian astronomers, of the result of observations taken by him at Milan of the physical conditions of the planet Mars. These observations were taken in the years 1877, 1879 and 1882—periods during which Mars approached, in following its elliptical course, nearer to our earth than it ordinarily comes. It is well known that the geography of this planet has been for some time past carefully studied. Maps have been drawn giving the seas and continents that divide the surface of that planet, and, as a distinguished astronomer has recently said, so far as the polar regions are concerned, we know more of those on the planet Mars than we do of those on our own world. It is known that Mars has an atmosphere that would permit of some form of animal life, perhaps the same that we find upon the earth; that the snow falls in winter and melts away in the spring. Indeed, it may be assumed that it has mountains, valleys and broad plains covered with vegetation, much as we are accustomed to find it in our country districts, except that, while the natural tint of grass and leaf with us is green, in Mars it is evidently red.

All this, however, has been known to astronomers for some time. What seems to be a new discovery is that the land surface of the planet Mars is, or appears to be, divided into great canals thirty miles or more in width, and extending in absolutely straight and often paraelled lines from the seacoast for a thousand miles or more into the interior, where they sometimes intersect with other canals running directly at right angles. This would seem to indicate a direction of forces different from those commonly displayed by nature. But what is even more remarkable, if we are to trust our authority, is that observation has shown in some cases these assumed canals seem to be in process of construction.

Sig. Schiaparelli asserts that he was greatly surprised to find that the chart of the surface of Mars, carefully prepared by him from his own observations of 1879, was found defective in 1882, because during the interval the number of his assumed canals had increased. But his surprise was changed to astonishment on finding, during the course of his observations in 1882, that at short intervals what might be termed paralled canals came, as it were, into existence. He could hardly assert that he watched their formation, though in a certain degree he was able to do this. What conclusion he draws from this assertion he does not say, leaving it for future observers, when, in a few years more, a chance for further observation takes place to draw their own deductions. But, apparently, the assumption might be made—premising the accuracy of these asserted facts—that the planet Mars is inhabited by a race of beings possessed of enormous powers, having the knowledge and strength needed to perform in a short space of time what would be almost equivalent to the construction of a canal that would reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Chicago, with a width of the State of Massachusetts. Of course, these assertions will be accepted with a very great degree of skepticism, but, none the less, they will add not a little to the curiosity and interest with which further observations on the planet Mars will be watched for.—*Boston Herald.*

## GILBERT'S HYPOTHESIS.

**An Explanation of the Phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism.**

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are explained by regarding the earth as a great magnet of irregular structure, so that its magnetism is somewhat unequally distributed over the entire mass. Spheres have been formed of large masses of loadstone, which so act on small dipping needles carried over their surface as to give results approaching in character the irregular lines expressing the magnetic elements of the earth. The supposition that the earth was a great magnet was first advanced by Dr. William Gilbert, who was Queen Elizabeth's physician, in 1600. Though there have been a number of hypotheses concerning the distribution of the centers of magnetism through the earth's mass, philosophers are generally agreed that Gilbert's hypothesis is correct. The "dip" of the magnetic needle which locates the magnetic pole was first noted about 1576. In the northern hemisphere the north end of the needle points downward, making an angle with the horizon, in the southern hemisphere the south pole of the magnet points downward. This is what is called the dip of the needle. This downward inclination amounts, at the latitude and longitude of New York, to an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon. If the needle is carried northward and westward from this point its dip is seen to increase, until, having reached latitude 70 deg. 5 min. north, and longitude 96 deg. 46 min. west, we reach a point where the needle takes an exactly perpendicular position. This phenomenon was first noted by Commodore Ross in 1832, and this point is called the north magnetic pole of the earth. It is inferred from observations on the dip in the southern hemisphere that a south magnetic pole—where the needle will be vertical with the south pole downward—exists about latitude 70 deg. south and longitude 125 deg. east of Greenwich, but no explorer has ever reached this point. There is also a line about midway between these two poles, where the needle does not dip, but holds a truly horizontal position. This is known as the magnetic equator. It is a very irregular line, passing around the earth in the tropical regions, and crosses the geographic equator at four points. It has been located with considerable accuracy by observers.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

## A DOCILE MULE.

**Story of One that Learned Wisdom in a Single Lesson.**

A mule is generally taken for the very type of ignorance and obstinacy; but here is an account of one that learned wisdom in a single lesson—which is doing better than some who think themselves very good scholars. The teller of the story, Mr. Robert Crawford, was traveling in South America, and had come to a hard place in the Andes.

My companion, whose mule was old and very steady, tried it first, while I with excited interest looked on. He gradually got the mule to the base of the rock, round which there was just room to creep. The patient brute, glancing down into the chasm below, seemed to realize the position in a moment. Leaning inwards with its side against the face of the rock, it worked inch by inch, round the projecting point, till the secure ground beyond was safely reached. Then came my turn to advance, and, leading my mule, a young one, cautiously toward the spot, I moved with difficulty round to the upper side for the purpose of taking off the saddle, but, with the proverbial stubbornness of its race or the confidence of inexperienced youth, the moment I had left its head, on went the mule, and no threats or blandishments of mine could prevail on it to stop.

Arrived at the difficult point, and following the example of the one before it, or, more probably, the teaching of instinct, it lay up against the face of the rock, and proceeded to pass the obstacle in a much more rapid and vigorous manner than that already described. A projecting point caught the saddle, and the mule, impatient of the hindrance, struggled to get past, and, losing its balance, was precipitated down the slope. I looked, expecting to see my mule's body roll over into the chasm below; but, with the activity of a goat, it gained its legs, after a fall of some twenty feet, and climbed cautiously up to where I stood. If ever there was a penitent mule, that was one. Shame for its impatient behavior, that had caused the catastrophe, was expressed in its eyes as clearly as if it had the power to utter its contrition verbally. It was a reformed mule from that moment, and followed me for the remainder of our route with the patient and sagacious trust of a dog.—*Youth's Companion.*

**All in His Eye.**

"I can not imagine what is in my eye," said Jones senior the other day. "It must have been a fly or other insect that hurt it."

"That's nothing," said Jones junior, in his airy way, "I have had a young lady in my eye all summer, and you haven't heard me complain about it, eye-ther."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Clara has returned my engagement ring," sighed Charley, "and all is over between us." "What kind of a ring is it?" asked experienced George—"diamond?" "No; a cheap affair; only cost a couple of dollars." "Well, don't you give up the ship, old man; she'll be all right in a day or two. It is only when a girl lets go of a diamond ring that she really means business."—*Harper's Bazar.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25 ..... 1888



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Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Shippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.


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# Delinquent TAX LIST Of Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, For The Year A. D. 1887.

## A

Anthony, Charles—House and lot situated corner Market Street, in town of Darwin..$ 6 80
Allen, J M—Desert land, S W qr, S qr S W qr N W qr of S E qr, Sec 10, N W qr of S E qr S W qr of S W qr Sec 11 N hf Sec 15, Twp 8, R 33 E M D M, 630 acres ..... 30 15
Arnold, Robert—W hf of S W qr, W hf of N W qr, Sec 23, Twp 16, R 36, 162 acres. N hf of S hf, Sec 22, Twp 11 R 34, 160. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 30 26

## B

A K Briggs—The N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, and N W qr of S W qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, Ra 33, 120 acres Lot S W Cor Main and Line Sts, in town of Bishop Creek, 100 x 100 feet, on the N of Fifth Ave fronting on Main street in Academy Addition to town of Bishop Creek, S ec 6, Twp 7 R 33 7 acres personal property..... 163 91
Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, known as Brisco's House ..... 3 65
Bogast, William F—Sec 21, Twp 14 R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Bonnhun, Edward—Lot 12 N W qr lots 1 and 2, N E hf Sec 3 Twp 13, R 35, 320..... 13 10
Boyce, Wm A—S W qr sec 19, N W qr sec 30 Twp 13, R 36; S E qr Sec 24, S E qr of S W qr of S E c 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, S ec 25, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres .... 31 33
Brady, Thomas—S hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, Sec 7, Twp 16, R 37, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax..... 14 30
Baptist Church—Lot 75x100 feet and Baptist Church building in town of Bishop Creek.. 25 70
Bush, Michael—S W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, S ec 24, Twp 11, R 34, 160 acres. Poll and hospital ..... 15 88
Brown, James H—N hf of S E qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 35 03
Brooks, Wm—W hf W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 8, R 33; N W qr of N E qr, Sec 8, Twp 8, R 33, E hf of E hf, sec 6 Twp 8, R 33, 639 acres..... 30 00

## C

Collins, George—W hf of S E qr, S hf of N E qr, Sec 25, Twp 7, R 33, 160. Personal property, 2 dogs..... 83 69
Conn, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, 160. Personal property..... 8 69
Canadas, M J—W hf of S E qr, Sec 7, Twp 15, R 35, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 20
Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmith shop, ¼ S E of Cerro Gordo. Personal property... 6 04
Clinton, Pat—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, situated at head of Main st, S side, known as the Nat Randall house; lot and house in town of Cerro Gordo. Personal property ..... 15 99
Campion, B W—E hf Sec 23 W hf sec 24 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 28 55
Coleman, Clark M—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S ec 9, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres ..... 6 80
Clark, Henry C—W hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 26, Twp 6, R 32, 120 acres, tax.. 5 23
Clark, H L—E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, W qr of N E qr, sec 34, Twp 18, R 35, 160 acres ..... 6 80
Clark, Andrew—W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. S hf of S W qr, S ec 15, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres; fractional S E qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 7, R 33, 39 acres; house and lot 100x200 feet, S W cor Main st and Academy place, in town of Bishop Creek; lot in S W Cor of S E qr of S W qr, S e c 6, Twp 7, R 33, 1 acre; one half of Block in Academy Addition; Lot 1 and 4 Block L; one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, block M, one half of Block in Academy Addition; lots 1 and 8, Block N. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 124 83
Clark, Marian—N E qr of the S W qr, S ec 5 Twp 7, R 33, 40 acres..... 3 65
Crelovich, Fred—E hf of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in S ec 2, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 13 10
Campbell, John—N E qr of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 29, Twp 9, R 34, 80 acres.. 3 65
Clark, Fred L—The S W qr of the S W qr, Sec 3, Twp 9, R 34; W hf of the N W qr N E qr of N W qr, Sec 10, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres. Personal property..... 18 64
Cann James S—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 20, Twp 6, R 33, S W qr S W qr of S E qr, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, S ec 33, Twp 6, R 33, 480 acres..... 20 40
Cosa, Benjamin—Sec 12, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Clark, Alexander—N E qr, S ec 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres..... 12 26
Cook Springs M & M Co—Quartz mill with two pans and one settler; steam engine and boiler; boarding house and other buildings, situated at Cook's Springs, in Death valley, and known as the Ibex, or Cook Springs M & M Co..... 48 25
Cornado, Jesus—Personal property..... 3 65
Collins, W W—S hf of S E qr Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34; E qr of S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 8, R 34; W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, Sec 17, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres. W hf of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres. Personal property and poll and hospital..... 68 86

## D

Davis, John—E hf of S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 5, Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property..... 65 58
Davis John—Cabin and lot in town of Darwin situated west of J C Eddy's store, and known as Jack Davis' house and corral. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 31 68
Dillman, Charles F—Sec 5 Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Domineco, Calzaxio—S hf of N hf Sec 15 Twp 15, R 36, 160 acres. Personal property..... 8 88
Drexler, Lewis P—W hf and W hf of E hf, Sec 28, Twp 6, R 32; S W qr of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 20
Dodge, V J—N W qr, E hf of S W qr W hf of S E qr, Sec 5, Twp 9, R 34, N E qr, E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 6 Twp 9, R 34, 636 acres..... 26 05
Dixon, Charles J—Sec 24, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Douthitt, C—S E qr Sec 11, Twp 12 R 34, 160 acres..... 6 80
Davis, George—N W qr of N W qr, Sec 26, T 6, R 32, N E qr of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6 R 32, S E qr of S E qr, S ec 22, Twp 6, R 32 S W qr of S W qr, Sec 23, Twp 6, R 32, 160 acres..... 8 30
Davis, A J—Personal property; School tax.. 1 00
Deming, B J—Personal property; S h ol tax 86

## E

Euseno, Jesus—Personal property; School tax 1 31
Emmons, E S—Sec 32, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70
Evans, John (Indian)—S hf of N E qr, Sec 7 Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres..... 3 65
Elliot, Fannie F, Mrs—E hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W, S W qr of N E qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 E, M D M, 160; W hf of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 9, R 33 M D M, 80 acres. Personal property, 1 dog; taxes..... 114 77

## F

Fitch, H S—E hf and S W qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 34, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 33, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres 26 20
Flynn, Thomas, Jr—Sec 17, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Free George A—S W qr of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 26, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres..... 7 59
Farenkrugh, H—N E qr and the E hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 19, R 37 117¼ acres..... 14 05
Follett, Wallis—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 13 Twp 7, R 32; W hf of N E qr, Sec 24, Twp 7, R 32, 120 acres..... 5 72
Flynn, Micle—W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres..... 6 07
Freer, Edward D—Sec 35, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 25 70
Fairman, N G—Wyoming mine, Panamint District; Lot No. 38, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres Comstock mine, Panamint District, Lot No. 40, Twp 21, R 45, 20 acres; Hemlock mine, Lot 46, 18 acres; Star mine, lot 41, 20 acres; Marvel mine, Lot 47, 16 acres; Little Chief mine Lot 47, 2 acres. Little Chief mill site, Lot 47, 4 acres; Alabama mine, Lot 53, 16 acres; Hudson River mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mine, 20 acres; Stewart Wonder mill site, Lot 39, 5 acres; Chalege mine, 9 acres, Chalege mill site, 2 acres; All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21, R 45..... 99 18

## G

Greeman, Kate M—W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 3, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Taxes ..... 7 30
Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin 3 65
Gifford, Frank—W hf of N W qr, Sec 25, Twp 6, R 32, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 64
Geiger, D M—S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr Sec 6 Twp 8, R 34, 320 acres. Personal property ..... 17 80
Glidden, C E—N hf of N hf, Sec 1, Twp 18 R 36, 80 acres; S hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 6, Twp 18, R 37, 160 acres. P. and H. Tax ..... 17 45
Geiger, C W—S W qr Sec 31, Twp 7, R 34; N W qr, S ec 6, Twp 8 R 34 320 acres..... 15 83
Gage, Walter H—Sec 33, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Gheen, William N—N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr; N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres..... 9 04

## H

Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property. P and H ..... 17 45
Hunter, D E—S W qr of S W qr, Sec 14, Twp 6, R 33; S E qr of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 6, R 33; N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33; 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S E qr N W qr S E qr of N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres..... 15 39
Hayes, D J—E hf Sec 3, Twp 6, R 32; N W qr, N W qr N E, qr, W hf of S E qr, Sec 34 Twp 6, R 32; N E qr of S E qr, S ec, 4 Twp 7, R, 32, 640 acres..... 26 70
Hagan, J B—(Patented) 1,000 feet in the Mariposo in Coso Mining District..... 11 53
Hammil, Robert—S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, S ec 1, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres ..... 15 33
Hollyer, James—S W qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres; S E qr Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35 160 acres..... 17 39
Holmes, Raymond—S hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sn 1 S W qr Sec 24, Twp 6 R 32, N hf of N W qr, N qr of N E qr, Sec 35, Twp 6, R 32, N E qr of N E qr, S ec 34, Twp 6, R 32, 440 acres..... 18 83
Higgins Charles B—W hf Sec 33, Twp 6, R 32 N E qr, N hf of S E qr, Sec 32, Twp 6, R 32 N hf of N W qr, Sec 4, Twp 7, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 70
Harry, N P—Sec 20, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres 25 70
Hughes, Mrs. Margaret—Lots in town of Lone Pine, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in block 9. Personal property ..... 16 75
Hardy, George H—The S W qr Sec 4, Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property..... 8 29
Hoffman, T S—S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property tax.. 4 15
Hartshorne Bros—Personal property tax.. 2 39
Hawley, J F—Personal property, poll and hospital tax..... 16 54
Haskell, H L—W hf of the S E qr, N E qr of the S E qr, N W qr of the N E qr, Sec 15, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres..... 10 58
Hamilton, William—New Coso Station, situated on road from Keeler to Darwin about 8 miles N W from the town of Darwin. Station at Inyokern junction..... 5 78
Hathaway, William R—S hf and N W qr, S ec 2 Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N hf S ec 11, Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres..... 25 20
Hess, Julius—W hf of W hf, Sec 24, Twp 15 R 36, E hf and E hf of W hf, Sec 23, Twp 15, R 36, 640 acres..... 28 26
Hall, Robert Page—Sec 29 Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres 25 70
Hokill, D N—N W qr Sec 11, Twp 12, R 34, 160 acres. P and H Tax..... 13 80
Hutchings, John F—S E qr of N E qr, S e c 26, Twp 6, R 32, 40 acres..... 2 08

## J

Jones, Samuel L—The Bushey mine, 1,500 ft in the Cerro Gordo Mining District..... 8 58
Jinkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18, Twp 14, R 35 E qr of N E qr, sec 19, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Personal property, P and H tax ..... 37 95
Jenkins, W H—S hf of S E qr, S ec 13, Twp 14 R 35; N E qr N E qr of S E qr, sec 24, Twp 14, R 35, S hf of S W qr, S ec 18, Twp 14, R 35, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 19 R 36 640 acres. Personal property, dog, P and H. tax ..... 40 90
Jackson, James H—S hf of N W qr, S hf N E qr sec 20 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, school tax..... 10 71

## K

Konda, Joseph—S W qr Sec 2, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 10 54
Keller, Jacob—N W qr S e c 21, Twp 13, R 35, 160 acres ..... 6 80
Kerman, I M—W hf Sec 23, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of N W, Sec 26 Twp 8, R 33; S E qr, E hf of S W qr Sec 22, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres 30 69
Kewley, John—Personal property, School tax 72

## L

Lee, Sim—Personal property; school tax..... 72
Land, E—W hf and W hf of E qr, S e c 21, Twp 8, R 35 N hf of N hf, Sec 28, Twp 8, R 35 640..... 30 10
Lok, P H—W hf of N E qr, N W qr and W hf of S W qr, S ec 27, Twp 11, R 34; E hf of E hf Sec 28 Twp 11, R 34, 640 acres..... 26 30
Leete, B F—S W qr, S e c 22 twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr, Sec 22, Twp 11, R 34; S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11, R 34, 640 acres. 33 05
Lawrence, W H—E hf Sec 26, Twp 8, R 33, W hf, Sec 25, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres..... 26 29
Leece, William M—N W qr Sec 27, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of S W qr, S e 15, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres..... 13 93
Lane, James—S W qr Sec 9 Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres Person property, Poll and Hospital tax..... 27 19
Lewis, Sim Jim—S hf of N E, qr, sec 20, Twp 6, R 40, 120 acres, taxes..... 5 23
Lagrange, J L—E qr Sec 15 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and Hospital..... 13 80

## M

Mock, Frank—S W qr Sec 9 Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres Personal property..... 9 33
Martin, W H—E hf of E E qr, S ec 28, Twp 6, R 34; S hf, S hf of N hf, Sec 27, Twp 6, R 32, 640 acres..... 26 20
Martin, J P—N hf of N E qr, Sec 23, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of N qr S ec 34, Twp 8, R 33; S E qr and S hf of N E qr, S W qr of N W qr Sec 28, Twp 8 R 33, S W qr and S W qr of N W qr, Sec 27, Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres ... 27 20
Moreno, Antonio—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, Main St., adjoining I. Lasky's store ..... 7 59
Mee, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin on N E cor of Market St. House and lot in town of Darwin; building on E side of Main S . Darwin, known as the Butcher Shop. Personal property, poll and hospital 21 92
Malory, Jack, and Jim Sherwin (Indians)—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 6, R 31, 160 acres, W hf of N qr, S e c 7, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres. Personal property taxes..... 20 56
Merriman, E—S E qr Sec 31 Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres..... 16 15
Muller, J H—N hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8, R 34, 160 acres; E hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 34; W hf of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr Sec 14, Twp 8, R 33, 120; W hf of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, Poll and Hospital tax ..... 136 29
Merriman, E—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr Sec 24, Twp 8, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 14 17
Moon, A D—Sec 8, Twp 8, R 31, 640 acres; E hf of N W qr of S E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8, R 31, 120 acres..... 30 93
Maxwell, J J—N hf of N E qr, S ec 29, Twp 6, R 33, 80 acres..... 3 65
Moyle, George H—N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, N hf of N E qr, Sec 27, Twp 6, R 33, 160 acres..... 6 80
Muray, William H—N W qr, N hf of N E qr, S W qr of S E qr, N qr of S W qr, S e c 1, Twp 8, R 34, 320 acres..... 15 33
McCullough, George—S e c 20, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres..... 29 65
McNair, George P—S hf S e c 21, Twp 13 R 35 640 acres..... 29 65
McMury, J W Jr—E qr of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr of N E qr, S e c 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres. Personal property..... 20 53
McFee, James A—S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S e c 22, Twp 6, R 32; N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr Sec 27, twp 6, R 32, 240 acres..... 10 45
McClure, John—N hf of S E qr, sec 15, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres; S hf of N E qr, S e 22, Twp 7 R 33 Personal property; poll and hospital..... 16 85
McCrosky, J S—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, twp 6, R 33; S W qr of S W qr, sec 20 Twp 6, R 33, 80..... 4 15
McMury, A J—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 21, Twp 9, R 34, 160 acres, tax..... 6 80
McMury, Wm P—S hf of S hf, Sec 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres ..... 6 80
Meraty, James H—Personal property. School tax..... 1 47
Meade A M—W hf of N E qr, E hf of N W qr, Sec 9 Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal Property ..... 7 30
Methodist Church — Parsonage and church building in the town of Independence. Lot 2 and 4, Block 20..... 29 65

## N

Newlands, F G—N E qr of N E qr of S E qr Section 10, Twp 8, R 33; N W qr of N W qr of S W qr, W hf of N E hf S ec 11, Twp 8, R 33; S hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 3 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres ..... 31 15
Newlands, James—W hf of S E qr and W hf of N E qr, Sec 14, Twp 8, R 33; N E qr of N E qr., S E qr of S W qr, Sec 11, Twp 8, R 33 640 acres..... 30 65
Nobel, Charles—S hf of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33, S W qr of S W qr, S ec 10, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres; S hf of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, S ec 15, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Poll and hospital..... 20 64
Noonan, Timothy—N hf of S E qr, N hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 29, Twp 14 R 36; N W qr of N E qr, Sec 32, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 26 20
Norton, G W—N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33; N W qr of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33, 120 acres. Personal property ..... 11 22

## O

Orr, L P—S E qr of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7, R 33; S W qr of N W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7, R 33; W hf of N W qr, Sec 15, Twp 17, R 33, 160 acres; N qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7, R 32, 160 acres. Personal property ..... 28 14
Olds, David, and John Ofarel—N W qr Sec 28 Twp 6, R 31, 160, acres. Personal property, poll and hospital and dog ..... 106 90
Olds, Jim (Indian)—W hf of N W qr, Sec 14, Twp 11 R 34, 80 acres, taxes..... 3 85

## P

Pearse, William, by W O Merona—Personal property ..... 1 73
Peeler, R L—N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 10 Twp 6, R 33, 110 acres. Personal property; school tax.. 1 88
Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf, S E qr of N E qr, Sec 30, Twp 7, R 33; S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7, R 33, 156 acres ..... 26 83
Prince, James Henry—N hf Sec 15, Twp 13, R 35; S hf S ec 10, Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres 30 05
Poleta Gold M & M Co, George Story, agent—1 500 feet in Poleta mine in and improvements in Bishop Creek Mining District . 22 50
Plumley, Apelton—N hf of N E qr, S ec 32, Twp 6, R 33; S hf of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6 160 acres. P & H. tax. Taxes ..... 14 30
Partridge, James A—E hf of S E qr, sec 10, Twp 12, R 34, 80 acres..... 3 65
Parker, James E and Mrs—House and lot in Independence; fraction lot 9 and 11, Block 20. Personal property; taxes..... 15 58
Pernell, T M—E hf S ec 12, Twp 8, R 33; N hf of the N E qr, E qr of N W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8, R 33; W hf of S W qr, Sec 7, Twp 8, R 34, 640 acres..... 29 77
Posa, A C—S e c 7 Twp 16, R 34, 653 acres.... 26 21

## R

Richards, T J—S E qr of N W qr, S qr of N E qr, N W qr of S E qr, Sec 22, Twp 7, R 33, 160 acres. Personal property..... 11 20
Reynolds, E J, Jr—S hf of S W qr, Sec 12, Twp 14, R 35, N hf of N W qr, S e c 13, Twp 14, R 35, 160 acres. Poll and hospital tax 14 30
Raford, G F—S e c 11, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Rowan, William—Lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in N W qr Sec 3, Twp 13 R 35, Lots No 1 and 2 in the N E qr Sec 4 Twp 13, R 35, 624 acres 25 51
Riggs, J W—Personal property Bal tax.... 3 19
Rixford, L P—S W qr, S E qr Sec 3, Twp 16, R 36, N hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N E qr N E qr of S E q , Sec 10, Twp 16, R 36, 640 acres..... 26 20
Richards, A—Sec 23, Twp 13, R 35, 640 acres 29 65
Rider, George W—Sec 28, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Roop and Sanderson—Interest in property of William Watterson, created by mortgage, viz: S E qr Sec 17, Twp 7, R 33, N hf of N hf, Sec 20, Twp 7, R 33; N hf of N E qr Sec 19, twp 7, R 33 ..... 17 25

## S

Stevens Sherman—N hf, E hf of S W qr and E qr S e c 12, Twp 14, R 35; W hf of S W qr, S e c 7, Twp 14, R 35, 640 acres..... 26 20
Stevens, S V—E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S e c 13, Twp 14, R 35; N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S e c 18, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres. Taxes..... 23 64
Stone, William J—S e c 8, Twp 14, R 36, 640 acres..... 25 70
Stevens, A C—N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr Sec 2 Twp 14 R 35; N W qr, W hf of N E qr W qr of S E qr and W qr S e c one Twp 14 R 35, 600 acres. Personal property, tax 24 63
Smith, S A Mrs—S qr Sec 25 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property; taxes..... 18 61
Smith, T H and Jacob Inman—S hf of S W qr Sec 5, Twp 6, R 31, 80 acres; S hf of N E qr N hf o S E qr S e c 7 Twp 6 R 31. Personal property taxes ..... 33 32
Smith, S Printes—W qr S e c 32 Twp 13 R 36; E hf S e c 31 Twp 13 R 36 640 acres..... 30 15
Starger, P H—N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr S e c 6 Twp 8 R 35, 160 acres..... 6 80
Sherwin, J L C—E hf of N W qr S e c 5 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres..... 9 15
Silva Frank—House and lot on Market St E of Main in town of Darwin. Personal property, poll and hospital..... 12 22
Scovill, B—S W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr Sec 2 Twp 14 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital 14 46
Shaw John D—S hf of S W qr S e 27 Twp 9 R 34, N hf of N W qr S e 34 Twp 9 R 34 160 acres. P & H. t x ..... 14 30
Sprance, Sandy—House and lot 50x100 ft at Bishop Station. Lot 16 Block K ..... 4 44
Smith, Isaac F—W hf of S E qr, S hf of S W qr S e 8 Twp 14 R 31, 160 acres taxes.. 6 60
Steward, Charles—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr S e 28, Twp 9 R 34, 160 acres..... 9 95
Sterling, E H—S qr of S E qr S e 20 Twp 7 R 33; E hf of N E qr S e 29 Twp 7 R 33, 120 acres. Personal property; school tax..... 13 83
Smith, A P, Jr—S E qr S e 22 Twp 9 R 34, S W qr S e 23 Twp 9 R 34; N hf of N W qr Sec 26 Twp 9 R 34 440 acres..... 5 28
Shaw, T D—S W qr S e 2 Twp 13 R 35, 160 acres. Personal property..... 17 25
Sabine, M M—E qr S e 28 Twp 7 R 33, 160, acres..... 15 58
Shreve, Sim T—Sec 13 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres..... 6 80
Seedenberg, Lewis—E hf of N W qr S e 26 Twp 13 R 35, S W qr, W hf of N W qr S e 25 Twp 13 R 35, 640 acres..... 25 80
Sander, G—Sec 15 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres 36 15
Sutherland, Mrs. Mary—Lot 16 Block 12 Twp 7 R 33, N E qr S e 1 Twp 8 R 33, 80 acres. Personal property..... 11 15
Surprise Mill and Mining Co, Fairman, N G, Agent—Wyoming mines, 5 acres; Independence mine, 1 acre; Eureka mine, 4 acres; Independence, 18 acres. Store building, boarding house and outbuildings together with all water rights, tramway, engine, boiler and machinery. Personal property at Surprise Valley mill. All situated in Panamint Mining District, Twp 21 R 45..... 92 93
Stewart, J B—E hf of S W qr, N hf of S E qr Sec 20, Twp 9 R 34, N E qr of N E qr S e c 29, Twp 9, R 34, S hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr S e c 21, Twp 9 R 34, N W qr of N W qr S e 28, Twp 9 R 34, 320 acres. Saw mill situated on Big Pine creek about 6 miles west from the town of Big Pine known as Steward's saw mill. Personal property 2 poll and 2 hospital tax..... 101 77
Smith, Isaac and Prince—W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr S e 8 Twp 6 R 31, S E qr S e 6 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres; personal property two poll and two hospital..... 43 10
Son One and Yan Kee—House on land leased from John Clark at Bishop Creek Personal property..... 2 58

## T

Thompson, Minnie, Miss—160 acres of unsurveyed land anjoining the S W cor of S e c 6 Twp 12 R 35, taxes..... 6 80
Thomp on, V G—Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 N W qr Sec 4 Twp 13 R 35 320 acres..... 15 08
Thornton, W R—E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr S e 29 Twp 6 R 31, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S W qr S e 32 Twp 6 R 31, 320 acres ..... 46 68
Turner, F M—Unsurveyed land near town of Big Pine, known as Turner's Ranch, 20 acres Personal property..... 14 95
Thom, S F—S W qr, W hf of N W qr, N E qr of N W qr S e 32 Twp 7 R 33, E hf S e 31 Twp 7 R 33, S E qr of S E q S e 30 Twp 7 R 33, 640 acres ..... 28 65
Taylor, James J—S W qr S e 3 Twp 8, R 33; N W qr Sec 10 Twp 8 R 33; S E qr Sec 4 Twp 8 R 33; N E qr Sec 9 Twp 8 R 33, 640 acres 31 65
Thompson, A M, Mrs—Lot No. 11 Block 10 in the town of Independence. Personal property ..... 1 75
Thompson, C R—S hf of S W qr Sec 10 Twp 7 R 33, 80 acres. Personal property..... 6 26

## U

Unknown Owner—S. ite on road from Cartage to Mojave formerly known as Nadeau's Nine Mile Station ..... 9 95
Unknown owner—Rose Spring Station, water pipe etc..... 6 80
Unknown owner—The Elms Furnace Site situated on the east bank of Owens river opposite ranch of G H Sisk; 320 feet more or less of iron smoke stack, tax..... 8 00
Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Independence fractional 15 feet more or less on Edwards Street between Court House lot and A R Conklin's lot 7 Block 22..... 2 89
Unknown Owner—Lot 1 block 22 in the town of Independence..... 2 89

## V

Vale, William—Sec 14 Twp 16 R 36, 640 acres 25 70
Vinsen, Frank—Personal property school tax 1 44

## W

White, Samuel T—W hf of S W qr Sec 29 Twp 6 R 32; E hf of S E qr Sec 30 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property..... 51 43
White, J R—S hf of S W qr and S hf of S E qr S e c 22 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres Personal property, school tax..... 4 74
Walters, A J—Homestead 1885; S W qr Sec 25 Twp 6 R 32, 160 acres. Personal property taxes..... 13 60
Welch, E H—E hf of the N E qr Sec 8 Twp 7 R 33; N W qr of N E qr S ec 9 Twp 7 R 33, 160 acres. Personal property, poll and hospital ..... 24 88
Wright, Jo (Indian)—Patented N hf of S E qr S e c 17 Twp 6 R 31, 80 acres..... 3 65
Wicks, A M—S hf S e c 15 Twp 8 R 33; W hf Sec 25 Twp 8 R 33, 640 acres..... 28 43
Ward, William—N W qr, S hf Sec 14 Twp 13 R 35, 480 acres..... 22 36
Whitaker, J—E hf, E hf of N W qr Sec 27, Twp 8 R 33; S W qr, S hf of N W qr S e c 26 Twp 8, R 33, 640 acres; tax es..... 26 20
Walker, David H—E hf of N W qr, W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and S hf Sec 2 Twp 16 R 36; W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr S e 1 Twp 16 R 36, 639 acres..... 26 17

## Y

Yaney, W P—E hf of S W qr S e 10 Twp 7 R 33; N hf of NW qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 15 Twp 7 R 33, 200 acres..... 9 72

## Z

Zaun, S—¼ of lot 4 Block 17, in town of Lone Pine. Personal property..... 9 98
Zaun, Margaret, Mrs—N hf lot one Block 20 in the town of Lone Pine..... 5 23

## Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

## Monday, The 27th Day Of February, 1888,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., comm

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25 .....1888


## BORN.

FITZGERALD—At Lone Pine. February 22d, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, a son.

Mr. J. C. Cocker, of Big Pine, was in town at the middle of the week.

Henry Malone has sold his mining claims at Fish Springs to James McCarty.

District Attotney went to Bishop Creek on Tuesday and remained there several days.

Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Jiggins came up from Keeler last Tuesday and are visiting friends.

Mrs. Eva Gunn came in from Darwin last Tuesday on a visit to her parents and friends.

Messrs. J. G. Birchim and D. Olds, of Round Valley were in town at the end of last week.

The youngest of the Geraldines honored the memory of Washington last Wednesday at Lone Pine.

Over at Silver Peak, Nevada, some experts are examining mines in the interest of an English company.

The Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 meet to-day at Independence to fix the date for holding the next Fair.

O. I. Mairs left town last Monday to convey Messrs. Levi and H. P. Cartier and Miss Louise Cartier to Los Angeles.

A new butchershop will soon be built nearly opposite the Postoffice. O. I. Mairs has secured a lot there for that purpose.

Mrs. W. H. George, of Bishop Creek, accompanied by her son Morton, has been visiting friends in the vicinity during the week.

Mr. C. H. Parsons, of Round Valley, has bought one of the two fine jacks recently brought to the valley by Fred Holbert; the other is owned by Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Fred Holbert is about to make a trip to New York to visit his mother. He expects to return in about two months and will then resume his business of training horses.

The income of Claus Spreckels has been as high as eight thousand dollars a day from his sugar refineries. He has a monopoly of the sugar business on the Pacific Coast.

The total amount of securities held in trust for the State School Fund amounts to two millions, six hundred and eighty thousand, eight hundred dollars. The money is invested in State and county bonds.

The *Enterprise* says petty jealousies retard the progress of Reno. In every community there are men who have so much guts and gizzard that there is no room for heart and brains. These are the people who obstruct progress by petty jealousies.

Roadmaster James is improving the street running east and west on the north of the Courthouse. He will build a bridge across the brook, and level the roadway down past the new school house, making a nice street.

Mr. Henry Levy gave a special invitation and entertained a large number of his friends at a midnight supper last Wednesday night. About fifty guests were present and it need not be said that they were well entertained.

Mrs. James Moffett is the happy possessor of one of the finest saddle horses in the State. The animal was brought into the valley by Mr. Fred Holbert and was bought by Mr. Moffett and presented to his wife. The horse is a beauty and is perfectly trained.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Independence by a party given by the old soldiers. The attendance was large and everybody appeared to have a good time. the ball was held in the Agricultural Pavilion. The company filled Mairs' and Levy's hotels at supper time.

There is a big mining excitement at Carson. In boring for an artesian well on land belonging to Mrs. Langtry quartz was found at a depth of 250 feet that is reported to assay over four hundred dollars a ton. Now mine locations are reported being made all over the neighborhood.

Anschlag, the Los Angeles murderer, was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree within a month of the time he committed the crime. Now if he shall be hanged speedily public confidence will be greatly strengthened in the efficacy of the courts to punish crime.

Among those who came up from Lone Pine to attend the party on Washington's Birthday were Mr. and Mrs. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. W. K. Miller, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Richards, Miss Wimberly, Miss Della Rittgers, Mr. Manuel Diaz Mr. B. Lasky, Mr. E. H. Etwards and Mr. John Lucas.

A dairy has been opened by the Crocker Brothers at Big Pine. Cows will be added as rapidly as possible until the number shall reach one hundred. The location is one of the best in the State for a dairy; the pasture is first rate, the drainage good, and an abundance of pure, cold mountain water.

Three men who lived at Grantsville, Nevada, are supposed to have perished. The Esmeralda *News* says John McComb, James Court and Charlie Court left Grantsville more than nine weeks ago to make a prospecting tour through Death valley; they expected to be gone three weeks but nothing has since been heard of them.

Last Sunday a cyclone struck the town of Mount Vernon, Illinois. Three hundred dwellings and places of business were destroyed. Eighty-five persons were killed outright and many others so badly injured that they will die. A fire broke out after the cyclone had done its work and destroyed much of what was left of the town. No wonder people come to California.

The Crocker Brothers and Richard Hessian are butchering their own cattle and shipping the meat to points along the C. & C. road. Hotel keepers and others at Candelaria, Hawthorne, and even Dayton, Carson and Reno, could be supplied with beef by these parties much cheaper than they could be supplied by the local butchers. Excellent beef can be put on board the cars at Big Pine at five and a half to six cents per pound, and delivered at little more than half the price now paid at the places named.

### C. & C. Extension.

There appears to be a good deal of interest taken by parties in New York in the extension of the Carson & Colorado railroad. Press dispatches are quite frequent on the subject. One of the latest says that D. O. Mills has publicly stated that the extension of the road from Keeler to Mojave is among the certainties; but that nothing will be done until he shall come here and look through the country through which the railroad will pass. There is nothing new in this statement; from when the first rail was laid it was certain that sooner or later the railroad would be extended south. Mr. Mills already knows all about the country through which the railroad will pass. It may be that the delay in beginning the work of extension is caused by waiting for the advancement of other enterprises with which the C. & C. road might be connected.

### Meteorological Summary for January, 1888 Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer....30.110 inches.
Mean temperature .....35°
Highest temperature.....58°
Lowest temperature.....12°
Monthly range of temperature.....46°
Mean relative humidity 60 per cent.
Mean Cloudiness 34 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, East.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 40 miles N. W. 14th.
Precipitation ..... .70
Number of clear days..... 18
Number of fair days ..... 10
Number of cloudy days..... 3
Number of rainy days..... 3

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private Signal Service Corps.

### County Central Committee.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as County Central Committee for the American Party: For Independence, Stephen G. Gregg, William Hedge and A. J. Davis; for Bishop Creek, W. H. George, Peter Laird, John H. Stoutenborough, A. Friedline; Lone Pine, W. K. Miller, James E. Reynolds, John Dodge; Big Pine, Henry Malone, N. Saylor; Keeler M. W. Trask; Darwin, Ed. F. Rowell; Cerro Gordo, John Randle; Panamint, F. T. Fuller.

### Poorly Constructed.

The flues in the Courthouse are so wretchedly constructed that fires cannot be lighted in any of the rooms in the north side of the building except when fires are not wanted, Even when there is no fire in these rooms the smoke from the flues of the rooms on the south side of the building convert the other rooms into gloomy tophets, and the occupants are compelled to seek quarters elsewhere. The rooms of the Superior Judge, District Attorney, Treasurer, and the Court room are all in this condition.

### Mojave.

Mojave, California, is likely to have a boom. It is bound to become a railroad centre. The railroads from Salt Lake to Los Angeles must go there. It is an oasis in a desert region. The Carson and Colorado, now at Keeler, will connect with the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific at Mojave. As soon as D. O. Mills arrives on the Coast he will arrange for the extension of the Carson and Colorado from its present terminus.—*Enterprise.*

### The Leap Year Ball.

The ball at Big Pine on Wednesday evening next will be the first opportunity given the ladies of the valley to take advantage of the Leap Year privilege, and be the invitors instead of the invited. No young lady should neglect the opportunity, as no young man can possibly neglect or refuse the invitation. Such a welcome will be given everybody at Crocker's hotel as will double the enjoyment of the occasion.

### Photographs and Enlarged Pictures.

J. H. Crockwell will start from Bishop Creek in the early part of March and will give Big Pine, Independence, Lone Pine, Keeler and Darwin a short call He guarantees his work and assures you of satisfaction. For enlarging small pictures taken free. All orders given T. Pettit for enlarged work will receive prompt attention.

The Democratic Central Committee met at Washington on Wednesday to determine where the National Convention should be held. There were strong hopes that San Francisco would be chosen, but a majority of the Committee decided in favor of St. Louis. This is quite a disappointment to the Pacific Coast. The Convention would have been gloriously entertained at San Francisco.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


# Seeds.

Root Seeds,
Vegetable Seeds,
Seeds Of All Kinds.
All Fresh
All Good,
Best Varieties.
Lowest Prices.
At
# Rhines.


### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

4-347.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Feb. 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on March 26th 1888. viz: Frederick Schabbell, for the E ½ of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in fractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Henry Fehrman, Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagt, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

**THE GRAND SALOON,**
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. They offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf


### PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo State of California.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

In the matter of the Estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the Sixth Day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock m. of said day, and the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said B. S. Glover, deceased, and for hearing the application of W. O. Meroney for issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes and George M. Gill, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated February 15, 1888.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE.**

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 cres ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by mail. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT IT OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
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NATHAN RHINE.
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NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
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SELL EXCHANGE
-ON-
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DRAW DIRECT
-ON-
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } German,
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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

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J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
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—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
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LATH,
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Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.
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H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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☞NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.☜
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—AND—
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Gravestones, Monuments,
Italian and American
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—Agent for—
PENRYN GRANITE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
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FIRST CLASS WORK.
AL. GRIFFITH,
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Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right a way than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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The Newest Styles
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Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
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CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY
KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED
Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.
MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.
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KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.
Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
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&c., &c., &c.
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
VITAL RESTORER
NERVOUS DEBILITY OR GENERAL WEAKNESS, Loss of Memory, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## GREAT LUCK.

**Good Fortune That Came by Chance and Business Sagacity.**

One cannot help being struck with the important part the element of chance plays in the history of most men who acquire great fortunes. It is peculiarly illustrated in the career of Thomas H Williams, a California six millionaire. He went from Kentucky to the Pacific slope in 1849, and settled in Virginia city. As attorney for a mining company, he acquired a claim against it for $1,500 for services, and when the company failed he bid in its mine for the amount of his claim.

He moved to San Francisco, year rolled on and the transaction had passed from his mind, when he was one day approached by a representative of Flood Mackay & O'Brien, who offered him $100,000 for his long-forgotten mine

He was not a greenhorn and he at once refused the offer, as he did successive offers of $250,000 and $500,000 But when a member of the great firm came to see him with proffers of negotiation they were not rejected and resulted in the reception of the firm's check for $6,000,000.

It was a great piece of luck, but the luck was supplemented by keen business sagacity.

In April, 1887, Charles W. Sprague an orange grower at Chaseville, Fla was lying in bed, suffering the "torments of the cursed" with disease of the kidneys, with which he had been troubled for two years. He had been under the treatment of an eminent physician but kept growing worse. One day when, as he says, "even hope itself had become inanimate," a casual acquaintance happened in and advised the trial of Warner's safe cure.

He hesitated, because it was a proprietary medicine, but the testimonials of its efficacy were so convincing that, as a business man, he could not doubt the wisdom of trying it. The result was that May 20th, 1887, he wrote: "From the first dose I commenced to improve, and have now recovered my health."

Mr. Williams owes his large fortune and Mr. Sprague owes his life to chance, supplemented by good business judgment. It is no doubt true that fortune knocks at least once at the door of every man, but it is not every man, it seems, who has the good judgment to grasp opportunity by the forelock.

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The people of Olema are indignant that a report should have gained currency that they had a case of small-pox among them. It is stated there is none of the disease in Marin county.

George B. Henderson, Superintendent of the Livermore Gas Company, has disappeared, leaving a note stating that he would soon be beyond all earthly troubles. His accounts are straight.

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## UNEXPECTED FORTUNES.

**An Optician and a Magician Awake and Find Themselves Rich.**

"Monday night I was poor and Tuesday I was rich,' said Mr. Charles H. Scheffreen, a few days ago to a *Courier* reporter. That he had very recently been poor no further evidence was needed to convince the reporter than the almost poverty-stricken home in which he had been found in Russell place; that suddenly he had been made rich the reporter had written proof in his possession, as had also Mr. Scheffreen, who, with well founded delight showed his visitor a receipt, signed by the cashier of one of our largest banks for a negotiable order for thousands of dollars, which had been deposited for collection that very day. "Yes, I am indeed a fortunate man. But I had faith and knew it would come sooner or later. 'How many children have I?' There is this little girl," said the elated speaker pointing to a pretty black-eyed little Jewess, perhaps ten or eleven years of age, "and five others, besides a daughter who is married. Yes, I have had a tough time of it and had it not been for the hope of some day having just this luck I cannot tell what I should have done. I left Russia five years ago with my family, thinking I should have no trouble at all in making a good living. I found it much harder to get along than I thought I should. Selling spectacles and eye-glasses, which is my business, is very hard work, there are so many doing the same thing, and many days I made no money at all.

"There is one thing, though, my friend, I have always made money enough for, and that was to buy a ticket each month since I have been here in The Louisiana State Lottery; and, sir, you see what has come of it. Ha! ha! I told my wife," continued the animated speaker with a chuckle, "I should get it some day, and I have, I have!"

Mr. Scheffreen seemed very anxious that the public should know of his good fortune. "I wish I could tell every man in Boston to buy a ticket," he said. "I have told every friend I have seen, and many of them have already taken my advice. Yes, put it in the *Courier* by all means, let *everybody* know it." A strange incident connected with Mr. Scheffreen's drawing a part of the second capital prize of $100,000, and one which would seem to indicate that nothing had power to prevent him from getting it, was the fact that, although he ordered his ticket several weeks before the drawing, by some accident or other it had not reached him as late as five o'clock on the Monday afternoon immediately preceding the Tuesday on which the distribution of prizes took place, and it was the new ticket that he ordered at that late hour by telegraph which proved to have on it the lucky number.

On the same day that Mr. Scheffreen drew his fortune Mr. C. Fredericks, of Norman Street, who held another part of the same ticket was also equally enriched. Mr. Fredericks, who is a traveling magician, was away from his residence performing with a dramatic company when the reporter called, and therefore could not be interviewed. Enough, however, was learned about him to assure one that the money was as much needed as it was welcome. With none of his cards, or any of his other magic paraphernalia has he ever produced such a wonderful transformation as his good luck did for him on December 13th with the little engraved ticket issued by The Louisiana State Lottery Company.—*Boston (Mass.) Courier*, Jan. 1.

## HAZING AND ITS REMEDY.

**The Evil Being Traditional and Deep Seated Requires Heroic Treatment.**

The evil is deep seated and has its tap root in the past. It is traditional. The older colleges, if they are blessed, are also cursed with traditions. And college traditions are easily born, and die hard. These disorderly tendencies are not only inherited from the past in this country, but from the mother country also. The extent of their survival there may be seen in the hazings, fightings and midnight maraudings with which "Tom Brown at Rugby" is overweighed. They have survived, with additions, in American colleges. Members of advanced classes promptly instruct the younger classes what is always done, and what, therefore, they are bound to do. The newer men aspire to be as "smart" as their predecessors, and so they must have hazing, rushes, "bloody Monday," freshman beer, reciprocal hornings, small maraudings, and what not? The effect of these foolish traditions at one particular stage of the college course, in the sudden but transient transformation of a considerable number of well minded and well mannered young men, is something as unfailing as it is surprising and otherwise unaccountable.

In other communities it is the acknowledged rule that the whole population is banded together to detect and punish wrongdoing. In college communities the case is reversed; the combination is to prevent detection. It is seldom the case that one student will give information concerning another that might lead even to his reformation. And when it becomes apparently a question of penalty, not only will young men of no principle disregard the truth, but men of high principle will generally leave college sooner than aid in rectifying the wrong. In one case, where it became alike necessary for the safety of father and son that the father should know of the notorious habits of intoxication into which the son had fallen, he went away convinced of gross injustice done by the faculty to the young man, because he was informed by classmates that the statements were untrue. It should be said, however, that one of these classmates, after graduation, had the manhood to come to a college officer and say: "I lied to Mr. ——."

In another instance, a case of assault upon a professor's house, a whole class, including, with one exception, all its best men, were induced to agree beforehand that they would not answer any question as to their owns whereabouts at a given time—though many of them were quietly studying in their rooms—lest the circle of inquiry should thus be narrowed toward the offenders; and they submitted to suspension rather than answer the question. Illustrative facts of this kind might be accumulated to any extent. But it is not necessary. Every college man can bear witness to the general state of the case.

After young men have been fully and fairly warned that they will be held amenable to the law of the land, the application of the law is not to be withholden. This remedy has sometimes been applied with excellent effect. In one case the victim waited till his tormentors disclosed themselves and brought him before a magistrate. One of them proved to be a son of the chief justice of the state, and the settlement was easy and lasting. In another college two young men, under arrest for gross violence, fled and never put in an appearance again.

In a third institution certain college rioters, sons of wealthy parents, lay in the lockup while their class was graduating. These are hard remedies, to the last degree undesirable, but the abuses are still more undesirable, and if all other educational influences prove ineffectual, then the law must be the educator. The application of the remedy in a few instances would render further application unnecessary.—The Forum.

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**Banker and Depositor.**

It is generally supposed that banks are eager to receive deposits from all sources and pay little attention to the character of the depositor, provided they get their money. This is a very great mistake. Good banks are not in the habit of opening accounts with every man who wants to deposit without knowing something of their customers' business methods. It is almost as hard to become a depositor in some of the strong eastern banks as it is to get a position in one of them, and the depositor must come highly recommended before his money is accepted. The fact is, the relation between a banker and his depositor is a confidential one, and the banker cannot afford to have tricky or dishonest patrons whom he knows he must watch all the time. He would rather let them keep their money and have nothing to do with them.—Globe-Democrat.

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**A Grief Stricken Ant.**

Ants not only recognize one another after separation for more than a year, but there are evidences of strong affection between them. After keeping one nest of ants for seven years Sir John Lubbock had still two survivors, and this pair finally died within a week of each other, after living together two years longer. The shock produced by the loss of her companion was the only apparent cause of the death of the last member of this remarkable colony.—Arkansaw Traveler.

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**A Wonderful Grapevine.**

Mr. A. F. Tift has upon his place in Key West, Fla., a wonderful grapevine covering a great trellis. This vine bears four crops every year. The grapes grow in exceedingly compact clusters, many of them weighing as much as eight pounds, and the vine is literally loaded with bunches. It is a native of the West India islands, probably of Jamaica. As an illustration of the dense nature of the bunches, the grapes grow so thick upon them that the center grapes frequently cannot reach the sunlight to mature. The outside grapes can be picked off as needed, and the mass of grapes beneath the outside layer left to ripen.

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**Foot and Meter.**

According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the English foot is used as the standard of length by countries having 471,000,000 inhabitants, the meter by 347,091,000 people and the Castilian foot by 5,905,000. Denmark and Russia are the only countries in continental Europe which have not adopted the meter.—Arkansaw Traveler.

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**Not a Drop to Drink.**

At least there is one locality in the wide world where prohibition prevails, and that is on the waters of the North sea. By an agreement recently entered into by the powers of Europe, the sale of liquor to fishermen and sailors in that sea is prohibited.—Atlanta Constitution.

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The tomb of G. P. R. James, the solitary horseman, at Venice, is in a state of great dilapidation.

## NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

**How General Berdan Proposes to Blow Up the Biggest Men-of-War.**

There has been on exhibition in this city, a model for a new torpedo boat, the invention of General Berdan, which it is claimed will very effectively blow out of existence the largest ironclad afloat. Contracts have been made with the chief European powers for the use of this boat, and General Berdan says that it has been practically accepted by the United States Government. A stock company with a capital of one million dollars has been formed in this country for the manufacture of this class of boats.

General Berdan said, in conversation with a reporter: "There always has been a great number of difficulties in the way of the successful working of a torpedo boat. The netting having put an effectual stop to the attack of torpedoes, it was necessary to find some way of circumventing it. It is a well-known fact that in order to disable a vessel it is necessary to attack her from below. A torpedo put against her side would only injure one of her compartments, and she might get away. Shooting a torpedo at a vessel would be a good deal like throwing a knife at a man across the street, with more chances of missing than hitting him in a vital part. The problem to be solved was how to go up to the vessel, place a torpedo under her bottom, and destroy her completely. This I have solved.

"A heavily armored ram, of high speed, a double-ender, is used. The spur of the ram is only six feet long, and the method adopted for its protection is something quite new in the construction of war-ships. A ram is effective only with a direct blow; a glancing blow will bend or break the spur and render the boat useless. To save the spur I have adopted the ordinary ferry-boat deck; the glancing blow will be against this and the spur will be saved. The great stability of this deck will enable the boat to stand a great shock without danger to it. Underneath this deck there are four screws for the propulsion of the boat, two on each side. These are connected with shafts so that they can be run in opposite directions and the boat can be turned on her own center. In order that she may not be obliged to attack small boats that may attack her, another and smaller boat of the same design will go with her to protect her.

"The torpedo is attached to a long arm, which, when not in actual use, is run up against her side, under the buffer deck. The boat is sent directly against the enemy, and as soon as she strikes this arm is swung down under the netting hung out around the ship, and the torpedo exploded against the bottom of the vessel. One torpedo will be quite sufficient to destroy any war ship. The arm is run by a shaft which drives it against the bottom of a vessel at a speed of thirty feet per second. The force of a revolving shaft continues the pressure and the cartridge is exploded. After the explosion the torpedo shaft can back out, the arm can be sent back into its place and another torpedo attached, and she is ready for another attack. There is one of these arms on each side of the boat, so that both or either can be used according to the need. I expect before long to make a trial against a ship anchored out at sea properly protected by netting, and I will blow her up at first attack. We are all ready to go ahead, the company has been formed and the money to build will be forthcoming."—*N. Y. Post.*

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## AT THE SYRUP FOUNTAIN.

**Non-Alcoholic Drinks which Sizzle from the Faucets of a Druggist.**

"Give me the newspaper man's drink," said a nervous stranger this morning to a dainty clerk in a Park row drug store.

The dainty clerk promptly turned a silver faucet of the big syrup fountain, and there sizzled forth a frothy liquid of a dull buff color. The stranger raised the liquid to his lips and swallowed it in two gulps. A bitter taste was left on his palate, and he made several wry faces. "What's that stuff made of, anyhow?" he asked the clerk.

"Phosphorus, iron, quinine and strychnine."

"Strychnine?" gasped the stranger.

"Eggsactly; but don't be alarmed. The quantity of strychnine is very small—just enough to brace the nerves; and the iron vitalizes the blood, the quinine is for the liver and the phosphorus brightens the brain."

The clerk reeled this off like a man that had often said it before.

For a minute the stranger's face wore a pensive look. Then he smiled. A feeling of gentle exhilaration was creeping through his frame. His blood was sensibly quickened. His nerves grew strong and steady.

The fountain from which the syrup was extracted is a mammoth affair. Within its marble walls are forty receptacles containing the usual fruit syrups and Moxie's nerve food, essence of oats, orgeat, beef tea, pepsoline, chicken broth, imperial elixir and carbonated waters. The carbonated waters are generated by the action of sulphuric acid on marble dust.

A dashing Spaniard, with his senorita linked to his elbow, entered the store and called for orgeat. "Orgeat?" said the stranger. "What is orgeat?"

"That's the temperance drink of the New York Frenchmen and Spaniards. It is made of sweet and sour almonds grown in the Mediterranean countries. These almonds are pounded to paste in a mortar. The paste is then put into a towel and all the milk twisted out. To this milk is added pulverized sugar and orange flower water. Then you have orgeat."

While the druggist was speaking a sickly looking man walked in and critically eyed everybody in the store. Some bottles of patent medicine, wearing yellow top coats, held his attention several minutes.

"Give me a drink of pepsoline if it's good for dyspepsia. If it ain't I don't want it." He got his pepsoline and hurried out, banging the door after him.

"He's one of our dyspeptic patients," smiled the druggist. "We have about 200 of them. They come in every day, eye the patent medicine awhile, and then call for the fountain syrup, pepsoline."

Then a handsome and richly dressed lady walked in and contracting her lips to a pucker called for "syrup of essence of oats."

"The girl of the period," continued the druggist, "always asks for chocolate—cold chocolate in the summer, hot chocolate in the winter, chocolate the year round. The dandy darkey takes

## STORIES ABOUT MEN.

**He Wanted to Buy a Jewsharp from Platt Evans.**

Cal Thomas, who always has a good story to tell, has this one on Platt Evans, a stuttering joker, who was one of the early pioneers of Cincinnati: "In early days," says Cal, "it used to be thought capital fun to send a countryman from store to store inquiring for the things he would be certain not to find at the places to which he was sent. One day a fellow came, as he had been directed, to Platt's store to buy a jewsharp. Platt was a merchant tailor. He was busy with a customer as the man appeared, but, observing that several of the 'boys' had dropped in at the door just to see what Platt would do, he 'caught on' at once, and responded to the inquiry for the musical instrument, 'W-w-wait a minute.' Having served his customer, he picked up a pair of glove stretchers and approached the rural melodist with, 'L-l-let me m-measure your m-m-mouth,' and, introducing the stretchers, manipulated them so as to transform the aperture into a horizontal yawn, awful to see, and capacious enough to hold a dozen jewsharps. Removing the apparatus, he examined it carefully and deliberately, as one might scrutinize a thermometer or a pocket compass, and then dismissed the unsuccessful hunter for jewsharps, as he said in a tone of well feigned disappointment: 'W-w-we hain't g-g-got any your s-size.'"—Exchange.

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**What Kept Lincoln Awake.**

During the darkest days of the war there was a squabble in Syracuse over the appointment of a postmaster. Two factions had candidates, and each had sent to Washington numerously signed petitions for the appointment of its favorite. Finally, to get the matter settled, a delegation composed of the wealthiest men of the town and several of the most prominent ministers and lawyers, headed by Gen. Leavenworth, visited the national capital and secured an audience with President Lincoln. Gen. Leavenworth had carefully prepared his speech to Mr. Lincoln, and it ran something like this:

"MR. PRESIDENT: It is with great reluctance that we intrude upon you this morning. We appreciate the awful responsibilities and perplexities of your position, and do not forget that the very life of the nation is in your hands. But, Mr. President, the people of the great loyal north are at your back, and they are praying, sir, that your life may be spared and that you may be given strength to carry this war through to a successful issue."

Mr. Lincoln listened to Gen. Leavenworth with some impatience until he reached this point, and then interrupted him with:

"I assure you, my dear sir, that it isn't the war or the arms that is worrying the life out of me; it is that Syracuse postoffice that is keeping me awake nights."

Gen. Leavenworth did not finish his speech. The delegation presented their case in the briefest manner, and felt more comfortable when they reached Pennsylvania avenue than they did in the presence of the president.—Philadelphia Press.

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**Sturdy John Marshall.**

The descendants of Chief Justice John Marshall are a sturdy race. One of them, bearing the great jurist's name, owns a farm in Virginia and runs a saw mill thereon. He got down in the buzz saw pit not along ago to fix a loose screw. Suddenly he felt something moving behind him, and he threw his arm up and felt the saw cut right through about the elbow, almost from skin to skin. Raising his head he struck the saw, which cut a groove right through his hair, over his forehead, and face and down into his throat. When he was taken out his face was one mass of bleeding flesh. They laid him on the grass and brought a surgeon. While the latter was running across the fields to the spot where the men had left Marshall he heard his voice saying, as well as his wounds would permit: "Shove this stuff away from my eye so that I can see whether it's hurt." They did "shove the stuff" away from his eye as carefully as possible, and he gave them one ghastly glance and then murmured: "It's all right; I can see." It took the surgeon an hour and a half to dress all his wounds. He endured the pain with perfect composure. Within a month he was out again as well as ever. Some one was telling one of the old darkies on the place, while "Marster John" was still in bed, what a narrow escape he had had from death. "Huh!" said the darky, "take heap more than that to kill Marse John. Why, if you wanted to kill Marse John you'd have to cut his head off—and then hide the head."—Chicago Herald.

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—In Silesia, recently, a man was summoned before the magistrate for disturbing the slumbers of a citizen. The noise which disturbed his slumbers was the crowing of a cockerel. The wise magistrate decided that the man had a right to keep his cockerel, that a cockerel could not live without crowing, and the complainant was challenged to produce a cockerel which did not crow. The case was dismissed.

—In a work published in Germany by two experienced seedsmen, eight years is given as the limit of the vitality of most seeds; and it is said that, as a rule, the seeds which, when planted, germinate most quickly, are those which keep longest. According to the same book, rhubarb is unknown as a food plant in many parts of the German Empire.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

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**READ THE DEATH ROLL**

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that effect the kidney or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.


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About an Even Thing—New York man (smilingly, shaking hands)—Excuse my glove. Boston acquaintance (frigidly)—Ah! Certainly. Excuse my spectacles.

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**ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofulu, or blood purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption, send 10 cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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**Try Germea for Breakfast.**

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion


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**CATARRH.**

**A New Home Treatment for the Cure Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago *are cures still* there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*


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A camel will work seven or eight days without drinking. In this respect he differs from some men, who drink seven or eight days without working.

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**WHAT SENATOR NELSON THINKS OF ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.**

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., April 4, 1885.

On the 27th of February, 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as possible I applied two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I wore the plasters for a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and best external remedy for colds, strains and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world.

HENRY C. NELSON.


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To rejoice in the happiness of others is to make it our own; to produce it is to make it more than our own.

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**THE WEAKER SEX**

Are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.


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The brain of an elephant is somewhat larger than that of a man, but the trunk of an elephant is considerably smaller than that of a woman.

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If success be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat troubles.

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Trade's Equilibrium—Coal in California is selling at $25 a ton and strawberries in New York at $7 75 a quart. Thus do the nabobs distribute their favors.

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**DO NOT THINK FOR A MOMENT**

That catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develope into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.


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The secret of it.—Customer—That seems a very low price for a pure French claret. Dealer—Yes, sir, the California grape crop was very abundant last year.

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The Greatest Blood Purifier and Nervine in the world is Hobb's Nerve-Tonic Pills.

**IN GENERAL DEBILITY,**

Emaciation, Consumption, and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years." JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

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Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.

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BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM, CATARRH

When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff

Try the Cure.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH. ROSE-COLD. HAY-FEVER. DEAFNESS. HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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Of the Union and Confederate Armies, Unhesitatingly Endorse the

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

A superior remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Sold by all Druggists for 50 Cents.

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GREENBANK 98% Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10%), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

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CATARRH FREE

No great faith or your faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince you free. B. S. LAUBENBACH & CO., Newark, N. J.

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WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. PRICE OF THIS BED $3.50.

Manufactured by W. A. SCHROCK, 19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5c.

It is the unanimous opinion of my customers that your "Tansill's Punch" is the best 5c cigar they have ever smoked. Many claim that it is as good as the majority of those at 10c.

JOHN A. DADD, Druggist, Milwaukee, Wis.

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HOBB'S TONIC NERVE PILLS. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND NERVE TONIC. MARK. HOBB'S TONIC NERVE PILLS. PREPARED ONLY BY THE HOBB'S MEDICINE CO. SAN FRANCISCO. CAL. BRINGS THE ROSY TINT OF HEALTH TO THE SALLOW CHEEK.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE Should Take this Great LIFE RENEWER.

Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills are composed of just such elements as Enrich the Blood and strengthen the Nerves giving the body the spring and elasticity of youth. Men and Women suffer from Derangements of the Nerves and Poverty of the Blood. We see it in the whitening hair, the untimely wrinkles, the loss of form—in fact, in all the signs of premature old age.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 3, 1888.

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## PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT.

**Short Biographical Sketch of the New Chief Executive of France.**

Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot completed half a century of life August 11, 1887. His grandfather was the famous Minister of War in the French revolution. His father, M. Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, inherited much of the celebrated Carnot's ability, and as a politician participated prominently in many of the stirring episodes which marked the history of France in the second and third quarters of the present century. But the second Carnot was a paradoxical combination—advocate, statesman, orator, author, man of affairs and mystic philosopher. He identified himself with the St. Simonians of 1832 and became a profound student of Oriental literature when Enfantin, Roge and Massol went to preach the doctrines of Saint Simon in the East. To this time of mysticism is due the "Sadi" which is hyphenated to the historic name of Carnot, borne by the fourth President of the Third Republic.

Sadi-Carnot was educated to the profession of engineer and proved an apt scholar, even if developing none of the active characteristics of his family, and manifesting rather stolidity which was foreign to his house. He was fifth in his class when he entered the Polytechnic School, but soon took the first position and retained it until he graduated in 1863. He was soon afterwards appointed assistant secretary of the Government Council of Roads and Bridges. Subsequently he was nominated engineer at Annecy, in Upper Savoy, and remained there until 1871, when, at the fall of the empire, he was summoned to active political life. January 10, 1871, he was appointed Prefect of the Department of the Seine-Inferieure, and was charged with the organization of the national defense in the three departments of the Seine-Inferieure, the Eure and Calvados. That duty was performed with the enthusiasm and thoroughness which was expected from one on whom devolved the task of upholding the traditions of the Carnots.

In February of the same year M. Sadi-Carnot was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Cote d'Or and identified himself with the Republican Left, of which he became secretary. Naturally he gave the most earnest support to all laws for the permanent establishment of the Republic. When the Assembly was divided into two branches, in 1876, he was elected deputy from Beaune and was appointed one of the secretaries of the chamber. He made a specialty of public works, more particularly railroads, and the promotion of inland navigation, and soon gained a reputation as an authority on these subjects. He was frequently placed on the Budget Committee, the training school for young statesmen, and became chairman in 1883.

In December, 1878, he was appointed under secretary of public works, and there gained the intimate acquaintance with the operations of the department which qualified him for the Minister's portfolio, which Ferry gave him on becoming Premier in September, 1880. Gambetta overthrew the Cabinet in November, 1881, and was called to form a ministry, and Sadi-Carnot retired. Brisson gave him the portfolio of public works in April, 1885, and when DeFreycinet succeeded Brisson as Premier in January, 1886, he retained him in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance. When in December last the DeFreycinet ministry fell, the question at issue was one of economy and the Minister of Finance refused to conform to large reductions in expenditures demanded by the Budget Committee. Clemenceau then overthrew DeFreycinet on a vote to sustain Sadi-Carnot's estimates. This is the complete record of the new President's comparatively brief political experience.

Madame Sadi-Carnot, a daughter of the late Dupont White, is well and favorably known to English and Americans. She is a pretty, bright, clever woman, Parisian in her vivacity and never-failing good humor and a most interesting conversationalist. To her possibly as much as to himself does her husband owe his political preferment. She talks English with ease and grace and reads all the sensational novels published in London with the same avidity as an English-speaking person reads the similar class of French literature. Ouida, Miss Braddon and Wilkie Collins are her particular favorites. She will prove a greater favorite in the Elysee Palace than any lady who has been its mistress during the fifteen years' existence of the Third Republic.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### Working on a Sewer.

"It was a bad day to work on a sewer, so I knocked off the men," remarked a prominent sewer contractor one evening last week. "What class of your men are the best workers?" asked the Expressionist. "Well, I've in my employ Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Prussians, Poles, Italians and Americans. The Italian will work well and do a good day's work if you can stand over him and always be where he can see you. Poles are good workers, don't need so much watching as Italians, but they can't do so much work. It takes much longer, too, to make Poles understand what you want and how to do their work. The best workers, I find, are Germans. They will work right along and I can be gone half a day. When I get back I find their work done. An Irishman is a good worker—when he wants to work—but he's worst of all. If he makes up his mind to 'soldier' he'll do it right in front of you, and laugh if you kick."—*Buffalo Express.*

—At Barre, Vt., the granite industry furnishes 1,182 men with employment.

## RACES OF DWARFS.

**Notes and Comments on the Subject by A. De Quatrefages.**

A. De Quatrefages has recently published an historical review of the ancient and modern reports on dwarfish tribes. While formerly the description of ancient geographers were considered not trustworthy, many of them have been confirmed by recent explorations. Among these are the tales of the pygmies. Aristotle and Pliny state that a dwarfish people lived near the swamps of the upper part of the Nile. De Quatrefages considers this tribe identical with Schweinfurth's Akka, who at the present time live a little further south. Pomponius Mela mentions dwarfs who inhabited the neighborhood of the Red Sea. This report was confirmed by Leon des Avancher's discovery of the dwarfish Wa Berikomo, who are said to be only four and one-half feet high, and by D'Abbadie's visit to the Maze Mollea, who live a little further to the north.

Herodotus tells of a dwarfish black people on the banks of the Niger. His description of the land still holds good; but, instead of negroes, Berbers and Tuareg inhabit those regions. At the present time the most northern place in West Africa which is inhabited by dwarfs is Tenda Maje, where they were met with by Mollien in 1818.

Pliny mentions, besides the dwarfs on the sources of the Nile, others living in what is now southeastern Belutchistan, where the Brahui, a people of Dravida lineage, are found. Ktesias speaks of pygmies who inhabited Central India. Mr. Rousselet found in that region the dwarfish Bandra Lok, who live in the Vindhias Mountains.

De Quatrefages considers all Asiastic dwarfish tribes as one group, which he calls Negrito, while the African ones are called Negrillo. His researches lead him to the conclusion that the traces of this race are found from India to the eastern extremity of New Guinea, and from Ceylon throughout India, Farther Inia, the Philippines to Japan. In most regions they are mixed with other races. He considers the Dravida one of the most characteristic results of this mixture. It is only on the Andaman Islands and a few other isolated points that the pure race is still in existence. The author shows that individuals of Negrito type occur among the Pariahs of India, and that isolated communities in many parts of southeastern Asia have retained the anthropological character of this dwarfish race.

De Quatrefages considers the Negrito of all these widely separated regions one race, which originated in southern Asia. When the yellow race migrated southward and the white race eastward, they were compelled to take refuge on the islands and to migrate to more southerly countries. Thus they populated the Eastern Archipelago and crossed to Africa.—*Science.*

## CANCEROUS GROWTHS.

**Symptoms of the Principal Varieties of Cancer of the Throat.**

There are four recognized varieties of cancer—epithelioma, encephaloid (like brain substance), colloid (like glue), and scirrhus, the two first named being the only ones found in this location, and they are mostly of the epithelioma variety. Mackenzie found only six encephaloid growths out of fifty-three cases of cancer and Ziemssen only nine out of sixty-six.

The symptoms of both varieties, except as they appear when viewed by means of a laryngoscope, are the same. The first sign of disease noticed is usually huskiness or weakening of the voice. At first this is transient, but it finally becomes permanent. It has been noticed as long as three years before the more serious symptoms developed. The voice is never entirely lost, as it is in tuberculosis of the larynx, and the patient by a violent effort can make himself heard, even in the advanced stages of the disease. The hoarseness depends, early in the affection, upon an implification of one of the nerves concerned in the management of the vocal cords. At a late period it is due to ulceration and the presence of so-called "buds and vegetation" upon the inside of the organ. The breathing gradually and surely becomes embarrassed. This is due to the increasing size of this growth, and to the occurrence of oedema under the mucous membrane, which still further narrows the breathing space. At first there is difficult breathing on exertion only, then there comes a time when it is a labor to breathe at all, and the face becomes more or less blue from defective aeration of the blood. Attacks of spasm of the glottis and of suffocation are apt to come on, especially at night. The voice and breathing may be improved greatly (unfortunately this is only temporary) by extraction of portions of the growth. The act of swallowing becomes interfered with earlier or later, according to the size and location of the growth. If it begin high up, the interference is early; if it begin in the vocal cords or below them, it is long before swallowing becomes difficult or out of the question. As ulceration progresses, swallowing becomes more difficult, both from obstruction and from pain, and pieces of food are liable to be thrown into the air passages. In this way a fatal result may be brought about. Pressure over the larynx usually produces pain at an early period of the disease. This is at first of a dull, aching character, afterwards it is sharp, cutting and constantly present. When the gullet is early involved, the pain is much more intense and serious.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—To prevent waste—cut your corn fodder and feed it with bran.

## THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

**A 5-year-old Who Wanted to Retain Her Health.**

A Dexter 5-year-old was put to bed the other night a little earlier than she herself thought desirable. Soon after she called for some bread and milk, and got it. After eating a few spoonfuls she looked up to her father with a most unconcerned air and remarked: "Papa, I believe I've heard you say it wasn't a good plan to retire immediately after eating. I guess I'll get up."—Dexter (Me.) Gazette.

**"The Shoemaker to His Last."**

A specimen of Katie's faith in the efficacy of prayer shows that she believes in faith with works. She and a little companion had got locked into the bathroom, and after long and fruitless efforts to unlock the door, Katie proposed a prayer for deliverance, which she immediately began, but after first directing her little fellow captive to make, while the prayer was under way, a vigorous and industrious use of a screw driver, which they had got hold of. "The door come wite open," said Katie. "But why didn't you use the screw driver and let Mary do the praying?" "Cos she can't pray 's well 's I can—and she can use screw drivers."—Hartford Times.

**Wanted It Changed.**

Ethel and Maud were taken in by the nurse for their first glimpse of a little baby brother, whose age was numbered by hours. Ethel did not seem at all pleased, and in answer to a question she replied, with no little disdain: "No, I don't like it. I would'nt have such a red faced baby. If I was mother I would send it back and change it." She knew that her mother, when dissatisfied with some purchase, frequently returned it to the store and exchanged it for something more to her taste.—New York World.

**A Comforting Reflection.**

One day Gracie and auntie were speaking of an uncle who had died before Gracie was born. "Uncle John loved little children dearly," said auntie. "If he were alive he would be very kind to you. He would give you ever so many presents." "Well, never mind, auntie, if he is dead I shall see him when I get to heaven. We've got him saved up down in the cemetery, haven't we?"—Boston Globe.

**The Artless Child.**

Mamie (6 years old, to lady caller)—Mamma said to ask you to sit down a few moments, and she would be right in. It isn't raining, is it?"

Lady Caller—Why, no, Mamie. Why did you think it was?"

Mamie—Because, when mamma saw you coming, she said, "it never rains but it pours."—Texas Siftings.

**Just Before Christmas.**

Little Gertrude, a fat, grave personage of two years and a half, had given her mother a hug of unusual fervor. Said the latter: "What makes you love mamma so today, Gertrude?" "Well, mamma, I must make myself agreeable."—Beatrice (Neb.) Woman's Journal.

**He Got Away With Too Many.**

A short old man in rather rusty attire, with a long gray beard yellow in streaks and an armful of Christmas bundles, wandered through Fulton market on Thursday afternoon and stopped at a wagon where baskets of grapes were displayed for sale.

"Here you are!" yelled the proprietor, pointing to open baskets of fruit; "the best Concords, Catawbas and Delawares in the market, for half the price you pay inside."

The small man stepped up, and shifting his bundles so as to free his turkey arm he meditatively pulled off a large grape from a bunch in a basket of Concords. Having devoured that, he tried a Delaware and then a Catawba, and began on the Concords again.

The fruit vender, who had been engaged with a customer, now began to regard the short man's actions with suspicion.

"How much for grapes?" said the latter, laconically, eating a Delaware.

"Forty cents a basket."

"Too much," said the short man, stowing away two more Concords.

"Are you a wholesaler?" inquired the vender.

"No."

"Own a vineyard, perhaps, and make wine?"

"No."

"Where did you learn to eat grapes?"

"Over'n Jersey."

"Well, see here, old man, I reckon you've eat about a pound and you fork over nine cents, or I'll tie that beard of yourn into a bow knot, and then you caper back to Jersey; we don't want no grape insect rava'n' around here."—New York Tribune.

**To Set the Ball Rolling.**

Hostess—My dear Miss Howler, won't you sing something for us? I'm afraid people are finding things awfully dull.

Miss Howler—Really, Mrs. Brown, I'm afraid you must excuse me. I'm awfully hoarse to-night.

Hostess—Oh, my dear, that won't make the slightest difference. Nobody will listen, for they'll all begin to talk directly you begin to sing, and I just want something to start the conversation.—Boston Beacon.

**The Return of Piety.**

"You were once a member of our church, I believe."

"Yes."

"Why do you not go attend?"

"Oh, I have a number of reasons."

"By the way, I don't lead the choir any more. I've lost my voice completely."

"Is that so? Well, I think I'll renew my attendance at the church at once."—Lincoln Journal.

**How to Get a Crowded House.**

First Actor—I am going to have my benefit next Saturday night.

Second Actor—You are?

"Yes, but I'm puzzled to know how I'm going to fill the house."

"That's easy enough done."

"But how?"

"Invite your creditors."—Texas Siftings.

**Setting Her Right.**

Miss Waldo (of Boston)—Have you ever read Kant, Mr. Wabash?

Mr. Wabash (of Chicago)—Er—excuse me, Miss Waldo, but do you mean "Don't?"—New York Sun.

## IN A SWARM OF BEES.

**An Explorer's Painful Encounter With a Persistent Enemy.**

Schweinfurth gives the following description of a painful encounter which he and his men once had on the White Nile with some very small but powerful enemies. The boat was being towed by the crew. As the rope was drawn along through the grass on the banks, it happened that it disturbed a swarm of bees. In a moment, like a great cloud, they burst upon the men who were dragging; every one of them threw himself headlong into the water, and hurried to regain the boat. The swarm followed at their heels, and in a few seconds filled every nook and cranny of the deck. What a scene of confusion ensued may readily be imagined.

Without any foreboding of ill, I was arranging my plants in my cabin, when I heard all around me a scampering, which I took at first to be merely the frolics of my people. I called out to inquire the meaning of the noise but only got excited gestures and reproachful looks in answer. The cry of "Bees! bees!" soon broke upon my ear, and I proceeded to light a pipe. My attempt was entirely in vain; in an instant bees in thousands are about me, and I am mercilessly stung all over my face and hands. To no purpose do I try to protect my face with a handkerchief, and the more violently I fling my hands about, so much the more violent becomes the impetuosity of the irritated insects. The maddening pain is now on my cheek, now in my eye, now in my hair. The dogs from under my bed burst out frantically, overturning every thing in their way.

Losing well nigh all control over myself, I fling myself in despair into the river; I dive down, but all in vain, for the stings rain down still upon my head. Not heeding the warnings of my people, I creep through the reedy grass to the swampy bank. The grass lacerates my hands, and I try to gain the mainland, hoping to find shelter in the woods. All at once four powerful arms seize me, and drag me back with such force that I think I must be choked in the mud. I am compelled to go back on board, and flight is not to be thought of.

In the cooling moisture I had so far recovered my self-possession that it occurred to me to drag out a sheet in which to envelope myself, and this measure at last gave me some protection, but I had first gradually to crush the bees which I had inclosed with me within the covering. Covering down convulsively, I lingered out thus three full hours, whilst the buzzing continued uninterruptedly, and solitary stings penetrated periodically through the linen.

Meantime, by great self-denial and courage on the part of my people, my large dog was brought on board to me, and covered with cloths; the other was unfortunately lost; in all likelihood was stung to death. By degrees every one became equally passive as myself; at length perfect silence reigned on board; the bees subsided into quietness. That evening, and for the next few days, I felt ready for an encounter with half a score of buffaloes, or a brace of lions, rather than have any thing more to do with bees, and this was a sentiment in which all the ship's company heartily concurred.—*Youth's Companion.*

## PAYING BY THE MILE.

**A Magazine Editor's Novel Bargain with a Young Contributor.**

"How much do you pay for such a story?" asked a young writer of a well-known magazine editor in New York, the other day.

"Let me see your manuscript."

The young man produced his roll and submitted it to the editor.

"You write a rather fine hand, and therefore I will give you twenty-five dollars for every quarter of a mile of writing that I accept."

"Twenty-five dollars for a quarter of of a mile?" repeated the would-be contributor, aghast with surprise.

"Yes, and that is a very good rate for an unknown writer like yourself. We pay all the way from $100 to $1,000 a mile for the work of the most noted writers, and I have paid a famous poet at the rate of $10,000 a mile for a great poem which he wrote at my order. That is an exceptionally high price, though."

"How much would a mile make of my manuscript?"

"I should say about ten thousand words."

"You don't mean to say that ten thousand of my words if strung in a row would make a mile?"

"Most assuredly not. But in writing ten thousand words your pen moves over a mile of space. With some writers a mile is only composed of eight thousand words, and there are some microscopic writers who crowd twenty thousand words into a mile. Those figures will give you an idea of the amount of territory the pen of a busy writer will cover in a year. Take a newspaper reporter, who writes on an average ten thousand words a week. His pen will travel fifty-two miles a year. A court stenographer, who frequently takes down forty thousand to sixty thousand words in a day, and transcribes part of his notes at night, will cover not less than four hundred miles a year. Take Alexander Dumas, the elder, who was one of the most prolific writers in the world. If he had done all of his own writing, he would have averaged five miles a day during his whole busy career. He often employed secretaries, however, though he did a large part of his work himself. You see it would take a long time for a man to draw a line around the world with his pen. It could be done, though."—*Chicago Times.*

## ARTIFICIAL EYES.

**An Optician Tells Where They Are Made and What They Are Worth.**

One-eyed people who can afford it have two glass eyes, one for day, the other for evening use. The reason for this is that the pupil of the eye is smaller in the day time than at night, and hence the two glass eyes are of different sizes, so as to correspond with the natural eye. The price of glass eyes is becoming cheaper on account of competition, and at the same time the quality is better. A common glass eye may be had for ten dollars, but they are not good deceptions and do not last long. A first-class eye costs fifty dollars, or even more. The best will not last over two years, because the secretions in the hollow of the eye roughen the glass by chemical action, and this roughness irritates the flesh. A glass eye, like false teeth, is taken out at night, for it would not be safe to go to sleep with it in the cavity. It might drop out, and the slightest fall would break it. If a person could buy glass eyes at wholesale, by the gross, he could get them for about two dollars apiece. But he would have to look over a great many before finding one to fit and to match his other eye in size, color and expression. Glass eyes are all made abroad, principally in Germany and France, no factory having been started here, although there is a great demand for them in this country. A glass eye is not made after the shape of a natural eye, because when the latter is taken from the cavity the tissues just back of it pushes forward and leaves but little space. The false eye is therefore elliptical in shape. The outer side preserves the natural form, but the inner side is near flat, with rounded edges. It is slightly larger that the natural eye, so that when inserted in the cavity it may not slip out. At first it irritates the eyelids and the tissues back of the cavity, but the wearer grows accustomed to it, and finds it a rest and a protection. A skillful oculist can put a glass into the cavity so that very close observation is necessary to detect it. Not only are the size and color of the natural eye counterfeited, but even the general expression. The oculist has yet to discover means of giving that sympathetic movement which distinguishes a pair of eyes. There is quite a large number of people with glass eyes, say one in four hundred. You would not know it by casual observation, for the wearer of a glass eye is so sensitive on the subject that he is careful of its actions in public, and he becomes so accustomed to the glass orb that he can prevent all but intimate friends from discovering his defect. Science has done better by him than by the man with the wooden limb.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## AN INDIAN SYBARITE.

**Life of the King of Oudh Amid the Surroundings of Eden.**

The death of the last King of Oudh deprives Calcutta of a picturesque and almost legendary personage. To the visitor the red and blue roof of his palace, the gardens, stocked with wild beasts and brilliant birds, his innumerable guards and attendants and the tens of thousands of pigeons that were always wheeling above the grounds seemed to embody the fantastic life of native India. The men guarding the doors were all his own sepoys from Cawnpore, and once you had an order to penetrate the charmed circle you passed through a beautiful succession of groves and parterres and miniature grassplots and pleasant terraces. His menagerie fell away of late, but some years back it almost rivaled the famous collection in the London Zoo. In one large space there were buffaloes, goats and deer and ostriches and other great birds. A tank something like one hundred and fifty yards square was covered with storks and pelicans and swans, and had ample well-wooded rambling grounds around it. The smaller birds were sheltered in lofty aviaries. The lions and tigers and wolves and other ferocious animals were, of course, caged, but caged very comfortably.

In another garden a building that looked like a magnificent ant hill was fixed in the center of a large square well, and was carefully surrounded with water. Here the snakes were segregated, and five hundred of them lived in the narrow holes with which the strange building was artificially honeycombed. It used to be one of the great sights of the day to see them fed with frogs. But his pigeons formed the great feature of the King's collection.

"One who knew him" writes that he led a kingly life to the end, though he had not more than seven thousand subjects to govern: "He held court and received regal honors, created titled nobles according to his caprice and traveled over his grounds in a campan, occupying at different times different country seats, like other Kings." At one time he would watch his animals and his fishes being fed, at another his rams and cocks, and quails, would be brought up to fight before him. He had, we are told, a prevailing passion for order and cleanliness. He prayed five times a day, though he ate only one meal, but from morning till night he chewed *pan sopari* and smoked the hookah.—*Times of India.*

—The latest discovery is a seven-inch vein of leather polish or shoe-blacking on the farm of M. H. Gladman, just west of Hopkins, Mo. It is found four feet from the surface, and when wet and rubbed on a pair of shoes or leather makes a splendid polish. The find is a curiosity. Nodaway county has most all the good things of this world, and now can boast of a shoe-blacking mine—the only one in the world.

## OF THE RIGHT STUFF.

**Qualifying For the Honorable Position of Base-Ball Umpire.**

A wiry looking man with a set expression of countenance walked up to a hackman in front of LaFayette Square in Buffalo, early the other morning and asked:

"You can call a fellow some pretty hard names, can't you?"

"Sometimes."

"Swear some, I s'pose?"

"Yes. Once in a while I swear," replied the hackman, wondering if he had been struck by a Salvation Army recruit.

"Get smoking, howling, tearing mad, rip people up the back, and make it red hot, all around your neighborhood, sometimes, don't you?"

"Well, I can make it pretty uncomfortable for people when they don't pay for this hack. I'm a terror to snakes when they come my way."

"Yes, that's what I thought. Start in on me."

"What do you mean? You don't owe me any thing."

"No matter, go for me."

"What shall I say?"

"Call me any thing; call me a liar."

"You're a liar."

"That's right; go on."

"You're a double-barreled liar."

"Good. Go right on."

"You're an eighteen-karat stem-winding, self-cocking prevaricator."

"Splendid. Keep it up."

"You're a mule-eared, dog-faced, squash-headed lying whelp of humanity."

"Tell me I don't know any thing."

"You're a fool."

"Make it stronger."

"You're a pimply, blubbering idiot."

"Come again."

"You're a crooked necked, wall-eyed knock-kneed imbecile."

"Now kick me," said the determined man.

"What for?" queried the astonished hackman.

"No matter, kick me. I'll pay you for it."

The hackman kicked him.

"Now grab me by the hair and drag me around four or five blocks."

The hackman did so.

"Now rub my nose in the dirt, tear my coat, jump on me and throw me over that fence will you?"

His instructions having been carried out, the set-looking man slowly dragged himself to his feet and wiping the blood off his face, and spitting the dirt out of his mouth, gasped: "Is that the best you can do?"

"I never treated a man worse in my life," said the hackman, "I couldn't. But who in the dickens are you anyway, and what does all this mean?"

"Well, you see," said the set-looking man, handing the hackman a dollar for his trouble, "I have just been offered a position as base-ball umpire for the coming season, and thought before accepting it I would like to see if I had the stuff in me to hold the job. I guess perhaps I'll do." And the set-looking man limped slowly away just as a policeman, who had been interviewing a peanut stand around the corner, came along and wanted to know what all that row was about.—*Drift.*

## INSURING WINDOWS.

**Companies Called Into Life by the Meanness of Human Nature.**

Kicking out a valuable pane of plate-glass to spite the owner of the premises is about as honorable a way to take revenge as whipping the little sister of a big boy who has "licked" you. And yet instances are of almost daily occurrence. Frequent breakage through cussedness, carelessness or accident many years ago suggested the organization of insurance companies to take exclusively this class of risks. England was their birthplace, and they emigrated to this country about fifteen years ago. There are now three companies doing business in this line in Chicago. None of these will touch fire risks, but all insure against any kind of loss which fire policies do not cover. Their plan is to take the importers' lists of prices, deduct 25 per cent. and charge 3 per cent. per annum on the remainder. When there is a loss they pay no money, but replace the broken glass at their own expense. On panes that are worth $500 or more they charge 5 per cent. gross, taking nothing off, because they are much more liable to breakage.

The charge on mirrors is from 3 to 10 per cent., according to size. The risks are considered extra hazardous because they are largely in saloons. In case of breakage they are replaced. This plan gives better satisfaction to both parties. In this city policies are outstanding to the extent of more than $1,500,000, but it is estimated that not more than one-fourth of the mirrors and plate glass are insured. The companies have an arrangement with the glass dealers and importers by which they get glass at a low figure; but even with this advantage they could not exist but for the salvage. A mirror worth, say, $200 may have a corner broken. It can be cut down in size and reframed at a loss of not more than 25 per cent., and becomes the property of the insuring company. A fair estimate of the yearly losses in Chicago places them at 1,000, a majority being the result of pure meanness.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Counsel (to witness, the father of a family)—"Why are you so certain, Mr. Smith, that the event occurred on such a date? May you not be mistaken?" Witness—"Impossible, sir. It was the day I didn't have to buy any of my children a pair of shoes."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—We use one billion tin cans in this country every year.

## GIGANTIC REPTILES.

**Peculiarities of the Varieties Found in the East Indian Country.**

In an article by Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods on the snakes of the Indian archipelago, he observes that the cobra never exceeds the length of about fifteen feet, and that a larger snake with which it is often confused is a different species, called *Hamadryas ophiophagus.* The hamadryas, which resemble the cobra in having a hood or dilatable neck, attains the length of fifteen feet, and feeds chiefly upon lizards and snakes. It is arborial in its habits, but shows a great partiality for water, to which it will readily take. It is very fierce, and is ready, not only to attack, but to pursue human beings. Its venom is nearly as deadly in its effect as that of the cobra. Mr. Tenison-Woods has heard of many instances of its ferocious character—that is to say, of its turning on those who attacked it, and showing fight. At a picnic party (he says) some officers of the Twenty-seventh regiment gave chase to a large hamadryad; but they had not gone very far when it turned on its pursuers and quickly scattered them. It then took to the water, where it was followed by two of the party in a boat; but it soon tried the effect of boarding, and made the rowers exert their powers to get away. Mr. Tenison-Woods makes mention of sea-snakes as being wonderfully numerous in all the seas of India and China. It is difficult, he says, to exaggerate the numbers one sees on the surface of the water on a calm day. "When off the coast of Borneo in her Majesty's ship Pegasus we had some very fine calm days, when the sea was like glass or oil. On every side we were surrounded by specimens of these reptiles between two and three feet long. I have seen the same thing on many different calm days; in fact, I don't know any place where they seem more numerous than the Bornean coasts. I frequently saw nearly as large an assemblage in the Philippine seas. I should say that bathing was a perilous business in these localities, for the serpents are very venomous, and there are many authentic records of disastrous results from their bites."

Mention is then made of the *Python reticulatus*, or boa. This species is said to be very numerous, and has a disagreeable habit of coming to live in the thatch of houses, emerging at night to take its prey, in pursuit of which it is not particular whether this is some of the rats and mice of the house or the chickens and fowls of the poultry-yard. Mr. Tenison-Woods proceeds: "Recent writers have described the fear which the natives have of this reptile on account of its sometimes attacking man. This I can not believe, and wherever I have been in the Malay peninsula, Java, Celebes and the Moluccas, I have never found the natives much afraid of them. As to their swallowing a man, or even a large child, the idea is too preposterous to be seriously entertained. Neither do I believe that its muscular strength is so great as generally believed, though no doubt its crushing power is considerable. There was an instance of this in the Raffles Museum at Singapore. A large living python was kept in the show-cases of that museum. It made its escape and was found on the floor by the attendant in the morning. He tried to put it back into the case, and a long struggle ensued. The serpent wound itself round the man's body and tried to crush him; but the man's strength enabled him to unwind the coils with much effort and make his escape. I think he said that the length of the snake was about eighteen feet. If its strength was of the usual kind it will be hard to believe those stories of its prodigous crushing power. Among many specimens brought to me at Perak, the largest I met with was twenty feet long. It had been captured with scarcely any violence, so that as a specimen it was in beautiful preservation and full vigor. The Malays brought it up to me in an excited and livid state, dragging it along by a small bamboo loop fastened behind its head. The creature was active, and constantly getting more of its head through the loop than was safe for the man who held him. Whilst I was making a bargain with the captors, it writhed far out of the loop and savagely bit one of the Malays on the calf of the leg. As its teeth are all recurved, they could not be immediately disengaged, and so the Malays, excited by their comrades cries, fell upon it with their long knives and hacked it to pieces. The head of this serpent, though the reptile was of such great length, was not as big as a man's hand. The result of my inquiries leads me to believe that pythons invariably fly from the face of man, and are formidable to no larger animal than the deer and small wild boar of the jungle."—*St. James' Gazette.*

### It Brought the Ice.

"Confound it all," said machinist Makepenny, "the steam pipes in the office are all frozen up! Confound the cold weather, and that office boy, too. Between them both, they'll break me!"

"I's all your fault, anyway," said the office boy.

"All my fault, is it? Why, confound it all, you young pie-eating rascal, what do you mean, anyway?"

"Why," said the boy, looking wildly toward the door, "you wanted some ice yesterday, and told me to hang the ice card in the window, and there it is now."

"What's that got to do about it?"

"Lots, you bet! You've got all the ice you want, haven't you?"

"I haven't seen it. Where?"

"In the pipes, of couse!"—Tableau!—*Boston Budget.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.....1888


## THERE'S HOPE FOR EVERYONE.

**Speaker** Carlisle was a country school teacher.

**Judge** Kelley, father of the house, was a jeweler.

**Senator** Pasco was a school teacher at $40 a month.

**Tom** Reed, of Maine, was a paymaster in the navy.

**Dougherty**, of Florida, was a sailor before the mast.

**Anderson**, of Kansas, was a Presbyterian clergyman.

**Judge** Chipman, of Michigan, was a mine prospector.

**Leland** Stanford was a country lawyer in Wisconsin.

**Senator** Kenna was once a coal miner at $1.20 a day.

**Senator** Dawes was a school teacher and country editor.

**Ben** Butterworth used to be a plantation boss in Virginia.

**Senator** Morrill, of Vermont, kept a country grocery store.

**Delegate** Caine, of Utah, was many years a theatre manager.

**Taulbee**, the tall Kentucky member, was a divinity student.

**Robertson**, the new Louisiana member, is a college professor.

**James** B. White, of Indiana, was a calico printer and tailor.

**Congressman** Outerwaite was principal of a city school five years.

**Civil** Service Commissioner Oberly was a Chicago Times reporter.

**Judge** Tarsney, a Michigan congressman, was a steamboat engineer.

**Justice** Blatchford was Governor W. H. Seward's private secretary.

**Senator** Plumb was a typesetter. Hitt, of Illinois, was a stenographer.

**Senator** Sawyer "bought his time" when 18 years old and ran a saw mill.

**Senator** Stewart, of Nevada, mined with a pick and shovel in California.

**Senator** Cullom was famous as a corn husker in early days in Illinois.

W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, and now a congressman, is a farmer.

**Darlington**, a Pennsylvania member, was a reporter on Philadelphia dailies.

**Clifton** R. Breckenridge, of the ways and means committee, was a bookkeeper.

**Boutelle**, of Maine, was a sea captain. **Plumb**, of Illinois, was a grocery clerk.

**Senator** Allison was an abstract clerk. **Guenther**, of Wisconsin, was a druggist.

**Romeis**, of Ohio, was a baggage master. **Deacon** White, of New York, was a miller.

**Secretary** Bayard was a clerk in New York. **Pidcock**, of New Jersey, was a civil engineer.

**John** McShane, the millionaire Omaha congressman, was a cowboy without a cent in 1871.

**Felton**, the California multi-millionaire, was a chore boy on a farm in Erie county, N. Y.

**Bancroft**, the historian, once thought of entering the ministry, and preached several sermons.

**Solicitor** General Jenks used to be a surveyor. Pennington, of Delaware, was a school teacher.

**Samuel** J. Randall, whom nobody supposed had a war record, was a private in a company of cavalry.

**Senator** Jones, of Nevada, was a gold prospector in California in '49, and sheriff of Tuolumne county later

**Congressman** Farquhar was a typesetter, and the first president of the first typographical union in the United States.

**Justice** Bradley taught a district school every winter from his 16th to his 21st year and was for some time a surveyor.

**Senator** Blodgett, of New Jersey, was a locomotive engineer. His predecessor, Gen. Sewell, was once a sailor before the mast.

**Senator** Dolph was an orderly sergeant in a company raised to protect settlers crossing the plains in 1862 from attacks of Indians.

**President** Cleveland once compiled the American Herd Book and received $60 for the service. For a time he managed a hotel.

**Senator** Riddleberger has been editor of three papers, The Shenandoah Democrat, The Teuton Legion, and The Virginia Democrat.

**Frank** Lawler, another Chicago member, was a brickmaker, a news agent, learned the ship carpenter's trade, and is now a saloon keeper.

**Senator** Sabin, with his trousers tucked in his boots, used to stand on the streets of Springfield, Mass., all day to sell cordwood that he had chopped and hauled twelve miles.

**Justice** Field was intended for the missionary service. His sister Emilia took him to Smyrna when 13 years old, to have him learn the Oriental languages, and he spent eleven years there in study.

**George** West, now a millionaire congressman from New York, was a journeyman paper maker in the times when paper was made by the old fashioned hand process. He recently bought the mill in England where he learned his trade.—New York Evening Sun.

## SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

There are forty-three stallions listed who have trotted in 2:20 or better.

Kilrain's backer will not permit him to box before the Prince of Wales.

Isaac Murphy will ride for Lucky Baldwin next year. His salary will be $12,500.

A walking match, square heel and toe, will take place in Kansas City during Christmas week.

The $4,500 stakes in the unfinished Carney-McAuliffe fight have been drawn and the fight declared off.

Duncan C. Ross is on his way to Havana, where he is to have a sword contest with a celebrated Spanish bull fighter.

The fastest heat trotted in a race this year was won by a 5-year old, and the fastest debutante in the 2:30 list is a 3-year old. The horses referred to are Patron, 2:14¼, and Sable Wilkes, 2:18.

A horse owning company is about to be started at Victoria, Australia, and it is intended to devote $35,000 to the purchase of two English sires, and to buy forty brood mares at an average of $2,500.

McLaughlin beat Garrison by twelve winning mounts. The final result was: McLaughlin, 119; Garrison, 107. C. Wood, who leads the English jockeys for the year, had 147 winning mounts, but he had twice as many mounts.

A balk line handicap billiard tournament will begin in St. Louis Jan. 3. The contestants and their handicap are as follows: Slosson, 400; Schaeffer, 400; Carter, 270; Cotton, 200; Moulds, 165; Day, 165; Gallagher, 260; Ives, 155; Donavan, 150; Thatcher, 165.


# Seeds.

Root Seeds,
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Seeds Of All Kinds.
All Fresh
All Good,
Best Varieties.
Lowest Prices.
At
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Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
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P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
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Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. Hunter, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
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BREWERY,
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
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Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
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Livery & Feed Stables.
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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
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Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 24th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th
JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S. P. H. MACK, N. G.

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Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
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Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer
Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Stockton, Mo., writes: "I stood up and others that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money to a family as this does, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and tables to pay for it." JOHN R. DODGE, Jr., jeweler, Norwalk, Ind., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Pt. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as any other day. 3d. If you can't, you can not buy one for $500." I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
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SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
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APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
4-347.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Feb. 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on March 26th 1888, viz: Frederick Schabbell, for the E ½ of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in fractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Fehrman, Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagt, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo State of California.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

In the matter of the Estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the Sixth Day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock m. of said day, and the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said B. S. Glover, deceased, and for hearing the application of W. O. Meroney for issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes and George M. Gill, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated February 15, 1888.

### ORDINANCE NO. 22

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo State of California shall obtain licenses from the Tax-Collector as follows:

Section 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax-collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upwards constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $26 per quarter.

Section 2. Persons engaged in banking loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Section 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per quarter and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley, but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

Section 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

Section 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Section 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

Section 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines in quantities less than one quart, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

Section 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Section 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the last preceding Section must not be in quantities less than one quart measure.

Section 10. Every travelling merchant hawker or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $50 per month, and every such travelling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $40 per month.

Section 11. Every person who keeps a stallion jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for profit must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third class and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

Section 12. The Tax-Collector of said Inyo county shall have the collection of the licenses provided for by this ordinance and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails, or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as Plaintiff for the recovery of such license, and in such case either the said Tax-Collector or the Attorney for the said Plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the Plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs to be collected from the Defendent.

Section 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo county shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

Section 14. The said Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

Section 15. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county as other moneys, and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the said county.

Section 16. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five (25) days from its passage and Ordinance No. 19 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 4th day of October, 1887, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

Section 17. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two (2) weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 22 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on February 10th, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson, T. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

Noes:

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of said Board of Supervisors. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[ENDORSED.]

Ordinance No. 22.

Filed and recorded February 10th, 1888, in Ordinance book "B" on pages 44 et. seq.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### ORDINANCE NO. 23.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.

Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, of said County, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $300 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 sheep the sum of $50 per annum.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum.

SECTION 2.

The Tax-Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of the license provided for by this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as Plaintiff for the recovery of such license, and in such case either the said Tax-Collector or the Attorney for the said Plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the Plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs to be collected from the Defendant.

SECTION 3.

The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax-Collector when sold.

SECTION 4.

The said Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 5.

All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the said county.

SECTION 6.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five (25) days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 20 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 4th day of October, 1887, is hereby repealed, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7.

This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least two (2) weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 23 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on February 10th, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson, T. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

Noes.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of said Board of Supervisors. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[ENDORSED.]

Ordinance No. 23

Filed and recorded February 10th, 1888, in Ordinance book "B" on pages 49 et. seq.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### ORDINANCE NO. 24.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.

Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction or carrying on of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said County, without taking out or procuring the license required by such ordinance, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Such fines, when collected to be paid into the County Treasury of said county for the use of the Salary Fund of the county.

SECTION 2.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five (25) days from its passage, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 3.

This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two (2) weeks, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 24 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California at a regular meeting of said Board on February 10th, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson, T. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

Noes:

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of said Board of Supervisors. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[ENDORSED.]

Ordinance No. 24.

Filed and recorded February 10th, 1888, in Ordinance book "B" pages 52 et. seq.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### ORDINANCE NO 25.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over twenty one (21) and under sixty (60) years of age and liable to pay a State Poll Tax must annually pay a Poll Tax of Two Dollars to be known as the Hospital Poll Tax: Provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars

Section 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected by the same person and in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of State Poll Tax, and the same percentage shall be allowed for collection.

Section 3 All money collected for Hospital Poll Taxes under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county as other moneys, and placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said county.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five (25) days from its passage, and ordinance No. 14 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 4th day of February, 1886, is hereby repealed; and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

Section 5. This ordinance shall be published with the name of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two (2) weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 25 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on February 10th, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson, T. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

Noes:

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of said Board of Supervisors. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[ENDORSED.]

Ordinance No. 25.

Filed and recorded February 10th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" pages 56 et. seq.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### ORDINANCE NO. 26.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every male person over 21 and under 55 years of age found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the 1st day of March, 1888, and the 31st day of December, 1888, and who has not paid the same in some other District, must pay to the Road Overseer of such District, or a Road Commissioner when there is no Road Overseer, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars: Provided that the same be paid between the 1st Monday of March, 1888, and the 1st Monday of November, 1888; but if not paid prior to the first Monday in November, 1888 then it shall be Three Dollars: Provided further that any such person may at his option between the first Monday of March, 1888, and the first Monday of June, 1888 work out his Road Poll Tax so levied by performing two days labor on the roads of his District, such work to be done under the direction of the Road Overseer or Road Commissioner, and the Road Overseer or the Road Commissioner shall give each person performing such labor a certificate thereof.

Section 2. At the expiration of the time fixed by Section 1 of this ordinance for the performance of such labor, said Poll Tax shall be due from every person, liable as aforesaid, not holding a certificate that he has performed such labor, and shall be collected by the various Road Overseers, or Road Commissioners when there is no Road Overseer, in their respective Districts, and in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected.

Section 3. For the purpose of collecting Road Poll Taxes every Road Overseer, or in case there is no Road Overseer the Road Commissioner is hereby invested with the same power and authority as the Collector of State Poll Taxes, and all the remedies given by law for the collection of State Poll Taxes, and the same percentage for collection, shall apply to and be in force for the collection of Road Poll Taxes.

Section 4. All money collected for Road Poll Taxes under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys, and placed to the credit of the various Road District Funds in which the same is collected.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five (25) days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 15 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 4th day of February, 1886, is hereby repealed; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict therewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least two (2) weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 26 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on February 10th, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson, T. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

Noes:

| Seal of Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, California. | J. D. HARGER, Chairman of said Board of Supervisors. |
|---|---|

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[ENDORSED.]

Ordinance No. 26.

Filed and recorded February 10th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" pages 56 et. seq.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORAD
TAKING EFFECT
Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. Leave— | To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives— |
|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 9.15 a. m. | .. 5 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9.45 a. m. | .: 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 11: 5 a. m. | : 5 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p. m. | :40 a. m. |
| Lanning | 5.30 p. m. | 5.20 a. m |
| Soda Springs | 6.10 p. m. | 7:10 a. m |
| Belleville | 7.30 p. m. | 8.35a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6.20 a. m. |
| | **No. 3. Leave—** | **No. 4. Arrives—** |
| Belleville | 7 00 a. m. | 5.35 p. m. |
| Benton | 10.35 a m | 1:40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12.45 p. m. | 11:15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1.35 p. m | 10:15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 05 p. m. | 8:45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p. m. | 7.45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 6 45 p. m. | 7.00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (25 miles); Bodie (67 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Goodyeers Bar and Brandy City.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's coaches for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Metallic City, Adams Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING B

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3 .... 1888


### MARRIED.

MACK—MULHOLLAND—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Independence, February 29, 1888, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Superior Judge, Mr. P. H. Mack and Miss Katie E. Mulholland.

[illegible] selling at $18 a ton in Virginia City.

[illegible] of school land in Owens valley.

The Democratic National Convention will be held at St. Louis on June 5th.

All over the State the demand for young fruit trees to plant exceeds the supply.

Mr. J. W. McIlhurry and Mr. Henry Grover, of Big Pine, were in town on Wednesday.

Miss May Shepherd has been quite ill during the past week; Dr. Woodin has been in attendance.

Large quantities of vine cuttings are being rooted for setting out along the line of the Eastside canal.

San Diego papers report a great many men there out of employment. There are many carpenters among them.

The Crocker Brothers have a little army of Indians at work grubbing willows; they will clear a large tract this spring.

A new Sunday school has been opened at Big Pine. There are enough young people there to make a prosperous school.

Rev. T. F. Sisson will preach at the M. E. Church at seven o'clock Sunday evening. Praise service fifteen minutes before.

[illegible] of Supervisors of Inyo county [illegible] special session on Wednesday [illegible] for the purpose of appointing [illegible] officer.

[illegible] for holding Sunday school at the M. E. Church has been changed from [illegible] p. m. to eleven o'clock a. m. [illegible] welcome.

[illegible] Keyes and C. Walter came down [illegible] the White Hill on Wednesday to make [illegible] for packing out a lot of ore they have ready sacked.

It is reported that the mill at Grantsville, Nevada, will be started up to run on ore from mines in Shamrock Canyon. The mill has been idle a long time.

Some very fine ore has recently been taken out in the Deep Spring country. The ore is rich in silver and will run up into the hundreds of dollars per ton.

At Candelaria Dickey Davy, Owens Jones and James McKee are reported down with small-pox. Davy is expected to die; there are several more cases in the town.

A movement has been started to secure the holding of the Democratic State Convention at Fresno. The understanding is that everything shall be free to the delegates.

Mr. James Jones, of Big Pine, has purchased the farm of J. H. Muller, about six miles north of Big Pine. It is a good farm containing about 480 acres of excellent land with an abundance of water.

There is much demand for the service of Mr. Enos' standard trotting horse Albenton. Already engagements are made for about all that can be attended to for the season. The fine draft stallion owned by Mr. Enos is also in demand.

Rev. Warren Nims is reported to be dying at Loyalton, Sierra county. A chronic sore on his facehas developed into a cancer. Mr. Nims was stationed at Independence three years ago; he is one of the purest and best men that ever lived.

One of the objections raised by several Democrats in the East to holding their National Convention on the Pacific Coast was that the location is so desirable, and so many would be anxious to go, that it would increase the bitterness of the struggle in the various State Conventions for the election of delegates.

Last Monday being the day for offering at public sale all property on which taxes were delinquent the Sheriff went through the usual form. No property was sold, as no one appeared to bid on anything. In fact nearly all the delinquent taxes had been already paid. Nearly all the non-resident locators of desert land have paid the taxes on their locations: this turned quite a nice sum into the treasury.

It is reported that there are several cases of small-pox at Candelaria. Not a day should be lost in having every child and even every grown person in Owens valley vaccinated. If it be true that small-pox is at Candelaria the infection is likely to reach us any day. Carelessness in the matter of vaccination may cost many a life. We will publish, free of cost, the name of any and every physician in the valley who has a supply of vaccine virus and is prepared to vaccinate.

There is no mistaking the signs of coming lively times for Inyo. All over Owens valley the work of improvement has fairly set in. This is more apparent by traveling over the valley; everywhere land is being cleared, plowed and planted, fences are being made and dwellings built. With about five hundred square miles of excellent land and not one-tenth of it under cultivation, there is ample room for vast increase in population and development of valuable property.

From Fish Spring toward Big Pine for a distance of about four miles several new dwellings have recently been put up. Nearly all of the land in that locality is now located and the locators are working hard on improvements. Clearing off sagebrush and plowing is going on all over that locality. The Big Pine ditch, begun over nine years ago but so long suffered to drag along slowly, and for years together nothing done upon it, will soon be finished and will then irrigate thousands of acres of as good land as in the valley.

Looking across the valley from near Big Pine it can be seen that Gustav Sanger is pushing ahead vigorously with work on the East side of the river. Hundreds of acres are already cleared of sagebrush and distributing ditches made so that the plain looks like a vas chequer board. A great deal of the cleared land is already planted with grain and alfalfa. It is very evident that Mr. Sanger will gather a big crop this season. Further up the river, at Warm Spring, Mr. A. O. Collins and his sons are also pushing along similar improvements.

### Directors' Meeting.

Last Saturday the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 met at Independence. The following Directors were present: A. R. Conklin, President; Nathan Rhine, William Walker, W. S. Enos, W. K. Miller, Thomas J. Goodale and John Shepherd. The time for holding the next fair of the District was set for the week beginning September 17th. Several financial matters were satisfactorily arranged. The Association owns four and one-half acres of land within the limits of the town of Independence. This is all enclosed by a tight board fence seven feet high, and within this enclosure is a large and well constructed pavilion building. In addition to this is a fine mile track, with grand stand and judges stand, one half a mile south of the town limit. All this is valuable property and will speedily be more valuable. The encumbrance upon the property only amounts to $1904 and is all held by one member of the Association. Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Spring, one of the Directors, very generously offered to give a large number of shade trees for setting out in the Association park at Independence. These trees are now being transplanted; they are already large, grow very rapidly, and in three or four years will make very fine shade. Other improvements will be added to the buildings and grounds as rapidly as possible.

### Visitors

Last Saturday a party of visitors came to Independence by special train on the C & C. railroad. In the party were Hon. Evan Williams, of Empire, Nevada, E. J. Gorham, Robert Wood and W. S. James, of Gold Hill; J. W. Holbrook, C. H. Peters and A. C. Hofer, of Carson; J. P. Woodbury and C. Peterson, of Empire, and James Yerington, of Hawthorne. The party took carriages next day and drove to Big Pine. None of the gentlement except Mr. Williams had ever before been in Owens valley. Every one of the party said that Owens valley far exceeded their expectation in the character of the land, abundance of water and pleasant climate. They had not the least idea that a region so extensive and possessing so much and so rich natural advantages existed here. Every one of the party has already invested money here and is interested in the development of the country. The first thing that led any of these gentlemen to think of Owens valley was a display of fruits and other products made at Reno two years ago last fall. All of them expressed regret that they had not come here sooner. Any one who wants authentic information about Owens valley and can meet any of the gentlemen named should hasten to seek an interview.

### A Successful Party.

The Leap Year party at Big Pine last Wednesday evening was a most gratifying success. The arrangements made by the ladies were just perfect and were well carried out in every particular. Gentlemen will do well to accept some hints from the ladies of Big Pine on the way to make such parties a success. As was to be expected, the attendance was very large. Dancing was kept up until near six o'clock on Thursday morning. From Independence quite a delegation attended; among others Mrs. W. Rhine and her son, Bertrand Rhine; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. P. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roeper, Mrs. J. J. Moore and Mr. C. Thurston. The visitors give special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, the new proprietors of the hotel at Big Pine. Much of the pleasure of the occasion was due to their kindness and attention. It was not alone that every delicacy in the way of cooking that could be had was prepared in abundance, but the warm welcome and evident desire to be friendly and kind that so much pleased the visitors. We congratulate the ladies of Big Pine upon the success of their party; had it not been for a previous engagement several more would have attended from Independence.

### Artesian Well Boring and Desert Land.

During the past two years thousands of acres of land in Owens valley were located under the Desert Land Act that can be irrigated in no other way than by boring artesian wells. Much of this land is the very best in the valley; but unless wells are bored the locators will forfeit their right to the land. Much talk has been heard and many schemes have been proposed here for getting boring machinery and sinking wells but nothing has been done, nor is it likely that anything will be done. There are enough locators interested if they would unite to put up money, buy machinery and bore their own wells. In this way they can save their locations, get title to a great deal of valuable property, and when their own wells are finished sell their machinery or go and bore wells for others by contract. There will be no lack of demand for the use of the machinery.

### Married.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. P. H. Mack, County Clerk, and Miss Katie Mulholland were married at the residence of C. Mulholland at Independence. The ceremony was performed by Hon. John A. Hannah, Superior Judge. P. W. Forbes, District Attorney, was groomsman and Mrs. Eva Gunn bridesmaid. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Soon after supper the young couple went to their own home where many friends called upon them and were well entertained. The Independence brass band came out and serenaded the couple. A number of handsome presents were given, some by friends here and others sent all the way from Massachusetts. The young people are very comfortably located on Market street.

A few days ago a citizen of Independence asked, "Who will go the Legislature next session?" Here is what the Bulldozer *Chronicle Union* says: "The following Republicans will probably be placed in nomination: For Assembly, George W. Baumb, H. E. Wright and Harvey Boone, of Bodie, A. F. Hector, of Lundy, J. L. C. Sherwin, of Benton and John Murphy, of Bridgeport." By the custom observed in the district Mono would be entitled to name the candidate at the coming election, and it is clear from the above that she has plenty of men who covet the honor. As the district has a large Republican majority it may fairly be presumed that some one of the six named aspirants will be the next Assemblyman.

### Green Domino Ball.

The Independence Brass Band will give a "green domino" party at the pavilion on the evening of Monday, March 19th. It had been intended to give the party on the eve of St. Patrick's Day until it became known that a party was to be given at Keeler the same evening, then the band boys changed the date of their ball. The programme for the party will be unique and well calculated to afford amusement to the participants. An advertisement with full particulars will appear next week.

John McComb, Charles Court and James Court, the men who it was feared had perished in Death valley, have returned to their homes in Grantsville in safety; they had a very hard time and a narrow escape from death.

### Artesian Well Boring Association.

A company has been formed at Independence for the purpose of boring artesian wells. During the past three years various attempts have been made to raise funds for getting machinery and boring wells, but all of them have failed. The trouble seemed to be that those who wanted wells had no confidence in the schemes proposed. Very little interest was taken and still less money subscribed, where the promoters had not the least experience in well boring, nor any other interest beyond a chance for days work at good pay, or for a speculation where they took no risk. There is no certainty that artesian water can be found in the valley, but strong probability that it can. Nothing short of an actual test can decide the matter. It might be necessary to bore several holes before the artesian belt—if such exists—should be struck. This will call for an outlay of several thousand dollars. Very few people here can afford much money for experiments that may never profit them a dollar. If good wells should be struck at once there would be plenty of demand for the use of the machinery, and consequent profit to the owners. But there is not one farmer anywhere near Independence who has capital to spare, even for a paying investment, and all of them have such water rights as makes them indifferent to the scheme of boring wells. In a general way they would like to see the thing succeed, as it would very greatly help the country; but it may well be doubted if they will put much money into it. In order for this latest well boring scheme to succeed it will probably be necessary for the incorporators themselves to put up the necessary capital. There are a good many non-resident locators of desert land whose only chance of getting title to the land is by artesian wells. Much of the land so located would be very valuable if water can be found. Some of these locators are amply able to invest money enough to make a full test of the scheme, and probaby all of them would be willing to risk some money. A few have already authorized the editor of this paper to pledge them to the support of any feasible plan for testing if artesian water can be found. The amount of the capital stock of the company is fixed at $10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $5 00 each. The amount actually subscribed to date is $250.

### Our Next Fair.

The next annual fair of the 18th Agricultural District is fixed to be held at Independence beginning on Monday, September 17th. All goods intended for exhibition at the pavilion will be expected to be in place not later than Monday of Fair week. There will be full moon on Wednesday of that week; this is one reason for holding the fair at that time. Ample time is given for preparation and it is earnestly hoped that everybody who intends to exhibit goods at the fair will forward them so that they can be arranged in place in time for the opening day. It causes such trouble when goods are behind hand as no one can appreciate except those who have managed fairs. A premium list and speed programme will be prepared and published in due time. The first fair of the 18th District was such a gratifying success, such a revelation to the people of the District of what they can accomplish, and of the resources of the county, as surprised them far more than it did strangers to the county. When so much was done without experience and with very short preparation, we may be certain that a far grander success will be achieved this year, when everybody is interested and making preparations from the day the first fair closed. We are assured by many people in neighboring counties and by citizens of Nevada that they will attend our next Fair. These people heard such good account of our last fair that they have determined to attend our next and see for themselves. Right now we should begin to prepare for the accommodation of the great number of people who are certain to be here.

### St Patrick's Day Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will give a party at Keeler on the eve of St. Patrick's day. Since opening the hotel at Keeler a party has been given there each year, alternating one year on Washington's Birthday and the next on St. Patrick's day. Each party has been more enjoyable than the one preceding, and the rule will hold good this year. Already quite a number of Independence people have said that they will attend. See the advertisement.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Nathan Rhine and S. G. Gregg, having filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said decedent, it is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court, on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: The southwest quarter of Section seventeen, in Township nine south, of Range thirty-four east, M. D. M., for the period of two years, from April 1st, 1888, to and including the 1st day of April, 1890, at the annual rental of $400 per annum, payable annually in advance, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said Inyo County.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

Dated March 24, 1888.


NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*

feb12tf

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

Grand Ball
—GIVEN BY—
Mr. & Mrs. Barnes
—AT THE—
LAKE VIEW HOTEL
—AT—
KEELER
—ON—
March 16, 1888.
Music by the Keeler String Band of 4 4-Pieces.-4

Tickets, Including Supper, $2 50

*EVERYBODY WELCOME.*

Grand Ball

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4781f

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 cres ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or 2 stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in told. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent cent by [illegible] WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] AND SEND WITH ORDER.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Collmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $10,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods,

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.
n25tf

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TO MEN ONLY.
A TRIAL PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and normal vigor.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'P'CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## BLINDED BY PREJUDICE.

**Some Striki g Situations Into Which Well Informed Persons are led.**

There is no end of witchcraft and deception. Years ago persons suspected of the "strange infatuation" were thrown into the water—if guilty of witchcraft, they would drown.

For many years the world was shocked at such inhumanity of man to man, but if we were to declare that people are persecuted to-day quite as remorselessly as were the so-called witches of old, our statements might be received with great incredulity.

But it is a fact.

If you do not believe it, enter any one of the schools of medical practice, and attempt to use a preparation which the code does not recognize, or even to recommend indirectly any popular remedy, such for instance, as Warner's celebrated kidney remedy, and then relate your experience.

Then you'll admit the fact.

Let us be frank with you, reader. We tell you that this is downright bigotry. Merit demands and is entitled to recognition, wherever found. If geologists tell us that diamonds must always be found in sand, would you not be a fool, if you found one in gravel, not to take it and "realize" on it?

Your friends would call you foolish.

The trouble with the doctors is that they can't cure advanced diseases of certain forms, and they know it. And yet they will not allow the use of any outside proprietary medicine, which they know has cured the disease.

For instance:

Kidney disease has no marked individual symptoms. It produces all sorts of symptoms of the commonest diseases. Not being able to treat the disease itself with success, the bigoted physician treats these symptoms!

But what good does that do? In order to stop the freshet, you must stop the flood! It won't do to try brushing it away with a broom.

Dr. J. G. Holland, whom all the world admired as a teacher of sense, wrote in Scribner's Monthly: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered and used in actual medical practice."

Dr. Robson of the Royal Navy of England enthusiastically endorses Warner's safe cure, as indeed do many hundreds of thousands all over the world. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, who almost never used medicines, commended it highly and said if he had any kidney disease he would use it.

This evidence is conclusive.

Paralysis, consumption, pneumonia, apoplexy, heart disease, general debility, rheumatism, all these common disorders are often only symptoms of kidney disease. Instead of admitting their inability to cure this disorder, doctors give their attention to the symptoms. If they cure one, another comes, and finally death takes the case out of their hands. Then they disguise the fact that it is bright's disease of the kidneys and say that death came from paralysis, apoplexy, pneumonia, consumption, general debility, rheumatism, heart disease, blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself.

We do not believe every advertisement that we read. Some people may perhaps regard this article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have proved their case, and under such circumstances the public is unwise if it is long influenced by adverse prejudice.

—"Hello, Goodd'rver, where've you been?" "Been down here to a livery stable gettin' kicked by a mule." "Kicked by a mule?" "Yes." "What for?" "I'm goin' up to ask the boss if I can marry his daughter, an' I wanted to see if I was in condition."—*St. Paul Globe.*

—A scene in shoddy—Mephistopheles—I hear that Beelzebub, the father of lies, is to be deposed. Second Demon—Is that so? I thought he held the office forever. That was the original calculation, but Satan has changed his mind. "How is that?" "A real estate agent from Omaha has just arrived."—*Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.*

—War is the master which fills all history, and consequently, the only or almost the only view in which we can see the external of political society is in a hostile shape; and the only actions to which we have always seen, and still see all of them intent, are such as tend to the destruction of one another.—*Burke.*

—Talents are best matured in solitude, character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world.—*Anonymous.*

—Life is a short day, but it is a working day.—*Hannah More.*

### TWO OMAHA MEN DIVIDE A "POT" OF $12,500.

Yesterday evening a *Bee* reporter had the pleasure of meeting the two happiest men in Omaha. It was at the restaurant and saloon of F. Poppendick, at the corner of Howard and Thirteenth Sts. Mirth and merriment were the order of the day and on making inquiry it was ascertained that William Poppendick, the genial host of the saloon, and Robert Price, wholesale butcher, of Tenth Street, were the joint winners of a fourth share of the third capital prize of $50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. 21,301 was the lucky number and was one of the four purchased by the gentleman named for $20. On receiving the list of winning numbers the ticket was at once placed in the hands of the First National bank and yesterday the full amount of the prize, less a small sum for collection, was paid over by the bank to Mr. Poppendick and the "pot" duly divided with his pard. "No," said Mr. Poppendick, "the money wasn't here for Christmas, but I ain't kicking about that, it was welcome just the same and will be a good start for the new year. Ever speculated before—well, not much. I have invested $8 in the lottery on previous occasions but never drew anything." Mr. Poppendick came to this city from Topeka some seven months ago and is well known as a saloon man all over Kansas. Mr. Price has been in business in Omaha for a considerable time. Both gentlemen have received the congratulations of hosts of friends.—*Omaha (Neb.) Bee, Dec. 29.*

## DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

**Why Public Obligations Should be Discharged Faithfully and Cheerfully.**

Periodically the officers of courts complain of the disposition of men of business, wealth and standing in the community to shirk jury duty, and of the expedients of evasion and escape to which some of them resort, going so far even as to subject themselves to the liability of being proceeded against for contempt of court. In view of the importance of having only "good men and true" on our grand juries and our petit juries, and of the vital issues that are often involved in their indictments and verdicts, including property interests and the guilt or innocence of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors, it is remarkable that any citizen fit for such honorable duty should be unwilling to take his turn when drawn as a juryman.

The efficient administration of justice depends in great part upon the character of our juries, and the courts should not be embarrassed or subjected to needless trouble or delay by efforts of good citizens to evade such service. The turn of each individual citizen to act as juryman comes only once in a great while—not more than once or twice in a lifetime, perhaps—and the term of service is generally so brief that even the busiest of men can afford the time, if they only choose to think so. At all events, in order to do each his due share as a member of the community toward insuring and maintaining justice and protecting the interests of society, every good citizen should be willing to give a portion of his time to this class of public duties occasionally, even though it be at some individual sacrifice. It should be deemed a privilege rather than a hardship; for if the good citizens shirk such service the probability is that bad citizens will be found who will be only too eager of the opportunity, and we all know what the consequences would be—consequences that the better class of people are directly interested in preventing.

There is something almost inexplicable in the reluctance with which some otherwise reasonable men consent to perform public duty, however brief the time required. They shrink from jury duty, from political duty, or from any other duty that calls them out of their offices, stores, factories or shops for a few hours each year or each decade of years, as if they owed nothing to the community but every thing to themselves. This is not good citizenship—it is equal to bad citizenship. It indicates a lack of patriotism and of public spirit. It indicates a degree of indifference to the interests of the public and of society that is only a degree short of treason.

Every citizen of a free country that is ruled by law and in which so much depends upon the disposition of citizens to conform to the requirements of the law and to co-operate with those who are intrusted with its administration should be prompt to respond to the call of public duty at all times. He should be willing to serve as a delegate to a convention, as an officer at elections, at inquests, on juries, whenever called upon to do so. It is his duty to do it—a duty which, if he refuses to perform, and will in all probability be performed by one who is less competent or less faithful. That disposition which causes men to shrink from and to evade this class of public duties is not commendable or creditable. It is a sign of weakness on the part of the shirker, and an element not only of weakness but of danger to the community. Each and all of us owe something—owe much, if not every thing—to the State, to society, and to the maintenance of justice and the common welfare, and the better element of the population can not afford to give over the work of administering justice and carrying out the forms of law and government to the disreputable and the untrustworthy, no more than any of us who have a proper regard for their individual interests can afford to transfer our homes or our private business to other hands. In brief, every man should bear in mind that, as a faithful citizen, he has public duties and obligations to discharge as well as his private interests to look after, and that those public concerns, being closely related to his private interests, can no more be neglected without serious consequences, sooner or later, than his private affairs can be left to take care of themselves.—*Chicago Journal.*

—With ill-concealed emotion he took the thin, worn hand in his and drew it gently toward him. Life at this moment would seem to him the intensity of bitterness. The past, with its struggle for existence, the present and its desolation, the future shrouded in uncertainty, all came before him as in a dream. A strange mist gathered before his eyes. He gasped, leaned heavily forward, and in a quivering and husky accent he exclaimed: "I'll pass!" Sylvester had caught a bobtail flush and seventeen cents were swept to the other side of the table.—*Drift.*

—The Kagashi tree of the natives of India is described as a tree that really weeps. If an axe-cut is made in the bark of one of these trees in spring, the sap flows from the wound in a great stream; and whenever an opening in the bark is made, the fluid escapes for a considerable time. These facts are given by a recent observer, who mentions noticing great drops falling from one broken branch at the rate of one a second, the tree having been in a "weeping" condition for at least ten days.—*Arkansaw Traveler*

**The Way of the World.**

At the Club.—"Ah, there is Gribble, the great humorist. Did you ever hear him recite?"

"Yes."

"Wonderful, isn't he?"

"Very."

"Greatest humorist, I suppose, this country ever produced."

"Who is that fellow sitting over there alone?"

"I've forgotten his name. He doesn't amount to much. He wrote the stories that Gribble recited last night. Look at Gribble. Look at that expression of countenance. Charmingly ridiculous."—

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—No man fails who dies trying.

—On the elevated situations of fortune, the great calamities of life chiefly fall.

—It is far better to educate persons to keep out of sin than to convert them out.

—The dead elephant Alice was dissected at Hartford and 300 pennies found in her stomach. It is believed she had started a moument fund.—*Omaha Bee.*

—Presence of mind is all well enough in some cases, but when a man finds himself in danger of freezing to death he shouldn't try to keep too cool.—*Epoch.*

—"I'm goin' to leave, mum!" "What for? I am sure I have done all the work myself, in order to keep a girl." "Well, mum, ther work's not done to suit me!"—*Puck.*

—Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughters in the different languages—to which he replied, "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman.—*Salem Standard.*

—Women are bothersome creatures sometimes and cause us no end of trouble, but after all, what would we men do if we hadn't somebody to whom we can attribute all our faults?

—Knowledge which Came too Late.—

I imagined Maria had thousands
Laid up in strong vaults;
I wedded, and find she has millions—
Of faults.

—*Tid-Bits*

—Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation: they do not take in any thing for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—*Steele.*

—Voice (from under sofa)—"From this time forth, I shall cease to call yo wife; you have beaten me shamefully and I have still enough of the spirit o a man left within me to remain her until you apologize for your conduct."—*Judge.*

—Paris has taken up the crusa against the high hat at the theater a "a bas les chapeaux" is heard on eve hand.—*Exchange.* This is a bas les fa rication. There are women who coul not enjoy a play at a theater if they di not have high hats on their heads, an such women are going to wear hig hats when and where they please.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—"You must remember, my daugh ter, you are only a little girl. I can't think of letting you wear long dresse yet." "But, mamma, I am as tall a you are." "Is that possible?" "Th measure." "Sure enough, my chil you are. How fortunate! Now yo can hang out the washing just as wel as I can."—*Chicago News.*

—The play was drawing to a close, and the bad man was just about falling to the earth transfixed by the bullet of the hero. The villain cast a wild look over the house, and cried, "Hold! A least let me die in peace. Wait till the suburbans who have trains to catch go out! Grant me this my dying request." It was granted. Ten minutes later he fell headlong, and expired in artistic agony. Then the curtain fell, and the house was emptied silently and with many a sob of sympathy.—*Boston Transcript.*

## DECEPTION IN FOOD.

**How Lard, Spices and Other Food Articles Are Adulterated.**

Food adulteration still goes on. It was disclosed by Mr. Armour, the Chicago lard and pork packer, not long ago, that millions of gallons of cotton seed oil are used for adulterating lard. It is claimed by the manufacturers that the oil has no suspicion of disease about it and that it is perfectly wholesome. A large portion of the "olive oil" consumed in this country also, is the oil of cotton seed. It is sent in large quantities to England and Germany where it enters into lardine, butterine and olive oil, the same as on this side of the water. Holland imports great quantities of it to make Dutch cheese. One oil refinery last year, sold four thousand barrels of the oil to preserve sardines, and the "sardines" were not sardines at all, but some other kind of fish caught off the coast of Maine. Soap is made by the thousand boxes in Chicago with the same base. Along with all this is the assertion that the industry is as yet in its infancy; there is no telling how many food products it will enter speedily, nor how largely.

The investigation of the chemists of the National Department of Agriculture, recently completed, show that no food is so much adulterated as spices. Of twenty samples of ground cloves examined only two were pure. The others had suffered the extraction of their essential oils and had been polluted by the addition of clove stems, allspice and husks of various kinds. Of eight samples of cayenne pepper only one was pure. Of ten samples of mustard none was pure, though several had only suffered the loss of their fixed oil; the others contained quantities of wheat flour, the spurious matter being in some cases two-thirds of the compound. This made it necessary to add tumeric acid (harmless) to restore the mustard color. Ten samples of allspice were examined, eight of which were pure. Four samples of cassia were all pure. Of ten samples of ginger, four were pure. Only one out of thirteen samples of black pepper was found to be what it purported to be. A specimen sent from Baltimore to a man who had an army contract was almost entirely spurious. Cayenne pepper, black pepper, husks and mustard hulls were used to give flavor and pungency while "body" was supplied by ground beans and rice, and color by charcoal. Two samples of white pepper out of five were pure, two samples of mace out of five were pure, and three samples of nutmeg examined all were pure. A New York spice grinder lately worked off five thousand pounds of cocoanut husks.—*Good Housekeeping*

**A Hoary Old Time Server.**

"Ma," said Bobby, after a thoughtful silence, "do you know that I don't believe Santa Claus is really as good as he is cracked up to be?"

"Why, Bobby, what makes you think that?"

"Because he gives the nicest presents to little boys and girls that have rich pas."

—Nothing is so inconsistent with self-possession as violent anger. It overpowers reason, confounds our ideas, distorts the appearance and blackens the color of every object.

## SHE MARRIED A SCHOLAR.

Oh, she said she'd never marry any Tom and Dick and Harry,
She'd wed some famous scientist of learning and renown;
But her Tom was quite commercial, and of Agassiz and Herschel
He was as ignorant, she said, as any circus clown.

So she gave poor Tom the mitten, and as meek as any kitten
He went to making money and forgot his wild despair;
Forgot, I say; at any rate he hastened to degenerate
Into a sordid business man, a trifling millionaire.

But she wed a scientific, and his tastes were quite terrific
For various kinds of insects and for toads and other game;
And instead of plaques and pictures, rattlesnakes and boa constrictors
He'd take into his sitting room to ornament the same.

As a zealous decorator he preferred an alligator
To a statue of Minerva or a bust of Henry Clay;
And you ought to hear him talk awhile of his bouncing baby crocodile
That he played with in his parlor last to while the time away;

And his cobra di capello, a very charming fellow,
Through his dressing room and bedroom used to nonchalantly drift;
And an elephant's proboscis and two young rhinoceroses
He presented to his children as a fitting Christmas gift.

But he sold his wife's piano to buy ipecacuanha
To feed his hippopotamus to ease his stomach aches,
And a shark ate up his baby, for you know how hungry they be,
And he went and pawned his overcoat to feed his rattlesnakes.
—Yankee Blade.

**Latter Day Tyrants.**

Customer—This steak is raw on one side and burnt on the other.

Unfed Waiter—Yes, sah.

"And it's greased all over with oleo or something worse; tastes as if flavored with kerosene and garlic."

Waiter—Yes, sah.

"Take it back, tell the cook what the matter is and see if he can't give me something fit to eat."

Waiter (entering kitchen)—Steak for one.—Omaha World.

**Well Qualified.**

Plumber (to applicant for work)—Where were you employed last?

Applicant—I was making out bills for an iceman all summer, and—

Plumber—That's enough! You may consider yourself engaged for the winter.—New York Sun.

—The Southern California Investment Company offers $200,000 worth of land in the San Francisco Valley to the Presbyterian Synod if it will establish a university at Beaumont. The offer has been referred to a committee.—*Public Opinion.*

—Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., of the American Bible Society, is reported to have said that, in proportion to their means and circumstances, the colored people contribute more largely to the various benevolent enterprises of the church than any other people on this continent.

—There is not in the human nature a more odious disposition than a proneness to contempt, which is a mixture of pride and ill-nature. Nor is there any which more certainly denotes a bad mind; for in a good and benign temper there can be no room for this sensation.—*Fielding.*

—Rev. J. D. Brown, a successful revivalist of Illinois, a soldier who lost an arm in the war of the rebellion, was granted, about a year ago, a pension, and received about $7,000, which he at once devoted to the Lord, and is using it to build and maintain churches in the district where he resides.—*Public Sermon.*


Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.


One of the Western ranches is owned and managed by a woman. She is probably the cow belle of the West.


**IN GENERAL DEBILITY,**

Emaciation, Consumption, and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

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To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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See Antisell Piano advertisement

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Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. JOS. STRAUB, Prop.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bedthed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.


Lo! the poor Councilman, whose untutored mind sees a job in every ordinance and expects to raise the wind.


**SOMEBODY'S CHILD.**

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

The bridal party sweeps the aisle,
While joyous peals of music play;
Her father with a cruel smile
The helpless maid then gives away.

**READ THE DEATH ROLL**

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, these that effect the kidney or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without overexciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

**BEAUTIFUL WOMEN**

Are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Don't go back on your friend unless you are sure you have no further use for him.

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It is said that constipation is the curse of our sedentary life. Well, BRANDRETH'S PILLS certainly cure constipation.

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The man who intended to reform next year is of the same opinion still.


Weak, nervous people should take Hobb's Nerve-Tonic Pills, the great life-renewer.


Oft times after a man has seen his "ante" he is compelled to go and see his "uncle."


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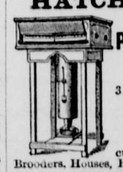

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 10, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## SENORITA HERNANDEZ.

**The Wonderfully Self-Possessed Girl Bull-Fighter of Mexico.**

It was my fortune some time ago to see Senorita Hernandez, the most famous female bull-fighter in the world. So fearfully exciting was the so-called "sport" that the five thousand people in the Plazza de Torros were upon their feet in a state of wildest confusion, men yelled themselves hoarse and women fainted, all because a slender young girl had nerve enough to throw herself in the path of a fierce bull and pierce him to the heart by a single thrust. It was her farewell performance, and the strongest and fiercest torrors in the country had been advertised for. To make the novelty greater, it was announced that Senorita Hernandez would fight upon stilts, armed with only a short sword, and with none of the usual defenses and loop-holes of escape; so that in every case it was victory or death to the brave girl. The animals provided were small, active and wholly untamed, and the horns of each were trimmed and polished till the points were bright as needles, and almost as sharp. Never did veteran *picator* perform more expert work than was coolly executed by the youthful senorita. As the bull, mad with rage, would make his furious charge, she stood perfectly still until he had approached within three feet, when, suddenly springing aside as the animal rushed by, with one hand she would slap him in the face with the scarlet cloak which had first aroused his anger, and with the other hand dexterously thrust into his neck a gaudy *banderilla*, whose sharp barb, as it pierced his flesh, caused him to roar with rage and pain. Thus charge after charge was made by the maddened brute, only to be always evaded by the active girl. She played him, plagued him and tortured, as a cat would a mouse, until at last, bleeding, sore and completely exhausted with fatigue and pain, the animal would fight no more. Three wild bulls were worn out in this way by the fair Castilian; and then, wearied as she must have been, came the climax in the fulfillment of her advertised obligation, to kill a bull, with a sword scarcely two feet long, while standing on stilts directly in front of him.

The animal selected for this deadly contest was a beautiful specimen of his race, black, agile, savage and wild; he was no sooner in the arena than ready for battle. After he had been permitted to make two or three charges to warm him for his work, the governor of the district (who presided on the occasion) gave a signal, and the bugle sounded the "death call." Even *habitues* of the bull ring turned pale, and the silence of the grave reigned throughout the vast amphitheater. The slight young girl, with stilts securely fastened to her limbs, received the short sword, saluted the governor and turned toward her enemy with a little shout of defiance, waving her scarlet cloak to excite his anger. At this moment the distance between them was about two hundred feet. The torro, quivering with excitement and pawing the earth in the fierceness of his rage, needed no second invitation. With gleaming eyes and head lowered to the ground, he started at full speed for the object of his hate. She calmly waited until he was within twenty feet, when, bracing herself firmly on her short stilts, she held the little sword at shoulder height, ready for his coming. Whatever may have been her thoughts in that supreme moment, it was a fearful time for the spectators. When the huge brute was within four feet, she threw herself suddenly forward, gave one quick thrust with the sword, and, without waiting to note the effect of her blow, swung herself around on her stilts, and again saluted the governor. In the twinkling of an eye she turned to face the bull, and just as she did so he dropped dead, so close to her that, without moving from her position, she place one foot upon the neck of her now prostrate foe. The sharp blade, directed by the skillful hand of this wonderfully self-possessed girl, had severed the spinal cord, and death was instantaneous. For a moment the great audience sat breathless, as if paralyzed, and then such a shower of gold and silver coins fell around the victorious *torradora* as must have enriched her for life.—*Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

### What Push Can Accomplish.

The first experience of a millionaire merchant of Philadelphia on his arrival in this country aptly illustrates what push can accomplish. He said: "I was without money or friends. I spoke to a man on the wharf, and asked him what to do. He replied: 'Work, young man. Have you any motto?' 'No,' I said; 'what do you mean?' He said: 'Every man must have a motto. Now, think of one. Go out and hunt for work.' I started, thinking of a motto. As I walked along the street I saw painted on a door the word 'Push.' I said: 'That shall be my motto.' I did push at that door and entered an office. I was asked what I wanted. I said: 'Work, and the word on your door gave me not only a motto, but confidence.' My manner pleased the man. He asked me many questions, all of which were answered promptly. He said at last: 'I want a boy of "push," and as you have adopted that for your motto, I will try you.' He did. My success followed, and the motto that made my fortune will make that of others."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—A resident of India has discovered a tree which is really a weeping cornus. For ten days in spring drops of water fall from the tree, which do not appear to interfere with its natural vigor.

## THE QUACK DOCTOR.

**How He Experimented Upon the Pockets of an Ignorant Crowd.**

A short time ago a quack experimented in Lambeth with considerable success upon the pockets of an awe-stricken crowd. After a preliminary harangue and a terse little lecture on the viscera, which the charlatan sketched in with colored crayon upon a black board on which the human skeleton was outlined in white paint, the fellow came to business. "I am going to demonstrate to you," said he, "by a startling experiment upon one of you bystanders, that my miraculous remedy can cure all diseases of the lungs and chest. Now, whoever's got a bad cough or cold on the chest let stand forward." There was some little hesitation and a good deal of giggling. "Don't be afraid, my friends," said the quack; "it's all free, gratis, for nothing. Let any afflicted person come forward and I'll show him the nature of his disorder, and give him a packet of my lung healers for nothing." At last a man with a violent cold and cough came forward. The quack doctor pretended to sound his chest with a stethoscope of almost pantomimic proportions and informed the staring crowd that the patient was in a galloping consumption.

"My friend," said the quack to his unfortunate victim, "so terrible is this disease that you can actually see it." He handed a glass tube to the patient and then poured a pint of clear water into a large tumbler. "Just you blow into that water, my friend," he cried. The men obeyed and the water grew discolored, turbid and at last as white as if it had been mixed with milk. The patient himself became as pale as ashes. "This unhappy man, my friends," said the quack, as he held the glass on high, "if he hadn't had the good fortune to come across me to-night wouldn't have been long for this world. I should have given him about a fortnight; that's all. Now a packet of my lung-healers will cure him. What you see in the glass of water are his vitiated humors, the products of corruption. My magic lung-healers destroy these humors in the body or out of the body. Observe, my friends, watch me carefully, there is no deception here." The quack dropped a pinch from one of a packet of powders into a glass, and directed the patient to stir it with the tube. The water became immediately clear. Then he reaped his harvest. The water was lime-water, and the carbonic acid in the man's breath naturally threw down the carbonate of lime at once, and rendered the water turbid. And the miraculous lung-healer was simply a little citric acid and sugar which instantly redissolved it.—*Saturday Review.*

## CAPTAIN LYNCH.

**An Old Account of the Originator of the Lynch Law.**

Andrew Ellicott, who was L'Enfant's subordinate in laying out Washington City, and who managed to supplant him, afterwards surveyed the line between the United States and the Spanish colonies in Florida. While there he met Captain Lynch, the originator of lynch law, of whom he gives in his manuscript journal the following account:

"Captain Lynch," wrote Mr. Ellicott, "was the author of the lynch laws so well known and so frequently carried into effect some years ago in some of the States, in defiance of every principle of justice and jurisprudence. I had the following details of procedure from his own lips: The lynch men associated for the purpose of punishing crimes in a summary way, without the technical and tedious forms of our courts of justice. Upon a report being made by any member of the association of a crime being committed in the vicinity of their jurisdiction, the person so complained of was immediately pursued and taken, if possible. If apprehended, he was carried before some member of the association and examined. If his answers were not satisfactory he was whipped until they were so. These extorted answers usually involved others in the supposed crime, who, in turn, were punished in like manner. These punishments were sometimes severe, in consequence of the answers extorted under the influence of the smarting whip to interrogatories put by members of the association.

"Mr. Lynch informed me that he had never in any case given a vote for the punishment of death. Some, however, he acknowledged, had been hanged, but not in the common way. A horse became their executioner. The manner was thus: The person to be hanged was placed on a horse, with his hands tied behind him. A rope was tied about his neck, and its other end, not too long, was fastened to the limb of a tree over his head. In this situation the person was left. When the horse, in pursuit of food or for any other cause, moved, the criminal was left suspended by his neck. This was called aiding the civil authority. It seems almost incredible," continues Mr. Ellicott, "that such proceedings should be had, governed by known laws. It may, nevertheless, be relied on. I should not have asserted it as a fact had it not been related to me by Mr. Lynch himself and by his neighbors."—*Benj. Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

—The following is the assessed value of stock in Texas: Horses and mules, 1,193,522 head; value, $32,221,771. Cattle, 6,741,964; value, $48,735,614. The decrease in value from cattle of last year is $6,000,000.—*Boston Budget.*

—Employer—"Why do you have to stop to sharpen your pencil so often?" Clerk—"Because I write so fast."—*New Haven News.*

## MIRACULOUSLY SAVED.

**A Terrible Calamity Averted by the Breaking Down of a Locomotive.**

I have a brother who is now in the grocery business in Richmond, Va., but he was for eleven years a dispatcher on a Southern road. He is a sober, quick-witted and industrious man, but although he is only thirty-six years old, his hair is almost as white as snow, and there are times when the cold sweat stands on his forehead and he trembles like a leaf.

When he was a dispatcher, one warm afternoon in August he was fanning himself and trying, without meeting with much success, to counteract the effects of the hot winds, which sometimes blew in that part of the country, in addition to the intense heat from the sun, which shone on the awning overhanging his window. He had been closely confined to the office for many months, and the constant strain had probably wearied both body and mind. At any rate he had sent an order for an express train to meet a special, on which were a number of officers of the road, at a certain station; then, by one of those unaccountable slips sometimes made by the most well-trained and careful minds, ordered the special to a station by the meeting point. He took his finger from the key and his eyes from the train sheet, and again began to fan himself vigorously and allowed his mind to wander at will. A few minutes afterward, more from force of habit than from any other reason, his eyes were cast over the train sheet. Like a flash of lightning, almost at the instant he saw his mistake. He seized the key and was about to correct it, when he realized to his horror that it was too late. Both trains had been reported as having passed their stations several minutes before and were now fast making toward each other at not less than forty miles an hour. When the certain result of his fearful blunder fully dawned upon him, he tried to get up, but his limbs were numb and refused to fulfill their functions. As he expressed it, he saw the two trains as they were rapidly approaching each other; saw them but a mile apart, with their precious loads of human freight. He knew every inch of the road, and knew that where they must meet there was a high wall of rock on one side and a deep ravine on the other; knew that a horrible death awaited in another instant almost two-thirds of the passengers of both trains, for it was on a curve, where the engineers could not see each other until it would be too late, then a mist came before his eyes, and, as he almost fainted, he saw in his mind's eye, the crash of the two engines, and telescoped cars roll over the embankment and piled in a great heap. Loud above the hissing steam he heard the cries of the dying. He fainted away.

When he recovered consciousness he heard his call on the line. With almost a superhuman effort he arose and answered. The operator at the station to which he sent the order to the special then told him that the engine of the special had broken down as it was pulling out and he wanted further orders. "Hold it!" he flashed back, and a mountain rolled off his mind. In another moment, when he had time to collect his thoughts, he attempted to go to a window, but found that his limbs were numb and the cold sweat was standing on his hands and forehead. There was also a strange stinging sensation at the roots of his hair, as though some one was pricking him on the head with many needles. That night when he left the office and with a great effort walked home his wife jokingly asked him what he had put on his hair. Upon looking into the glass he was horrified to see that it had in those few moments become almost as white as snow.

He resigned his position next day without giving a cause for so doing. Often since then he has told me that money could not hire him to again accept a position as a train dispatcher.—*Philadelphia News.*

## HANDSOME AFRICANS.

**How the Bangala Women Ornament Their Arms and Shoulders.**

The Bangalas are a fine race physically, being tall, powerful and splendidly formed, with features by no means of the negro type; the women are the handsomest I have seen in Africa. Their dress is scanty, consisting for the most part only of a waist-cloth for the men and a short kilt of woven grass for the women; but men of high degree often wear mantles of dressed goat or other skins. They cicatrize their arms, shoulders and busts in patterns by cutting the skin and injecting some irritant. Sometimes the result looks very well; but in other cases the process is not successful, and raises huge unsightly lumps of flesh. The chief of Iboko, when I arrived, was an old man over eighty—his age was reported by some to be eighty-four, by others eighty-six—who had lost one eye in battle and possessed fifty wives. He was over six feet in height, with a fine, well-developed figure, and, but for his dirty white hair and shriveled skin, would have passed for a man of half his age. He was much attached to Captain Coquilhat (named "Mwafa" or the "Eagle" by the natives), and never undertook any thing without consulting him. The scene just after our arrival at Bangala, when, "Le Roi des Bangalas" being announced as we were all sitting over our after-dinner coffee, Mata Bwyki entered, wearing his royal hat of leopard skin and attended by several of his wives, and enfolded Captain Coquilhat, gold-spangled uniform and all, in an ample bear's hug, was really worth seeing.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## PARIS PAVEMENTS.

**An Army of Men and Women Employed in Cleaning Them.**

Wooden pavements are slowly taking the place of every other kind in Paris. On the 1st of January, 1884, this system had just been introduced and was being experimented with on a surface of 707,400 square feet; by the end of the year 2,832,056 square feet of streets was paved in this way. Great as this rate of progress seems it is not half fast enough, for there still remains 92,370,000 square feet of streets paved with stone or macadam. With all their advantages of noiselessness and cleanliness wooden pavements have the drawback of being very expensive, not only to put down, but also to keep in repair. It costs 92 1-5 cents the square meter, while stone pavements do not ever cost more than 15 1-5 the square meter. The streets are shaded by 98,860 trees, the sidewalks are supplied with 8,334 benches where the tired may rest their weary limbs, and to keep the thoroughfares reasonably clean the city expends 21,890,000 francs annually.

A large portion of this sum goes to pay the 3,000 men and women who are employed to sweep the streets and gutters with birch brooms. The brigade of street sweepers come from the provinces, but Italy furnishes a strong contingent to the force. There are two classes of these balayeurs and balayeuses—the auxiliaries and the regulars. The former are paid from 6 to 8 cents an hour, and are expected to do ten hours' work a day, which is divided up as follows: From 4 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.; but it often happens, in bad weather, that supplemental hours of work have to be performed, while on the other hand, in fair weather, the days are cut down to half time. The auxiliaries are recruited according to the need of the service, and many of them are men and women who have other trades in which, for the time being, they are unable to find employment. Of late the city has made it a rule to offer five or six days' work as auxiliary balayeurs to the inmates of the night refuges, and in this way a number of declasses—university graduates, professional men, ex-government employes, etc.—find their way into the street-cleaning brigade. Few of these, however, remain in it permanently. The regulars, who are known as cantonniers, are employed by the month, and no one is appointed who is past the age of forty-five years. They receive a fixed salary of 105 francs a month, and each gang is under the command of a chief who is paid 120 francs a month for his services as boss. The balayeurs are divided into eight sections, and to each of them is assigned a section of the city. At intervals during the day the chief assembles his gang and calls the roll to assure himself that all are at their posts. Women as well as men are employed to sweep, but few of them earn as much as 50 cents a day. For most part the women who accept this employment are peasants from the environs of Paris, and they are usually past middle life. The other day the balayeurs and balayeuses held a meeting and resolved to organize a trade syndicate, with a view to securing an increase in their pay, which they claim is not only too small, but is also too dependent on the caprice of the officials in charge of their department. As modern cities go, Paris takes high rank for the cleanliness of its streets. The gutters measure more than 500 miles in length, and every morning water is turned into them and they are swept by hand.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

## CHINESE SUICIDES.

**A Startling Statement with Respect to Opium Poisoning.**

A Catholic paper published in China prints a statement of a startling description with respect to opium poisoning. Opium is the general medium for suicide in China, and the remedy which is recommended, namely, to make the would-be suicide swallow the blood of a live duck as an emetic, may be passed by with a smile—although, should it act as an emetic, it may, perhaps, be as useful as any other. The statement that follows, however, is more worthy of attention, for the native paper says that there is reason to doubt if the supposed successful suicides actually die at all, as the official exhumation of many bodies shows that after the fumes have evaporated the buried persons have struggled violently to free themselves. There are in this and other countries many well-attested instances of persons having been buried alive, and it is generally supposed that they have been the victims of a sort of trance, closely simulating death. Naturally, in a country like China, where medical science does not exist, and where burials take place a very few hours after death, the proportion of mistakes will be vastly larger than with us; and the heavy torpor induced by a large dose of opium would be frequently mistaken for death. It would, however, be interesting to know whether there are any facts whatever to support the Chinese view that, at least, a considerable number of persons buried as dead, after taking opium, recover when the poison has to some extent evaporated.—*London Standard.*

—Eunice White Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher's widow, has been writing to the Boston *Journal* on "The Follies of Fashion." She thinks the changes in fashion are becoming constantly more frequent, and are both absurd and unnatural. "Were it not for the title, a fashion magazine might be taken for *Punch* or the *Budget of Fun.*"

## ATTRACTIVE IZALCO.

**The Most Active Volcano in the Central American States.**

Your Central American correspondent was recently at Izalco, the most active and attractive of the volcanoes of Central America. It never harms anybody. There is a church at its base, its buttressed walls quite eighteen feet thick. It has stood the rockings and racket of daily quakes through one hundred and eighty years. Three great bells, each weighing one thousand pounds, and constituted quite one-half of silver, are suspended in the churchyard. They are often tolled by Izalco when the jolly mountain is in a rollicking good humor, or perhaps when it is "colicky." Its explosions occur at intervals of from three to five and fifteen minutes. Now and then the great vent for explosive forces within are hermitically sealed for five or six hours, and even longer. Then the country has ague fits and San Salvador is shaky, and the prescribed path of earthquakes, which is about twenty-five miles wide, is "rattled." This, too, is the width of the coal-beds along this route of earthquakes. Beneath the coal is the river of oil that is on fire at Izalco. There coal-oil and a stream of water meet. Each explosion of the mountain emits two columns, one of black smoke from the burning oil, the other of white steam from Rio Caliente, which runs out from beneath the mountain and crosses the railway five miles from the volcano. The water is so hot that it peeled the hair off my mule's leg that crossed it a few days ago. When an explosion occurs in Izalco, not only do these two columns of steam and of smoke rise up among the clouds, but great stones and ashes and scoriæ and vast volumes of lava are emitted. The greater portion of all this measureless volume of earthly mineral substances falls back into the crater, closing it and resting on it as a mighty valve. Great masses of earth and stone fall in from the interior of the mountain side, and then the valve is heavier and deeper and broader than usual, and then the oil must burn longer, and greater and more resistless volumes of gas must be produced. The flames rage, the waters boil, gas and steam and smoke explode at last, and the country along the earthquake's or coal measure's route is rudely shaken, and the thunders of the universe are heard roaring through the vast distances in measureless caverns beneath Izalco.

Nobody should be afraid of earthquakes. They are simply products of forces of coal-oil gas and water. All that astonishing yarn about mother earth cooling off and contracting her belt is very fine and grand and imposing, as a theory, but it won't hold water; certainly not that of Rio Caliente, which took the hair, last Saturday, off my gray mule's shins.—*San Salvador Cor. Alta California.*

## PASTEUR'S METHODS.

**What Experience Has Shown in the Matter of His Hydrophobia Cure.**

Whether a cure for hydrophobia has been discovered is still matter of doubt. The widespread gratification which sprung up when the news was flashed throughout the world that M. Pasteur, the eminent French pathologist, had evolved a remedy for the disease has given place to doubt created by evidences which have bred severe criticisms. So severe, indeed, were the attacks of certain Vienna professors that M. Pasteur recently deemed it expedient to defend himself and his practice in a letter addressed to the Vienna Imperial Society of Physicians.

In favor, however, of M. Pasteur's position, much that is weighty is offered in the report of a royal commission appointed in April of last year by the British Local Government Board to investigate M. Pasteur's system. Many experiments were had with rabbits and dogs exposed to the attacks of hydrophobic dogs and cats. Some of the subjects were previously inoculated on M. Pasteur's plan; others were not, and, while only one of the protected animals died, every one of the others succumbed. Upon this the conclusion of the commission is, that "it may be deemed certain that M. Pasteur has discovered a method of protection from rabies comparable with that which vaccination affords infection from small-pox." In support of this inference the commission states that in fifteen months Pasteur inoculated 2,682 persons, of whom 31 died of rabies. Assuming that 5 per cent.—the lowest estimate of mortality among the unprotected—would have died if no method of inoculation had been discovered, the number of deaths would have been 134. Hence, it holds the opinion that inoculation saved 100 lives.

But, as against this favorable view, there is to be taken into account a very significant record of M. Pasteur's practice. It is affirmed that the average annual number of deaths from hydrophobia in France since 1850 has been 30. Pasteur records that 31 of the patients inoculated by him in fifteen months died of hydrophobia. This forces one of two conclusions: either during the fifteen months spoken of the cases of hydrophobia must have run far above the average number, or M. Pasteur's treatment effected but a small reduction in the number of deaths. All things considered, it seems desirable to hold the new theories and practice as still on probation.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

A new cloth employed for driving and dust cloaks is reversible, being plain on one side and striped on the other.

## THE GARFIELD FARM.

**One of the Most Charming Country Places in the Vicinity of Cleveland.**

The old farm in Mentor, which Garfield bought some years before his death, and on which he used to spend about the happiest days of his life, is fast becoming one of the most beautiful country residences in the vicinity of Cleveland. None of the family is at present there, though it has come to be recognized as the family home. Uncle Joseph Rudolph, Mr. Garfield's brother, stays on the place, and looks after it and after the extensive improvements which are being made upon it. Additions have been built to the old house, and every thing that money would do to make it a lovely home has been done. Of course a plumber's bill can give no idea of the amount of work performed, but even a plumber could hardly have the hardihood to charge $13,000 for his services unless he had at least driven by the house, and $13,000 is the amount which has been paid to plumbers for their last summer's work upon the house and its dependencies. The other outlays have been in proportion.

This is only carrying out General Garfield's idea. He always loved the farm, and loved to consider himself a farmer. He loved farm people and farm ways, and the plain, homely talk of farm neighbors. He always went away from the Mentor home freshened and brightened in mind and body, and with his face bronzed and his hands hardened by work. Whatever charms the excitement of political life had for him he was always anticipating his return to the quiet Mentor home, and it was there he had planned to spend the declining years of his life. His devoted wife in clinging to the old place and making it the family home is only knowing what she knew would be most pleasing to him. Her beautiful Cleveland home is for sale, and has been for some time, although the price she asks for it—$50,000—is not extravagantly high. The Washington house brought about what the appraisers estimated it at—$30,000. The total appraised value of Garfield's real estate was put down at $37,000 in round numbers. He paid $7,000 for the Mentor farm, though, of course, at the time of his death it was worth much more than that. In fact, some years before he died, he put a mortgage of $8,000 upon it, which, for some reason, he did not release for a long time, though he was abundantly able to do so.

Indeed, there was at the time of General Garfield's death a very general misapprehension as to his financial condition. It was the common opinion that he was comparatively a poor man. The fact is that he was comparatively a rich man. There are here in Painesville one or two men who are millionaires, but a man hereabouts who can command $50,000 is a rich man. General Garfield left, at the appraisers' very low estimate, a good deal over $100,000 in almost instantly available assets.

It will be remembered that he left no will. His brother-in-law, Uncle Joseph Rudolph, was appointed administrator, and his bondsmen were Dr. W. S. Streator, N. B. Sherwin and Dr. J. P. Robinson. No man in Ohio stands higher in point of business honor and sound business judgment than Dr. Streator, and both he and Dr. Robinson were warm, intimate friends of General Garfield. Sherwin was at one time postmaster in Cleveland, and is a sharp, shrewd little man, whose admiration for Garfield amounted to a sort of frenzy. The amount of the bond was $100,000. The appraisers were Dr. Robinson, E. T. A. Aldrich and William Murray the Second. Mr. Murray is always particular to sign himself Murray the Second for some reason, an uncle having enjoyed the distinction of being Murray the First. The appraisers filed their inventories in the Lake County Probate office on March 11, 1882. They set aside the $10,000 in money, and something over $7,000 in other property for the support of the family during the twelve-month, and after this they appraised the balance of the personal property at about $68,000. The entire estate, therefore, including the $37,000 real estate, amounted, according to the appraisement, to between $112,000 and $115,000. So that even had not the people come with their generous impulse to the help of the family, General Garfield's wife and children would have been left in by no means destitute circumstances.

It was a good deal of a surprise to the people here—that is, to some of them—to learn that the General was in such comfortable circumstances, and there are many who believe that he was worth even more than that, and that his property at the time of his death would not have fallen much short of $200,000 or $250,000. This, however, is largely a matter of speculation, and is based upon the gratuitous assumption that the appraisers and those near him, who had the management of the affairs, would not over estimate his wealth or do any thing to overthrow the popular belief that he died a poor man.—*Painesville (O.) Cor. Chicago Herald.*

—The singular fact is demonstrated that, while the most rapid cannon shots scarcely attain a velocity of 600 meters a second—over 1,500 miles per hour—meteorites are known to penetrate the air with a velocity of 40,000 or even 60,000 meters per second, a velocity which raises the air at once to a temperature of from 4,000 to 6,000 degrees.

## PITH AND POINT.

—Care killed a cat. Care is better than the average bootjack.

—Minds of moderate caliber are too apt to ignore every thing that does not come within their own range.

—St. Louis has seven thousand cats, and they are all reckoned into the census because they happen to have whiskers.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—In a week's time the earth travels over eleven million miles. Fortunately there are no wooden bridges on the line.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

—Do not blame the genial hotel clerk; the big diamond he wears generally belongs to some fellow who owes for his board.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

—A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.—*Bacon.*

—"Well, has your visit to the seaside had the desired effect, madam?" "Oh, yes, doctor; one of my daughters has become engaged!"

—An exchange announces, on the death of a lady, that "she lived fifty years with her husband, and died in confident hope of a better life."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Don't you see, Sister Jones, de cause ob dis 'dustrial depression am dat dere is too much money in buildings and dere ain't 'nuff in circulation and dere am too many people in circulation and dere ain't 'nuff money.—*Life.*

—What would the modern and fashionable young man and young woman do if they were to marry without money on one or both sides? Imagine a couple setting up housekeeping on a bunch of cigarettes and a pug dog!—*Lowell Citizen.*

—A Wise Creator.—

God gave to man one tongue
And twice as many ears,
In order he repeat
But half of what he hears.
—*Orelia Key Bell.*

—First Omaha Dame—"What a handsome couple!" Second Omaha Dame—"Yes; they are strangers and are stopping at the St. Blank Hotel." "Both have such happy faces. I don't suppose either of them knows what trouble is." "No; they are only engage yet.—*Omaha World.*

—He was a "jewel" when she married him. Six months later he was her "gem." When the matter came up in the divorce court two years after she explained that g. e. m. stood for "green-eyed monster."—*Washington Critic.*

—Mrs. Wayup was telling her guests the other evening how she was being persuaded by her husband to have her hair cut short. "But," she concluded, "I do so hate to part with my hair." Just then the five-year-old demon entered. "What do you want, Johnnie?" "Why, Nell is up-stairs, and she wants to know which hair you will wear tonight, for she wants the dark shade if you don't."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

## AN UNCOMMON FEE.

**A Grateful Patient Who Offered His Whole Stock in Trade to a Physician.**

The medical profession does not bear the reputation of a calling which develops a grasping and avaricious character. On the contrary there is no vocation in which gratuitous service is more frequently rendered. But here is a case in which the patient offered as a fee his whole stock in trade, and the physician received it. The case does infinite credit to the patient's generous impulses and thoughtful survey of his resources.

The other day a ragged, unkempt newsboy pulled the bell of the residence of Dr. George F. Shrady, and asked the servant if "the doc was in." Just then Dr. Shrady emerged from the parlor, and the newsboy made a rush at him with an upturned thumb.

"What's the matter, boy?" asked the doctor.

"Pisen'd thumb, doctor," answered the youth.

"How?"

"Cat."

"H'm! Come in."

The gamin marched into the study, and had his "pisen'd thumb" duly doctored. During the process he explained that he had been chasing a cat.

"I cornered the old Tom in an ash barrel," continued the newsboy, "an' jes' as I was pullin' him out by his tail he goes back on hisself, turns around, and gives me an almighty bite."

"Why did you come to me?" asked Dr. Shrady.

"Oh! I didn't want to go to any o' them common fizzishuns."

"But uncommon physicians want uncommon fees," said the doctor, eyeing the urchin; "how much have you got?"

The boy dived into his ragged trousers' pocket, fished out some cents, and held them in his open, dirty hand. Dr. Shrady smiled, and told him to put them back."

"Say, doc," said the lad, determined to pay something; "here take a *Daily Noos*," and he flopped one on the table. Just as he got to the door of the study he suddenly turned back, and said: "Say, doctor, I only got 'nother left; yer might ters well have this," and flopped the second *Daily Noos* on the table. Then he paddled off to the front door, hitching up his trousers, but a thought seemed to strike him suddenly, and turning back he peered in at the study door, and said, as he pulled a lock of his hair: "Say, doc, I fergot ter thank yez."

Dr. Shrady has many rich patients, but this is the first time he has had a patient's whole stock in trade as a fee.—*N. Y. Herald.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.....1888


The great strike and riots in Pennsylvania give point and emphasis to the demand for change in the immigration laws. Nearly all the strikers and rioters are Poles, Hungarians and other Europeans who are brought into the country to work for less wages and take the places of American citizens. In their own country these people had no voice in making the laws; all they knew of law was that it was used to keep them in subjection, therefore they hate law and will violate it at every opportunity. Violence, riot and bloodshed are the only remedies they know for any public grievance, real or imaginary. Such people ought not to be allowed to come into the country; they swell the gains of capitalists and decrease the wages of our own citizens; their riots bring disgrace upon us in foreign countries, for care is taken to describe these riots as the work of Americans, and as a proof of the uncivilized and barbarous condition of the American people. The law should be at once changed so as to keep out of our country these people, who are so ignorant and brutal that in their own native countries great standing armies are needed to keep them in subjection.

Senator Sherman is the only Senator from any Eastern State who appears to understand the Chinese question as it relates to the Pacific Coast, or to take much interest in it. He is doing good service by giving his strong help to our own Senators and Representatives. Last week he said in his place in the Senate he was satisfied the time had come when something must be done to prohibit the coming of the Mongolians to the United States This is the first time since Blaine left the Senate that any Eastern Senator has said so much in favor of our struggle to keep out the Chinese.

Now the Sharon heirs will be bound to prove that their ancestor died not worth a nickle. The Supreme Court has refused to grant a new trial in the divorce case and Sarah Althea will demand her third of the estate.

## SOME OLD FOLKS.

Rafael Luna and Petra Negrete were lately married in Guanajuato, Mexico. The bride is 25 and the groom 99 years old.

Miss Jane Burrell died recently at Seymour, Ind., aged 110 years. She claimed to be the oldest maiden lady in the country.

John and Sarah Burnham, of Essex, Mass., celebrated the 63d anniversary of their marriage recently. The husband is 89 and his wife 80 years old.

Collins Fitch, of Meade county, Ky., is the oldest Mason in the order in that state, having become a member of the order in 1820. He is past 95 years of age.

The oldest person in the state of Indiana is Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, who lives in Warren township, near Indianapolis. Her age is 113 years and her health is good,

Mrs. Catharine Smitley, of Muskingum county, O., celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth recently. She is in good health, and her mental vigor is unimpaired.

Anderson Burrell, a planter living near Montgomery, Ala., is the father of thirty-one children and the grandfather of sixty. He is 71 years old, and has been married four times.

Rev. John Gibson, of Philadelphia, is 117 years old. His face is coal black and his hair snow white. He was formerly a slave. His health is good, but he has been blind for several years.

Daniel Hulto, a planter of Crawford county, Ga., reached the age of 100 years recently, and bids fair to live for a quarter of a century to come. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Lydia Strope, who recently died at Green Bay, Wis., was 102 years old. On the same day Mrs. Jane W. Edgecomb died in Damariscotta, Me., at the age of 102 years 4 months and 12 days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, of Warren, Ind., claims to have been born in Pennsylvania in 1774. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812. There is good reason to think that Mrs. Carroll is really 113 years old, although she is as active as most women of 60.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Lillian Russell drinks glycerine and beef tea to improve her voice.

Lady Sullivan is rumored as the future style of Geraldine Ulmer.

Maggie Mitchell is out in a new play called "The Little Sinner," of which Mr. Howard P. Taylor is the author.

Mlle. Marie Decca has had a triumphant progress through Ireland, and is spoken of as "the coming star of opera.

Gillette's "Held by the Enemy" is being done by three companies in America, one in England and one in Australia.

Little Josef Hofmann has two sisters, one of whom is said to be fully as clever as the youthful pianist. She is in Europe studying music.

Miss Helen Barry will return to America next September, and will act during the season of 1888-89 under the management of J. M. Hill.

Mr. Frederick Warde has left the East for San Francisco, where he is to appear in April. Mr. Warde will act in the large cities along his route.

Miss Maud Harrison is justly proud of the success of her efforts in behalf of Nellie Wetherell. The sum total of contributions for the latter's aid will not fall far short of $5,000.

Silas Hare, a Texas member, was a jayhawker chief justice of New Mexico under the Confederate government.


MISCELLANEOUS.

# Grand Ball

—GIVEN BY—

Mr. & Mrs. Barnes

—AT THE—

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

—AT—

KEELER

—ON—

March 16, 1888

Music by the Keeler String Band of 4 4-Pieces.-4

Tickets, Including Supper, $2 50

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

# Grand Ball


## FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

4-347.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Feb. 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on March 26 h 1888, viz: Frederick Schabbel, for the E ½ of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in fractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Henry Fehrman Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagi, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S GLOVER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

W. O. MERONEY, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Nathan Rhine and S. G. Gregg, having filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said decedent, it is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court, on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: The southwest quarter of Section seventeen, in Township nine south, of Range thirty-four east, M. D. M., for the period of two years, from April 1st, 1888, to and including the 1st day of April, 1890, at the annual rental of $400 per annum, payable annually in advance, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said Inyo County.

JOHN A. HANNAH, Superior Judge.

Dated March 2d, 1888.


NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
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# Seeds.

Root Seeds,
Vegetable Seeds,
Seeds Of All Kinds.
All Fresh
All Good,
Best Varieties.
Lowest Prices.
At

# Rhines.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the states of California and Nevada.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

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Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 26, 1883.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. L. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockman, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer runs more hard labor and sooner in a three foot tub than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. It can will pay any reasonable man that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and not no more. I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their sheets and bolsters to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., leader, Nashua, Iowa, writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer? Might last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. Yes! We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Yes. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to the first desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best seller in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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Independence - - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORAD
TAKING EFFECT
Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9 15 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Dayton ..... | 9 45 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska ..... | 11 5 a. m. | 3 5 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 3 0 p. m. | 9 40 a. m. |
| Luning ..... | 5 00 p. m. | 8 20 a. m. |
| Soda Springs..... | 6 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Belleville..... | 7 30 p. m. | 5 30 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8 30 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7 0 a. m. | 6 25 p. m. |
| Benton ..... | 9 35 a. m. | 1 50 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a. m. |
| Alvord ..... | 1 25 p. m. | 10 15 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 2 0 p. m. | 9 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4 00 p. m. | 7 45 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | 4 5 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. DENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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Peaches
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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10 ..... 1888


## DIED.

McGEE—At Bishop Creek, March 4th, 1888, Mrs. McGee, aged 81 years.

Mr. G. Sanger was down from Alvord during the week.

More water pipe continues to be laid in various parts of town.

Julius Roeper has lumber on the ground to build opposite Rhine's store.

Mr. O. I. Mairs got back home from Los Angeles last Saturday evening.

Mr. W. O. Merony, of Bishop Creek was in town a few days this week.

A man named Levy is reported to have died at Candelaria of small-pox.

Arthur says it was Yank; and Yank says it was Arthur. Perhaps Pete knows.

Mr. C. Meysan and Felix Meysan, of Lone Pine were in town last Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Crocker, of Big Pine, has gone to San Francisco; he will remain but a short time.

Rain set in Wednesday afternoon and continued to pour down heavily till next morning.

Rev. T. E. Sisson being at Bishop Creek there will be no service at the M. E. Church tomorrow.

Mrs. Eva Gunn has returned home to Darwin from a visit of several weeks in this vicinity.

A pension has been granted to Mrs. Josephine Arison, widow of Joseph Arison, of Bishop Creek.

Mr. J. Creaser. of Benton, and Mr. S. Spratt were in town on business at the Land Office at the middle of the week.

A run of ore from the Poleta mine was finished at the Maxim mill last Monday. It made about the average yield.

A. R. Conklin Esq. left town on Thursday morning for San Francisco. He expects to return about the first of next month.

Mr. L. F. J. Wrinkle, of Virginia City, arrived in town last Thursday morning and stayed till this morning, when he went north again.

The Odd Fellows have got a drawing made of a plan for a new hall. The design is for a two story building; it would be quite a handsome structure.

Phil Cartier had twenty tons of ore hauled from the Golden Star mine this week down to the railroad. The ore will be worked at the Maxim mill.

Mrs. Dr. Woodin went up to Big Pine on Thursday morning at the request of Mrs. J. C. Crocker to vaccinate a number of children there, and grown people too.

Henry Melone has gone on a prospecting trip to Death valley. He will also act as deputy Assessor for the assessment of property in the southern end of the county.

Mr. Williams Charles charged Dan. Leahy with threatening to kill him. Leahy was arrested and P. W. Forbes went up to Bishop Creek on Thursday to attend to the case.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Rhine left Independence last Tuesday for San Francisco. Mr. Rhine expects to be back here about a week hence; Mrs. Rhine intends staying in the City several months.

A case of small-pox was discovered in Virginia City toward the end of last week. The sufferer was a man named Frazier. Vigorous measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Crocker Brothers have engaged lumber from the new mill for building a new hotel, a livery stable and a great deal of fencing at Big Pine. All this work they expect to accomplish this spring.

The new saw mill at Big Pine will be turning out lumber soon. Rustic, flooring and ceiling and all kinds of lumber will be manufactured. The mill is in a good body of timber that will yield excellent building material.

Mr. H. L. Robinson has got young trees and is now setting out ten acres of orchard at his place at George's Creek. There is a general variety of fruit but the major portion is winter apples. Mr. Robinson has fine land for an orchard.

A good deal of new snow has fallen upon the Sierra during the week. The canyons are now filled to a great depth. In the valley the buds on the peach and apricot trees are ready to open and the trees will be in full bloom within another week.

Mr. Barnes is making another large addition to his hotel at Keeler. A distinguished stranger who arrived at Independence a few days ago says that another important improvement has been made at the hotel; this is the engagement of a new cook of great ability.

From the report of the Signal Service officer stationed at Keeler it would appear that the rainfall was steadily increasing. In the month of February, 1886, the rainfall was 0.14 inches; in 1887 it was 0.93 inches and in 1888 it was 1.21 inches. This is an increase nearly nine fold as between 1886 and 1888.

The artesian well company met last Monday and elected S. D. Thurston Superintendent and A. R. Conklin Secretary. So far $250 has been paid into the Treasury for stock; it was decided at the meeting to send Mr. Thurston on an expedition over the State to solicit subscriptions for stock, far as the money in the Treasury would last to pay his expenses.

Last Monday evening a stranger entered the office at Mairs hotel and was terrified to see a crowd of men there with bare, bloody arms and all excited. He was quite comforted to discover that there had not been a massacre, but that the bloody arms were the result of vaccination just done by Dr. Woodin and the men were waiting for the sears to dry.

Last Wednesday James Turner of Big Pine got a painful hurt. He was coming to town riding on a buckboard and leading a horse. At Camp Independence when crossing a small bridge the horse suddenly pulled back, and Mr. Turner was dragged out by the halter and dashed violently on to the ground. His right wrist was badly injured, and it may take a long time to get well.

### Prospecting in Death Valley.

James Count, Charles Count and J. A. McComb, the miners who were supposed to have been lost in Death valley recently, say that region is a miners paradise. The men say the whole country is full of quartz veins. These crop out in the canyons where channels have been cut through the lava into the granite, slate and other country rock. They saw veins of quartz 200 feet in width. In one of these was an unknown black metal. They got good gold prospects in many places by horning out the dirt alongside the quartz veins, and brought back many samples for assay. They say there is no difficulty in prospecting the country if prospectors take along pack animals. Plenty of good water can be found by digging three or four feet. The men are getting ready to go back again on another prospecting tour; they have strong faith that they will find the famous Breyfogle mine.

### Spying Out The Land

A party of strangers arrived at Independence last Monday from San Francisco, consisting of G. P. Rixford, business manager of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Corey, of Manchester New Hampshire, and a cousin of the latter, Mr. Hiram Corey, of Salinas, Monterey County, Cal. Mr. Rixford located a section of desert land down near Owens Lake about two years ago, and he came here to see what chance there is to get water upon it; his friends accompanied him merely to see the country. Mr. William Corey visited Salt River valley, in Arizona, recently, and thinks seriously of going back there to invest some money; he said he had not seen any other country on the Pacific coast that pleased him so well as that. Mr. Hiram Corey owns seven thousand acres of land in Monterey county, that he recently bonded to parties for a quarter of a million dollars; he has a dairy there of five hundred cows and much of the land is in a high state of cultivation. He was in Owens valley in the early days and hauled the lumber for the old Crysopolis mill; he left the valley before the mill was built and this is his first visit back here since that time. When Mr. Rixford made his desert location six friends of his each located a section about the same time; he says they all mean to try and get water upon the land so that they may acquire title.

### The Eastside Canal.

During several weeks past Mr. McIver has been cutting through very hard ground on the east side canal, about two and a half miles north of Independence station. This caused slow progress to be made, though the work was pushed vigorously. The worst ground is now cut through, the ditching machine has again been started up and progress will be much more rapid. Mr. McIver has several more horses, enough to keep two additional scrapers at work; the whole force will be kept at work on the upper end of the ditch till it shall be finished to the river. Mr. McIver is confident he can accomplish this by the first of April, when water can at once be turned into the canal and conveyed at least as far south as Independence station. This would admit of work being began on many hundreds acres of land.

### Runaway.

Last Monday Mr. W. S. Morton, of Blackrock, had a bad runaway. He was on his way home from Independence and in the wagon with him were his son and daughter. When passing the residence of Mr. C. A. Walter, at Camp Independence, a dog came out barking loudly. Mr. Morton had a young colt hitched to the wagon; the horses made a sudden jump and the wagon tongue was broken; the part that remained attached to the wagon plunged into the ground; Miss Morton and her brother were both pitched out, but their father was left in the wagon. The young man instantly jumped up and grasped the bridles of the horses but was thrown down and trampled on by both animals and badly hurt. He was conveyed home as quickly as possible but has since been confined to his bed. Mr. Morton and his daughter escaped without serious injury.

### Supervisors Proceedings.

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo County met in special session at the Court house at Independence on Wednesday, March 7th 1888, at 7.30 o'clock p. m. and there were present Supervisors Eldred, Boland and Robinson. Mr. Eldred was elected Chairman pro tem.

A resolution was adopted by the Board providing for the appointment of a health officer for the county. Dr. J. J. Woodin was appointed to the office and given all the power the law confers on such officer. This being the only object for which the meeting had been called the Board adjourned.

signed J. R. Eldred.

Attest P. H. Mack Chairman pro tem. Clerk.

### Indians and Small Pox.

Indians are constantly coming and going between Owens valley and Candelaria. In this way the small-pox may be brought here. If the disease should break out among the Indians it would go through the valley like a prarie fire. Some precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of this terrible disease among us. The best protection is vaccination. Physicians who are supplied with vaccine matter should let it be known to the public. The danger of infection is imminent; one day's delay to be vaccinated may be fatal; don't run the risk of death from such a loathsome disease; be vaccinated, and have the children vaccinated.

### Death of a Pioneer.

Mrs. McGee died last Sunday at the home of her son, Barton McGee, at Bishop Creek. She wrs aged eighty-one years, and was one of the first white settlers in Owens valley. On one occasion she had a very narrow escape from being killed by Indians. In company with two of her sons and a colored man named Charley, she was traveling down the valley. At Fish Spring hill the party were attacked by a large number of Indians. A vigorous defense was made, and the party made their escape in safety, except the colored man, who was killed near the river and at the upper end of what is now known as the Curtis ranch.

### The Band.

On every occasion when they can be of service our band boys are prompt to turn out. They are to much expense in money and give a great deal of time to perfect themselves in their musical studies, and all this more for the public entertainment than for their own interest. A ball will be given in the Pavilion on Monday evening, March 19th for the benefit of the band. Everybody should, and no doubt will, attend to give the boys a rousing benefit.

### Odd Fellows.

At the regular meeting of the Odd Fellows on last Thursday evening the plan for a new hall was considered; but as only a few members of the lodge were present no final action was taken. Further consideration of the subject was postponed for two weeks. It is earnestly requested that as many members as can attend will be at the meeting on Thursday of week after next.

### The Desert Land Law.

A change should be made in the law governing the location of desert land. As the law now stands no more than six hundred and forty acres of desert land can be located by one person. But vast areas of land otherwise good are so situated that great outlay of money would be necessary to convey water for irrigation, and without such outlay the land is absolutely worthless. The quantity that may be located by one person is too small to induce any man having the needed capital to construct expensive canals. The result is that thousands of acres of land that could be made very productive, and that would sapport a large population, are left in the desert condition, and will remain so unless the law shall be changed. No county; no state or the nation gets any benefit from the lands in their present condition. It would be much better if the law were so framed that these lands could be sold outright and in such quantity as buyers might want. Then capital would at once be invested in purchase and reclamation. The Government would realize millions of dollars from the sale of the lands, and in a very few years there would be large populations in regions where there is not an inhabitant. In California alone there are tens of thousands of acres of land now desert, and that will remain desert, that at once would be bought and speedily improved if the law were changed as suggested. It need not take long to decide which would be the best, to have the lands sold and improved or not to be improved at all.

### School Books.

A circular in reference to school books has been received from the State Superintendent. An opinion of the Attorney General is quoted, and then the Superintendent goes on to say: "From the foregoing it is plain that no new books should be adopted, and no changes of books, now in use [excepting for books published by the State], can legally be made without advertising for sixty days, and no changes, or adoptions, can be legally made at any time, except during the months of May and June. The following books, of the State series are now ready for use: First, Second, and Third Readers, Speller, Advanced Arithmetic, and Primary Number Lessons. The History of the United States and the English Grammar will be ready in July 1888. The Physiology and Elementary Grammar are expected to be ready by January 1889, and the Geographies by July 1889. The State has made no provision for publishing other books than those named above. I recommend that all books now in use in those studies for which the State is providing text-books, be retained until the State books are ready, since a change in any of these books will entail an unnecessary expense upon the pupils.

Respecfully, IRA G. HOITT,

### The Emperor Dead.

The following dispatch to the INYO INDEPENDENT announced the death of the German Emperor.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 7th—The Emperor William died this morning at 8:30.

Notwithstanding the great age of William the news of his death was rather unexpected. His son and successor, now the Emperor Frederick, is dying of cancer in his throat. He in turn would be succeeded by his son William, a young man aged about 28 years. Bismark, who has long been the virtual ruler of Germany, will be 73 years old the first day of next month, and cannot be expected to be able to bear such a load of responsibility a great while longer. The affairs of the Empire are now so well arranged and its power so firmly established that the passing away of the men who made it what it is may not bring about much change. It is far more likely that changes will be effected gradually by the growth of liberal ideas and of increased power of the legislative body than that any sudden revolution will take place.

### New Railroad

A report comes that a new company has been incorporated to build a railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake. Unlike another concern organized a few months ago, the projectors of this appear to mean business. The company owns Rattlesnake island and the Altadina Railroad in Los Angeles county. A mortgage was filed in Los Angeles last week for the issuance of bonds amounting to $1,500,000, which are to be utilized for the construction of the first fifty miles of the road. Some 70 per cent of the stock of the company is held in New York. The mortgage is made by the American Finance Company, and the security given is the railroad and terminal property of the company above mentioned. After leaving Los Angeles the road is outlined to run through the counties of San Bernardino, Kern and Inyo, passing Owens Lake to a point on the eastern boundary line of the State, the distance being 275 miles. J. P. Woodbury is President and A. B. Monahon Secretary of the company. It is not at all improbable that the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, of which D. O. Mills is President, is behind this scheme. In this event the San Pedro and Los Angeles would go no farther north than Keeler. This report is to be taken for what it may be thought worth.

### Distrust The Trusts.

The American colonies were driven into rebellion mainly by the stamp act passed by the English Parliament. But all the tyranical acts of the English government were not so bad as the system of trusts now growing up under our own laws. These trusts are vast combinations for wholesale robbery under the forms of law. It is absurd to the last degree to suppose that a free people must let the laws be used by a lot of conspirators for the robbery of the people who make the laws. The law must be kept in the spirit rather than in the letter, for it is the letter that killeth, but the spirit quickeneth and giveth life. If there is now no law by which these gigantic monopolies may be controlled, a law must be found, and that speedily. It should not be one day in the power of any set of vastly rich men to dictate to the millions of the United States what they must pay for sugar, oil, wheat, or any other article used by them.

### Meteorological Summary for February, 1888. Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 30.010 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 48° |
| Highest temperature | 69° |
| Lowest temperature | 30° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 39° |
| Mean relative humidity 52 per cent. | |
| Mean Cloudiness 29 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, N. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 40 miles N. W. 19th. | |
| Precipitation | 1.21 |
| Number of clear days | 17 |
| Number of fair days | 9 |
| Number of cloudy days | 3 |
| Number of rainy days | 4 |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private Signal Service Corps.

San Bernardino papers want the Carson and Colorado road to be taken to Los Angeles by way of San Bernardino, through Cajon pass. The business men and capitalists are urged to assist in having the road taken that way, as it would open up a large area by way of Kramer, besides giving San Bernardino an opening into Owens valley.

### More Railroads.

A man who came to town last Wednesday from Mescal, in the south east part of this county, brought important news from that region. He says there are two surveying parties in the field, each locating a route for a railroad. One of the parties is surveying a route from the present terminus of a road in southern Utah to Dagget or Fenner, on the A. P. road, by the way of Pahranagat valley, Rio Virgin, Los Vegas, Timber Mountain and Goat springs. This route would give access to a great deal of rich mineral country that has already been prospected in part. There are now eighteen men employed in lead mines at Goat springs. The owners of these mines say that if the road goes through they will employ two hundred miners. Another route is being surveyed from Mojave; it is not yet certain if this route will go by the way of Furnace Creek; or by way of Resting springs and the upper Armagosa. This route would give access to all the great borax fields in the southern end of the county; the greatest deposits of that mineral now known in the world. The whole country through which this line would run is rich in various minerals, including gold, silver, copper and lead. It would also give Los Angeles access to the great coal fields of Utah. The reporter says that the surveying parties are buying and locating all the timber claims and land and water they can get on the lines of their surveys. One of the parties has bought a saw mill and all the timber claims on Timber Mountain. All this would indicate great undertakings and lively times for the lower end of the county. From Independence to Resting Springs, near the county line, the distance in a nearly direct line is about one hundred and eighty miles.

### In the Superior Court.

In the case of Turner vs. Turner, a suit for divorce by parties living at Bishop Creek; the Court gave judgment allowing the plaintiff fifty dollars per month alimony and five hundreds dollars counsel fees. Forbes & Gill, counsel for defendant, have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the suit of Walker vs. Campbell, a suit for recovery of property at Big Pine; argument was made before the Superior Court last Thursday. A. R. Conklin Esq., of counsel for defendant, cited very many decisions by the Supreme Court of our own and other States, all of which, he claimed, clearly established the fact that by laches and neglect the plaintiff was long since barred from reopening the case. Judgment had been given against the plaintiff over five years before the present proceedings were begun; and as nothing whatever had been done in the case during that interval, counsel contended that the case could not again be opened. As Mr. Conklin was to leave town next morning to be gone for some weeks it was agreed by counsel on both sides, and ordered by the Court, that all further argument in the case shall be by brief; counsel for plaintiff to file brief on or before April 25th, and counsel on the other side to file brief in reply within ten days thereafter.

By the tariff bill submitted by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, California interests would suffer very severely. Wool, lumber, salt and borax are put upon the free list. This would stop the working of the great borax beds of Inyo county, from which the county now receives a good deal of revenue. The duty on raisins is reduced 25 per cent; this would at once check the raisin business of the State that is so rapidly growing into vast importance. A great deal of capital would soon be interested in raisin growing in Owens valley, and a very large amount of taxable property would soon be created; but this proposed change in the tariff would put an end to all that. It is to be hoped that there may be enough wisdom in Congress to defeat these bad measures.

Surveyor General Hammond says fully a quarter of a million people are traveling through this state looking for homes. The Surveyor also says four millions of acres of land were surveyed some years since by the Government and settled on by honest immigrants, who built homes for themselves and families and who are now informed that, frauds having been discovered in the instigating and conduct of the surveys, the surveys are canceled and that they reside upon unsurveyed land and must practically protect themselves from invasion by the use of arms.

Last Wednesday the Directors of the Irrigation District met at Independence and ordered that an election of a new Board of Directors and other officers be held on April 5th. This is in accordance with the provisions of the Wright Irrigation Law. Nothing at all has yet been accomplished of what was intended by the organization of the district. The present Board does not think it advisable to take any further steps till the Supreme Court shall decide upon the constitutionality of the law.

On examination it will be found that there is hardly a county in any state of the Union but what has some interest that would be injured by the schemes of the tariff tinkers in Congress. No better way can be found for defeating these schemes than for the local papers to impress upon their supporters the effect that would be produced upon local interests by the measures proposed. In this way opposition will be aroused and protests entered from all parts of the Union against those schemes.

The old Stockton Convention fight was renewed at the meeting of the Democratic Committee to select a place for holding the next National Convention. This old quarrel helped to defeat the effort to have the Convention held at San Francisco. The evil some conventions do lives after them; the good of the Stockton Convention—but for further information apply to the editor of the *Alta*.

Dr. Woodin having been appointed health officer by the Board of Supervisors, is now on a round of visits to all the schools of the county. According to law all school children must be vaccinated, otherwise they will not be allowed to attend school. The Doctor is also ordered to vaccinate all the Indians in the county who have not been vaccinated. The Supervisors are entitled to credit for their efforts to preserve the people from small-pox contagion.


## BALL SUPPER.

All persons wishing supper on the night of March 19th will be well entertained by calling at my residence. Chicken in Spanish style and tomales made a specialty.

AUGUST RAMIREZ.

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Independence Brass Band.

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GRAND GRENEY DOG CIRCUS TENT

—Will be Given a—

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AT THE NEW PAILION

## Tickets, $1.50.

Each person on entering the ball room will be furnished with a card containing a number, and when the first dance is announced they will find a partner by a corresponding number.

Arrangements have been made with Nathan Rhine to furnish material for dominos in correct colors to all who want them.

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

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FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

n476tf

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LONE PINE, - CAL.,

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On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

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813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres, ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
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I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
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A Full Line

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Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

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Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous chronic diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretions, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease it specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and animal vigor.

AVITAL RESTORER

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## FRONTIER FRIVOLITIES.

**The All Night Dance in Which "Ole Virginia Never Tires."**

A writer in the American Magazine gives a very felicitous description of a dancing party in the sparsely settled portion of Virginia.

These parties are events of great importance, drawing friends and acquaintances for many miles around. They will come, perhaps from distant counties, a day's journey or more, to participate in the festivities.

The method of travel is "on horseback," and as the roads are bad and frequently bridgeless, the journeying must be accomplished between "sun up" and dark. This would be sufficient reason, if there were no other, for keeping up their merry-making through the entire night, as is the universal custom.

Old and young join in the dancing, which is only suspended for the hearty supper at midnight, and the "sweet supper" as it is called, of cakes, jellies, and tarts, which is furnished just before daybreak.

As the sun rises the visitors mount their horses and start on their homeward journey, perhaps of many hours duration. It seems like paying a severe penalty for a few hours enjoyment, but these tough, hardy settlers do not wilt physically as easily as our modern, hot-house society plants.

In the log-cabin days of the early settlers in the northern states, the all night dance was a common feature of social life, and old and young, for miles around, were participants. They were a hardy race, perhaps because they enjoyed themselves, took plenty of exercise and but little medicine. They enjoyed a rugged old age, because they found medicine for their simple ailments in nature's remedies, the roots and herbs of near-by fields and forests, which cured them, and left no after ill effects.

The people of to-day might be more rugged and enjoy life better if they would have recourse to nature's remedies, instead of mineral drugs. With a purpose of giving them a chance to try this course, H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure have had prepared, from the best recipes, used in real log cabin days, a line of remedies known as Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, comprising a Sarsaparilla, a Hops and Buchu Remedy, a Cough and Consumption Remedy, an Extract for External and Internal use, Liver Pills, Rose Cream for catarrh, Scalpine for Head and Hair, and a porous Plaster. They are all vegetable compounds, harmless, and just such remedies as were used by our grandmothers with the best effects.

**Getting in Some Fine Work.**

"And why are you so surprised, Mr. Sampson," she said, drawing herself up with hauteur, "that I play the piano so well?"

"Because your hands are so small, Miss Smith, that you must find it difficult to strike an octave."

Then she played some more for him.—Tid Bits.

**An Eye to Business.**

"What's the matter?" asked a gentleman, approaching a crowd on the street.

"Man run over by a street car, and leg cut off."

"Heavens!" he said, forcing his way to the prostrate form.

Stooping down, he whispered: "My friend, don't you want a lawyer?"—The Epoch.

**About the Same Thing.**

A small Hartford child, just home from Sunday school, informed his father that he could name the first five books of the New Testament. They were, he said, "Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Hatchet," and then, thinking people looked queer, he hesitated and added, "Well, hatchet or ax, it's about the same thing."—Hartford Courant.

**Having a Lovely Time.**

She (witnessing a game of football)—What are they doing now, George?

He—They're putting Browne, one of the half backs, into an ambulance. Four of his ribs are broken and his spine is bent.

She (enthusiastically)—Oh, isn't it all so very interesting and exciting!—New York Sun.

**Not a Chance to Be Neglected.**

Mistress (who has been out)—Why, Bridget, where is the statue of the Venus of Milo?

Bridget (fresh importation)—Wan av them Oitalian image men, mum, came along an' said that he cud fix it as good as new for fifty cents, mum, an' I laved him the job.—New York Sun.

**Caught.**

He—What will you have, dear, candy or ice cream?

She—No, Edward; get me some pop corn, please.

He—Do you like that stuff?

She—Yes; I like everything that pops.—Harper's Bazar.

**Purely a Business Trip.**

"What do you suppose Jay Gould crossed the ocean for?"

"Don't know. Maybe he wanted to see how the water was holding out."—Chicago News.

**The Lucky Man.**

As was announced in last week's *Era* the sum of $5,000 was won in Benicia at the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. As the holder of the lucky ticket kept the good news to himself hundreds of people have been giving their leisure time in trying to ferret out the fortunate person. On Thursday noon Mr. L. C. Atwood, our City Treasurer and Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office of this place quietly informed the astonished public that he was the holder of the coupon of ticket 8,180 which won the prize of $100,000 in the December drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, one-twentieth part of the ticket or $5,000 having been received from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express in hard twenty dollar gold pieces on Thursday evening. A few moments after its arrival Mr. Atwood accompanied by express Agent Durner repaired to his home and presented the money to his wife as a Christmas gift. This was her first news of the happy Christmas in store for her: both herself and husband have taken the matter very coolly. Of the many hundreds of dollars paid out in Benicia for lottery tickets monthly, at last good fortune has visited the home of one deserving family who thoroughly appreciate the gift and will surely make the best of use of it. The unanimous verdict is "I am glad of it as a more deserving family could not have been favored." The New Year begins its career in this home under brighter and happier auspices than they could have dreamed for. The lucky ticket was the fifth one ever purchased by Mr. Atwood.—*Benicia* (Cal.) *New Era*, Jan. 4.

## A CHINESE RESTAURANT.

### THE EXPERIENCES OF A HUNGRY AND INQUISITIVE REPORTER.

**No Oriental Luxuries in Sight—A Mysterious Compound Brought to the Table. Two Slices of "Pe-sick-re-aut-i."—A Pot of Delicious Tea.**

In Mulberry street, near Canal, amid the noise, bustle and confusion of the busy merchants of the "Bend," there is a quiet and unpretentious dining room. It is presided over at all hours of the day and night by Wah Sing Foo, and the business is said to be a thriving one. Pictures of turtles, pigs, sharks and several kinds of hobgoblins are pasted on the windows and their virtues, as articles of diet, are set forth in choice spider scratches upon pieces of brown paper. The most attractive sign, however, reads as follows: "A good diner 8 cents."

This was sufficient to lure a reporter into the place recently. There were none of the Oriental luxuries in sight. On the walls were a few pictures of flowers, highly colored, and a certificate that Mr. Foo, or some of his friends, had attended a Sunday school. The tables were of pine and partially covered by a ragged material that looked like a cross between a dishcloth and a mop. Mr. Foo was engaged in leveling the sole of his shoe with a hatchet when the reporter entered, and, after glancing up quickly, went on with his work. The reporter dropped carelessly upon a stool and waited. How long the wait would have lasted will never be known. There was a sudden interruption. A pungent odor stole in from the back yard, where something was being cooled. It was too powerful for any nose save a highly cultivated one. The reporter tried to keep it back, but out it came—a double barreled sneeze—that set everything to jingling.

It struck Mr. Foo amidship. The hatchet fell on his foot and the shoe dropped into something which looked like a keg of molasses. There was blood in his eye and there might have been a tragedy, had not the innocent cause of all the commotion put on a hungry look and touched his sunken abdomen with his finger.

THE BEST IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Foo smiled so that no one could tell whether he was weeping, wailing or gnashing his teeth as he said:

"Wing Foo ah alle go to kiting see bah."

"All right, Mr. Foo. I'll forgive you. Now just set up the best in the house, up to the eight cent limit, and all will be well."

Mr. Foo jumped away with the air of a man who did not understand a word that had been spoken. He kept out of sight for twenty minutes and then appeared with a large bowl of something steaming hot, which he set on the table and then took a seat close by. He began to whistle a peculiar call and the yellowish soup moved restlessly in the bowl. A spoon came with the stuff. It required some courage to take a mouthful, and it would take a team of horses and a derrick to get one up to the rack for a second trial. A mixture of lard, mustard, salt and bilge water may tempt a lagging appetite, but it is just a little surprising to the stomach of a man not thoroughly used to the customs of the Flowery Kingdom. Mr. Foo took the mysterious compound away and came back in a little while with a large platter and a couple of small dishes. There were two slices of some brown material on the platter. Mr. Foo admitted that it was "pe-sick-re-aut-i." There is no doubt that it was the genuine goods. It tasted so. One of the slices was filled with small fish bones, and the other was a dainty morsel which might have been taken, with a little imagination, to be a bit of fried mummy. There were also some beans, cabbage and rice. Mr. Foo evidently runs his place on the touch not and taste not plan. Well—it keeps one from being poisoned. A nibble here and there demonstrated that an ash can would be a safe place for Mr. Foo's "layout." It made it easy to understand why a young Chinaman wears wrinkles and appears like an old man while yet in his teens.

A SMALL POT OF TEA.

Mr. Foo removed the dishes. He wanted to bring some more of the menu, but the reporter indicated that he would prefer a drink of some kind. After a long delay Mr. Foo appeared with a tray bearing a small pot of tea and a cup that resembled a toy. The tea was a revelation. It was aromatic and the flavor delicious, and if there had not been a small family of Croton bugs found in the teapot, after the tea had been swallowed, it would have been thoroughly enjoyable. This ended the dinner.

"Well, Mr. Foo, how much do I owe you?" the reporter asked, simply as a matter of form.

The remark brought back Mr. Foo's cheerfulness, and he came near uncovering his spine with longitudinal extension of his smile. He showed for the first time that his English had not been entirely neglected. After a few marks with a brush, through the wreath of smiles came the words soft and low:

"Sixta-nine-a cen,"

"Sixty-nine cents! Go to, Mr. Foo. You are crazy! Why your sign out there says that you give a good dinner for eight cents. What do you mean by this extortion?"

"Ah! Excus-a-me. Eight cen for poor Chinaman. Melican man richee, no eatee like Chinaman. He eatee blenty soup, beef and good tings. Muchee eatee, muchee pay. Belly good. Sixty-nin-a cen cheapee. Chinaman losee money all time. Belly poor."

The bill was paid, and the visitor came away with the experience and conviction that Mr. Foo had mistaken his calling. He ought to double up with Hungry Joe and do the "hand shaking" act.—New York Tribune.

**New Knowledge About Car Couplers.**

The idea that it was necessary to have a certain amount of loose play between the cars composing a long train, in order to start the train easily, had become by practice and theory almost as fixed in the minds of railway people as is the geometrical axiom that two parallel lines can never meet. The theory was, by starting one car first, and so gaining a little inertia, then the next car, and so on, it was made possible for an engine to start and haul a long train of a given weight, when, if there were no play, the engine would be stalled and unable to start the train.

But the fallacy of the practice and the theory was conclusively established during the remarkable series of car coupler experiments made by the Master Car Builders' association, at Burlington, Iowa, this year. During these trials it was demonstrated beyond all question that it required less power to start a train with all the couplings tight than to pull the train after the train was put in motion; and the coupler committee came to the conclusion that the coupler of the future ought to be an approved form of the close hook style.—Scientific American.

**Destruction by Salt Mining.**

The extensive subsidences of Northwich, Eng., according to Mr. Thomas Ward, have no other cause than the pumping of brine for the manufacture of white salt. The upper bed of salt lies beneath about fifty yards of marl; the lower bed, separated from the first by ten yards of marl, is over thirty yards thick. The sinking was first noticed in 1770, a century after the first discovery of salt, and has progressed rapidly since. Much property has been destroyed, and large lakes have been formed—one having an area of 100 acres and all depths up to forty-five feet.—Arkansaw Traveler.

The true Oriental never removes the covering from his head for any length of time. When the turban for any reason becomes oppressive indoors, he changes it for the inevitable fez, or red cap of felt with silver or silken tassel. And if this happens to be taken off from his closely shaven crown, he still adheres to an inner cap of white linen next the scalp. Not even when he prays does he attempt to show his reverence in any of our accustomed ways. Our instinctive removal of our hats as we came in was entirely unappreciated.—Dr. C. S. Robinson.

## REMARKS OF A PHYSICIAN.

**A Cure for Chapped Lips and a Study of the Cause of Wrinkles.**

"As soon as the cold winds begin to blow," remarked a physician, "I am overrun with patients suffering from chapped lips. The trouble generally manifests itself in one wide cut in the middle of the lip. I used to treat such things as a laughing matter and prescribe some simple emollient, such as glycerine, for instance. But I soon found that such treatment was only a temporary remedy, for after partially healing the cut would open at the slightest exertion of the lips. The mere act of biting anything hard, laughing or yawning would make the unfortunate howl with pain. If the patient was addicted to the use of tobacco the chances were that he would have a bad lip all through the winter. In my researches for a permanent cure I ran across an old tramp printer who had rubbed against the rough side of the world all his life, and for whom every season had been a cold day. He told me that if I investigated the matter I would find that the people addicted to chapped lips were in the habit of touching them with their tongues. A sure cure, said he, is to keep your tongue in your mouth. I have since followed his suggestion in my practice and never knew it to fail. The rough skin of the tongue scratches the lips, and when they have once become chapped the least contact is enough to keep the cut open.

"I have recently been making a study of wrinkles," continued the doctor. "It is customary to say that wrinkles come from worrying, but the truth is that most of them come from laughing. This is rather paradoxical, I must admit, but I have been only convinced after the most careful investigation. To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with what kind of a laugh you have. The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. When a gambler, who has been accustomed to suppressing his feelings, laughs, a deep line forms on each side of his nose and runs to the upper corner of his mouth. In time this line extends to the chin and assumes the shape of a half moon.

"A cadaverous person with a waxlike skin is very apt to have two broadly marked wrinkles, one running up from the jaw and the other under the eye. These meet at right angles at the checkbone and look as though they formed a knot at the apex. The scholar's wrinkles form on his brow, while the scheming politician's come around his eyes, where they look for all the world like the spokes of a wheel. Some of the fat women who bet on horses have the most astonishing crop of wrinkles I ever saw outside of an elephant. One in particular was so strongly marked that whenever she smiled over a big win the wrinkles in each cheek would form themselves in the shape of a perfect pretzel.—New York Evening Sun.

**Full Purses and Kind Hearts.**

It is not in human nature to be just and humane when robbed of its due experience of life's fundamental conditions. Whatever narrows a man's experience narrows his sympathies, and whatever confers on him irresponsible power tempts him to abuse it. Now, riches do both these things. Whatever exceptional experience they may provide, they certainly withdraw their owners from much that must always enter into the life of the large majority of human kind. These must always anxiously labor and be content with moderate means. Between life conditioned in this way and life free from labor and anxiety there is fixed a gulf which sympathy could hardly cross, even if it would, for it is chained on the one side by pride and on the other by envy.

Sometimes, indeed, if a man has risen to riches by his own efforts, he may so far remember his life of poverty as to retain a certain sympathy for those whom he has left behind him in it; but this is rare, for three reasons: First. Men caring enough for riches to be willing to devote much time to the acquisition of them are usually of a somewhat low, material and unsympathetic nature. Second. In their ascent to riches, after the first few steps, they have to use other men as stepping stones, for no man, unless he have a monopoly talent, like Raphael, can rise to riches otherwise. Nearly all great fortunes are made up of profits caught in labor traps. Such using of other men solely as means leads to forgetfulness that they are ends, hardens the heart and destroys sympathy. Third. Men who have made their own fortunes—self made men, as they are wisely called—have usually a great deal of respect for their maker, and a proportionate contempt for those who, having less cunning than themselves, have remained in the ranks of poverty. Thus it frequently happens that self made men are among the least humane of aristocrats. And the case is even worse with their children and with all persons born to wealth. These lack altogether the experience that would enable them to sympathize with the ordinary, natural human life of labor and narrow means. Raised above it, they cannot comprehend it.—Professor Thomas Davidson in The Forum.

**What the Typewriter Is Doing.**

The typewriter is creating a revolution in methods of correspondence, and filling the country with active, competent young ladies who are establishing a distinct profession, and bringing into our business offices, lawyers' offices, editorial sanctums, etc., an element of decency, purity and method which is working a perceptible change. The field is widening daily; not from crowding out of their places young men who have been in the habit of claiming a pre-emption for clerical work of all descriptions, but in creating absolutely new positions. The revolution, if it may be called so, has come from the discovery to business men of an ability of which they were unaware until the great convenience and excellent work of the typewriter forced them to it.

The art of dictation is almost a new art, but it is spreading rapidly, and business men are beginning to understand that much of their lives has been wasted in the mere mechanical drudgery of letter writing, and that through employing a competent amanuensis they are now enabled to get off their correspondence with the least possible friction and the smallest amount of time. Whereas, five years ago, the typewriter was simply a mechanical curiosity, today its monotonous click can be heard in almost every well regulated business establishment in the country. A great revolution is taking place, and the typewriter is at the bottom of it.—Penman's Art Journal.

**A Million Postage Stamps.**

Within the last year hundreds of benevolent people were actually busy begging for canceled stamps in order to obtain admission for an old lady in a Philadelphia "home." A Germantown physician took the matter in charge, and it was understood that when the necessary 1,000,000 had been collected they were to be handed over by his wife to a friend, who was to give them to another friend, who was to give them to a third, who knew some one who would arrange with somebody else for the old lady's final reception. The craze spread so far that packages of stamps arrived by every mail from New York, Washington, Chicago and Boston. Little schoolgirls and fashionable young women vied with each other in their eagerness to aid this good work, and half the requisite number had actually been scraped together before it began to dawn on people's minds that the only possible use that any "home" could make of 1,000,000 stamps would be to sell them for old paper.

Then an enterprising Philadelphia reporter undertook to hunt up the old lady, whose name was Peterman, and having found her, had the pleasure of hearing from her own lips that she had no idea of going into any institution at all.—Harper's Young People.

## HAPPY HITS.

In the case of a woman who was tried for killing her husband with a stone, the verdict was rendered that the killing was accidental on the ground that if she intentionally threw the stone at him, it would have hit something in an opposite direction.—The Epoch.

A citizen of Dallas, Tex., has invented an electric fishing line which kills a fish the instant it seizes the hook and at the same time rings a bell on shore to warn the fisherman who may be under a tree some yards distant playing seven up with a brother angler to decide which shall pay for the bait. An attachment that would clean and dry the fish before they are hauled out of the water would prove a great boon to the fisherman and make the inventor's fortune.—Norristown Herald.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says a Buffalo man "dreamed that he had been elected alderman, got up in his sleep, dressed and went to a restaurant, where he treated his dream world supporters to $50 worth of drinks before he woke up." He dreamed, of course, that he had been elected a Buffalo alderman. If he had dreamed that he had been elected a New York city alderman, it is believed that he would gave got up in his sleep, went out and committed suicide before he woke up.—Norristown Herald.

Queen Victoria expected to entertain a few of Buffalo Bill's chiefs at dinner, but when she learned that Holler-a-hole-in-the-air has been known to send his plate back nine times for roast beef and gravy she gave up the idea as being beyond her means.—The Epoch.

**Know Thyself, Likewise Thy Hoss.**

Farmer Thistlepod sat in the operating chair in the office of the phrenologist. "Your tastes are the tastes of a farmer," said the phrenologist, "and I assume, and in fact am confident, that you are a farmer. You are unready and faltering in speech; you find it difficult to express your ideas. You are sadly deficient in judgment—have no knowledge whatever of human nature; your innocent, confiding disposition renders you an easy prey to designing men, and your own perfect honesty prevents you from suspecting or defrauding any one." Three weeks later the phrenologist bought a nice, quiet, safe, gentle family horse of Farmer Thistlepod. And the farmer sold him a knock kneed old bronco, 22 years old, with a ewe neck, a hot tail and a temper so vicious that the wildest Indian feared it—a horse that had been sold for $27 at two bazars in three weeks—for $375. "It's jest wonderful," said Farmer Thistlepod, as he watched the new horse running away with its new owner, "it's jest wonderful that a man sh'd know so etarnally much about men and not know a thing about hosses."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

**Another Jail Mystery.**

Chicago Jailer—What's that?

Prisoner—A barrel of gunpowder.

"My, my! And what's that?"

"A stand of Springfield rifles."

"Mercy on us! What have you in that box?"

"A grand piano."

"It beats all. I don't see how these things were passed in to you. How was it?"

"They blew in."

"Oh, of course! Wonder I did not think of that before. Guard, close the shutters, please."—Omaha World.

**Why He Looked Tired.**

Patron—What is there peculiar about that man? As far as I can see he doesn't seem to be different from anybody else.

Museum Attendant—That man with the tired look?

P.—Yes.

M. A.—Why, he's the greatest curiosity we have.

P.—Indeed!

M. A.—Sure pop. He understands all about the interstate commerce law.—Boston Courier.

"Alas!" said the tramp, sadly, "they are getting up every kind of 'trust' except the whisky trust."


**A SURE THING.**

There are very few things in this life of which we may be absolutely certain, but this is one of them: that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" have no equal as a cathartic in derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are very small and their action is pleasant. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. 25 cents a vial. All druggists.


Mistress—Did you put the coal on the stove, Bridget? New Importation—I did, mum, but it will be sum toime before it gets hot, fur ther fire's out.


**IN GENERAL DEBILITY,**

Emaciation, Consumption, and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion

ST JACOBS OIL

LUMBAGO.

**Carriage.**—Why so many deviate from a graceful carriage may be accounted for in as many ways as there are misshapen beings

MUSCULAR WEAKNESS.

**Lame Back.**—The spinal column is the mainstay of the body, which stiffens up the straight man or woman, and nature has provided muscular supports to hold it erect.

TWISTED OUT OF SHAPE.

**Distortions.**—Men and women recklessly twist themselves out of shape, and the result is the few standing straight and the many bending down.

SYMPTOMS.

**Pains.**—Those which afflict the back are the most insidious or subtile. They come at times without warning; we rise from a sitting posture to find the back so crippled or strained as to cause acute suffering.

TREATMENT.

**Cure.**—Rub the parts afflicted freely with ST. JACOBS OIL; rub hard and vigorously, producing warmth, and if the pain is slow in yielding, wrap the parts in flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out.

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. HEALS the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

**PEACE ON EARTH**

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefreshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.


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It is said that Jay Gould enjoyed the novel sensation of a short balloon trip in Paris. He's got the earth, and he probably went to take a look at the sky.

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Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.


Small Girl—Rob, what's a widower, anyway? Small Boy—Why, Helen, I'm s'pised at you. It's the husband of a widow, of course.


For the Cure of a Cough of Sore Throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy.

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We are compelled to leave our old establishment stand on Clay Street, and shall remove to **416 and 418 Front Street** (Front-Street Block), one of the most popular locations in town, as soon as the necessary improvements and repairs can be made. There we will have four times our present room. We want to commence with an entire new stock, and will offer until further notice, or till all is sold, great bargains in many lines—Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery—in fact, everything. Stem dishes, 15c to 25c, worth double; Jelly Glasses, 30c dozen; Sauce Dishes, 30c dozen; Tumblers, 40c dozen; Lamps, without trimming, 10c up; fully trimmed, 20c up; Canned Goods, 6c to 15c, worth much more; Mackerel, 5 pound tins, 25c to 35c; by the 100, small, $1; Dry Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, 8c pound, worth 12½c; Raisins and Grapes, from 4c to 8c, worth nearly double; Potatoes, four or five kinds, from 50 pounds to 5 tons, 1c—10c per sack extra if delivered; Egg Food or Bone Meal, $1.25 per 100 pounds; Horse and Cattle Food, 2c to 5c per pound. We cannot mention one-hundredth part of the things we want to sell at cost and below. We want you to come and see how rich we can make you all at once. Orders sent to old or new address will reach us promptly. Moving will not interfere one hour with our regular trade. **Smith's Cash Store,** 115 and 117 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.

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No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.

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BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after, it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand; and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 17, 1888.

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## RISING FROM THE GRAVE.

**An Incident Which Relieved the Monotony of Camp Life.**

When I was in the army during the winter of 1862 we were camped at the upper end of Metairie ridge, some few miles back of Carrollton, La., and some seven or eight from New Orleans. Toward Lake Pontchartrain there was an almost impassable cypress swamp and on the river side wet sloughs. The ridge was from a quarter to a half a mile in width and thickly settled. For what purpose we had been camped there we never knew, unless to try our constitutions in the very hot-bed of malarial production. The men were giving way very fast, so that it was impossible to make out a picket detail without taking men on the sick list.

Just where our regiment was camped the ridge was divided by a bayou, and back of us, across this bayou, was camped probably a thousand contrabands. The blacks were suffering from fevers and other sickness and dying off very fast, although they were thoroughly acclimated under ordinary circumstances. Our picket line was stationed just back of the contraband camp in the edge of the swamp, but what was expected to come through this morass, except alligators and other indigenous animals, is more than we ever found out. Near the post occupying the northwest corner the contrabands buried their dead with all the solemnity and superstition of the African nature. From comrades who had been stationed on this post we had been told of strange occurrences that, in spite of the solemnity such things usually inspire, would convulse us with laughter.

One day after he was relieved, Joe C. S—— told us of an incident that often recurs to me. The ground, as every one knows, on the Mississippi bottoms of Louisiana, is very low, and at any time in a hole dug the water will come very near the surface. It was so with the graves dug by the contrabands; they would immediately fill with water to within a few inches of the top, which made it necessary to put weights on the dead bodies in order to sink them so they could be covered. There was no such thing to be had as coffins, and the burials were made in blankets.

Just before night Joe saw a contraband funeral approaching his post and through curiosity stopped to watch the proceedings. The corpse was laid in the grave and as it would not sink heavy sods taken from the surface were placed on both head and feet. While the body was slowly sinking the venerable white-haired preacher was exhorting the attendants and committing the body, "Dust to dust." Just as they commenced throwing in dirt, up darted the dead body, head first, half way out of the grave, and the last one of them ran away yelling. Joe burst out laughing, as he saw that the weight that had been placed on the head of the body had slipped off and, of course, the buoyancy of the water quickly forced the corpse into an upright position.

It was some time before the negroes could be influenced to return and complete their burial. They believed there was something supernatural about it, and no amount of talking could convince them to the contrary. —*Wilber H. Webber, in N. Y. Graphic.*

### Pipes Again in Fashion.

"Pipe-smoking is on the increase," said a Fulton street tobacconist. "Years ago it was not unusual to meet a half-dozen men pulling on brier-roots during a walk of as many blocks, but until recently the custom has been regarded as vulgar, and Patsey with his dudheen was the only man who braved popular prejudice and sauntered home with a pipe in his mouth. During the past few months it is surprising how many pipes have been sold. Nearly all the old stock is gone, and the manufacturers are smiling at the prospect of a rush for the holidays. The profits are not meager, but of course they are nothing to those we make on cigars. The male portion of New York begins smoking nowadays at the age of seven years, and never quits until death. Cigarettes, or "coffin nails," as some persons call them, are bought by every one. Even young women, school-girls and old women blow a cloud occasionally. We should all get rich if there were fewer in the business. The man who doesn't smoke something nowadays is a rarity."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### He Muzzled the Dog.

"Must I put some muzzle on my dog?" he asked at police headquarters yesterday.

"Well, no; not now."

"Dot's how I belief it was myself. Can I do somethings mit a boy?"

"What for?"

"Vhell, a few days ago a boy comes by my place. My big dog vhas oudt doors. Dot boy half a dog aboudt so high. My dog chaws him oop in two minutes. Dot boy comes in und says if I doan' put some muzzle on my dog he haf him shot."

"I see."

"I puts dot muzzle on. To-day my dog vhas oudt doors. Dot boy comes along mit his shmall dog. When he sees dot muzzle he cries out: 'Seek him, Tiger!' und dot shmall dog licks my big dog until he can't shtand oop no more. Vhas dot some conspiracy or what? Do I half some false pretense on dot boy, or whill he walk aroundt und tell efery body dot it vhas a big shoke on Sayder?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Most of the London churches have offered up prayers for the recovery of the Crown Prince of Germany.

## COULDN'T REMEMBER.

**A Witness With a Memory of the Accommodating Kind.**

The getting nothing out of a witness was, perhaps, never better exemplified than in a case at a circuit court in a midland county a few years ago. It had relation to a sale of personalty claimed to have been sold some time previously under an execution, and the plaintiff called a witness to establish the fact of a sale. The cross-examination began by the counsel asking: "Sir, you say you attended the sale on the execution spoken of. Did you keep the minutes of that sale?"

Witness—Don't know, sir, but I did. Don't recollect whether *I* kept the minutes or the sheriff or nobody. I think it was one of us."

Question—Well, sir, will you tell me what articles were sold on that execution?

Here the witness hesitated, not willing to commit himself by going into particulars, until the patience of the counsel became exhausted and he pressed a special interrogatory.

Counsel—Did you on that occasion sell a threshing-machine?

Answer—Yes, I think we did.

Q.—I wish you to be positive. Are you *sure* of it?

A.—Can't say that I *am sure* of it; and when I come to think of it, I don't know as we did; think we didn't.

Q.—Will you swear, then, that you did *not* sell one?

A.—No, sir, don't think I would; for I can't say whether we did or didn't.

Q.—Did you sell a horse-power?

A.—Horse-power?

Q.—Yes, horse-power.

W.—Horse-power! Well, it seems to me we did. And then it seems to me we didn't. I don't *know* now as I can recollect whether I remember there was any horse-power there, I can't say whether we sold it or not; but I don't *think* we did; though it may be, perhaps, that we *did*, after all. It's some time ago and I don't like to say certainly.

Q.—Well, perhaps you can tell me this: did you sell a fanning-mill?

A.—Yes, sir, we sold a fanning-mill; I guess I am sure of that.

Q.—Well, you swear to that, do you? that one thing, though I don't see it on the list.

A.—Why, I may be mistaken about it; perhaps I am. It may be it was somebody else's fanning-mill, at some other time; not sure.

Counsel (to the court)—I should like to know, may it please the court, what this witness *does* know and what he is *sure* of.

Witness—Well, sir, I know one thing that I'm sure of, and that is that on that sale we sold either a threshing-machine or a horse-power or a fanning-mill, or one or all or neither of them, but I don't know which.

The witness was excused from further testimony.—*Youth's Companion.*

## RETURN OF THE BOOT.

**A Once Popular Article of Foot-Wear Coming Into Fashion Again.**

There are changes in the styles of boots and shoes from year to year, as there are in other fashions. But there are also great revolutions which come around once in a century or so, and which indicate the restlessness of mankind and the eternal laws of change upon which his successful career is projected. It is still within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, or even, many of his juniors, when boots were worn almost entirely by men and boys. The gradual growth of the taste for shoes will be recalled. Of late years shoes have had the preference. Formerly, in all weathers, the boot was worn outside the trousers, and the delight of the small boy and the pride of the young man in the display of their new boots with red tops brought with it a joy and sense of delicious exultation with which the weary lot of man is not often favored now. For boots, if worn at all, are worn inside and are covered with the legs of the trousers, and the chance for ornamentation, red leather, gilt trimmings, and even gold tassels, which were occasionally worn, is lost to this effete generation. But it is said that the whirligig of time is bringing boots into fashion again, at least for winter wear. This is said to be in the interest of health, which, as all know, is a strong support to any plea for a change. Every body respects the force of the general hygienic principle that it is necessary to keep the head cool and the feet warm, if good health is sought. Boots cover not only the feet, but the ankle and lower leg, and hence fight off rheumatism that delights in attacking those parts. These arguments in favor of boots are reasonable and strong. The sole of a winter boot should be thick, but being thick it is not necessary that it should be heavy. Cork soles are excellent and make a light weighted boot, while protecting the feet from wet. Wool boots are warm, light and pliable, and are becoming great favorites for country wear and riding. But whether a great revolution, which will bring boots into general use again and replace shoes, is impending, may well be questioned. The lightness and pliability of shoes, and the freedom given the use of all muscles by wearing them, is too well appreciated to be given up, and we may safely conclude that while boots will be popular with some, and perhaps with more people than formerly, shoes will lose nothing in the popular favor. Whichever is worn, however, for winter use, let the soles be thick and light. If the feet get wet, put them into cold water, dry them thoroughly, and then, with a change of socks, they will fairly glow with warmth.—*Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.*

## BILL NYE ON J. CÆSAR.

**He Makes a Few Interesting Comments on the Play.**

The play of "Julius Cæsar," which has been at the Academy of Music this week, has made a great hit. Messrs. Booth and Barrett very wisely decided that if it succeeded here it would do well anywhere. If the people of New York like a play and say so it is almost sure to go elsewhere. Judging by this test the play of "Julius Cæsar" has a glowing future ahead of it. It was written by Gentlemen Shakespeare, Bacon and Donnelly, who collaborated together on it. Shakespeare did the lines and plot, Bacon furnished the cipher and Donnelly called attention to it through the papers.

The scene of "Julius Cæsar" is laid in Rome, just before the railroad was completed to that place. In order to understand the play itself we must glance briefly at the leading characters which are introduced and upon whom its success largely depends.

Julius Cæsar flourished considerably from 100 to 44 B. C., when a committee of representative citizens and property owners of Rome called upon him, and on behalf of the people begged leave to assassinate him as a mark of esteem. He was stabbed twenty-three times between Pompey's Pillar and 11 o'clock, many of which were mortal. This account of the assassination is taken from a localpaper, and is graphic, succinct and lacks the sensational elements so common and lamentable in our own time. Cæsar was the implacable foe of the aristocracy, and refused to wear a plug hat up to the day of his death. Sulla once said, before Cæsar had made much of a showing, that some day this young man would be the ruin of the aristocracy, and twenty years afterward, when Cæsar sacked, assassinated and holocausted a whole theological seminary for saying "eyether" and "nyether," the old settlers recalled what Sulla had said.

Cæsar continued to eat pie with a knife and in many other ways to endear himself to the masses until 68, B. C., when he ran for quæstor. Afterward he was ædile, during the term of which office he sought to introduce a number of new games and to extend the limit on some of the older ones. From this to the senate was but a step.

In 62, B. C., he went to Spain as proprætor, intending to write a book about the Spanish people and their customs as soon as he got back, but he was so busy on his return that he did not have time to do so.

Cæsar was a powerful man with the people, and while in the senate worked hard for his constituents, while other senators were having their photographs taken. He went into the army when the war broke out, and after killing a great many people, against whom he he certainly could not have had anything personal, he returned, headed by the Rome silver cornet band, and leading a procession over two miles in length. It was at this time that he was tendered a crown just as he was passing the city hall, but thrice he refused it. After each refusal the people applauded and encored him till he had to refuse it again. It is at about this time that the play opens. Cæsar had just arrived on a speckled courser and dismounted outside the

HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

town. He comes in at the head of the procession, with the understanding that the crown is to be offered him just as he crosses over to the court house.

Here Cassius and Brutus meet, and Cassius tries to make a mugwump of Brutus, so that they can organize a new movement. Mr. Edwin Booth takes the character of Brutus and Mr. Lawrence Barrett takes that of Cassius. I would not want to take the character of Cassius myself, even if I had run short of character and needed some very much indeed, but Mr. Barrett takes it and does it first rate. Mr. Booth also plays Brutus so that old settlers here say it seems almost like having Brutus here among us again.

In act 4 Brutus sits up late reading a story by E. P. Roe, and just as he is in the most exciting part of it the ghost of the assassinated Cæsar appears and states that it will meet him with hard gloves at Philippi. Brutus looks bored, and says that he is in no condition, but the ghost leaves it that way, and Brutus looks still more bored till the ghost goes out through a white oak door without opening it.

At Philippi Brutus sees that there is no hope of police interference, and so before time is called he inserts his sword into his being and dies, while the polite American audience puts on its overcoat and goes out, looking over its shoulder to see that Brutus does not take advantage of this moment, while the people are going away, to resuscitate himself.

Booth and Barrett have the makings of good actors in them. I met both of these gentlemen in Wyoming some years ago. We met by accident. They were going to California and I was coming back. By some oversight we had both selected the same track, and we were thrown together. I do not know whether they will recall my face or not. I was riding on the sleeper truck at the time of the accident. I always take a sleeper, and always did. I rode on the truck because I didn't want to ride inside the car and have to associate with a wealthy porter who looked down upon me. I am the man who was found down the creek the next day gathering wild ferns and murmuring, "Where am I?"

The play of "Julius Cæsar" is one which brings out the meanness and magnetism of Cassius, and emphasizes the mistaken patriotism of Brutus. It is full of pathos, duplicity, assassination, treachery, erroneous loyalty, suicide, hypocrisy and all the intrigue, jealousy, cowardice and deviltry which characterized the politics of fifty years B. C., but which now, thanks to the enlightenment and refinement which twenty centuries have brought, are known no more forever. Let us not forget, as we enter upon the year 1888, that it is a presidential year, and that all acrimony will be buried under the dew and the daisies, and that, no matter how high party spirit may run, there will be no personal enmity.—Bill Nye in New York World.

## HISTORICAL TREES.

**The Old Liberty Tree—Pope's Weeping Willow—The Charter Oak and Treaty Elm.**

The Boston tree that had most of a history was the old liberty tree. At the corner of Washington and Essex streets stands a building in whose wall is inserted a tablet bearing the form of a tree in bas relief. This building covers the ground where the liberty tree grew. The tree was said to have been planted in 1646. A century and a quarter later the sons of liberty held meetings under its branches, and in the days preceding the outbreak of the revolution the ground on which it stood was a place of assembly for the men who conspired to throw off the British yoke. In 1773 an anti-tea party was held beneath it, and it became so obnoxious to the British that in 1775 it was cut down by a detachment of soldiers of the invading army, one of whom was killed.

The poet Pope had sent to him from Smyrna a drum of figs. In it was a small twig, which he stuck in the ground near Twickenham villa. It took root and grew rapidly and was the admiration of himself and his friends, and it proved to be the Salix Babylonica, or weeping willow, and it was the parent of all its kind in England and America. A British officer who came to this country in 1775 brought with him, wrapped in oiled silk, a twig from Pope's willow, intending to plant it himself in American soil. The young officer became acquainted with Custis, Washington's stepson, and he gave him the willow twig. Custis planted it at Abingdon, in Virginia, where it grew vigorously. In 1790 General Gates brought from Abingdon a shoot of the Custis willow and planted it at the entrance gate to his estate on Manhattan Island, and it was known as Gates' weeping willow.

The charter oak of Hartford, Conn., was estimated to be about six hundred years old when Hooker laid the foundation for a commonwealth there. It was at one time known as Wyllys's tree, as it stood in front of the house occupied by Hon. Samuel Wyllys. It measured twenty-six feet in circumference a foot from the ground. The cavity in which the charter was placed on the night of October 31, 1687, was near the root and large enough to admit a child. The cavity gradually became smaller, until it would scarcely admit a hand. The oak was prostrated in August, 1854, and nearly every particle of it was worked into some pleasing form and cherished as a memento of a singular incident in colonial history.

The treaty tree was a large elm which stood on the banks of the Delaware river, near what is now known as Kensington precinct, Philadelphia. It was under this tree that William Penn formed his treaty with the Indians in 1682. Voltaire said "it was the only treaty between these nations and the Christians which was never sworn to and never broken." The tree then became an object of interest and veneration, and when Penn contemplated making his permanent home in Pennsylvania he tried to purchase the land near the tree, considering it one of the finest situations on the river. The tree was long protected with care, but was at last blown down in a gale on March 3, 1810. It was found to be 283 years old, and its trunk measured twenty-three feet in circumference. The Penn Society erected a monument, with proper inscriptions, upon its site. —*Chicago News.*

### How to Market Poultry.

No matter how good poultry you may have, if you don't kill and dress it in good shape and send it to market in attractive style the chances are strongly in favor of your getting only a second-rate price. Kill the fowls in a way so they will not get bruised or soiled by dirt or blood. Dry pick them, on no account scalding before picking. Dress neatly, which means draw the intestines, emptying the gizzard of its contents and keeping every speck of blood or filth from coming in contact with the flesh or skin. Cut off the head, leaving the neck only moderately long. Sever the wings at the outer joint, have the legs picked clean to the knee joints, singe the hairs from the body, being careful not to discolor it by smoke, wind each bird about the wings in strips of white, clean cotton cloth, pack in nice, clean boxes, with rye straw between the layers of poultry, laying the birds upon their backs with legs extended. Don't attempt to palm off fowls for chicks, for grocerymen who haven't their eye teeth cut don't tend stalls in our city markets, and be sure such tricks will cost more than they will net in the long run.—*Farm and Home.*

—Noodles are delicious served in any consomne soup, or as a vegetable. Break a good-sized egg into a bowl, stir into it about a half cupful of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Work this till it is smooth, and turn out on a kneading board and knead it well till it is firm, elastic dough. Roll this out till it is as thin as a wafer. Let it dry about an hour. Roll it up in small rolls, cutting off the end to form little curls of paste. Put three cupfuls of noodles in about two quarts of stock and cook rapidly for half an hour. Skin them out and serve in a cream sauce, or mixed with half cupful of bread crumbs fried brown. If they are cooked in stock, the stock should be seasoned and served for a dinner soup.—*Toledo Blade.*

—A few inexpensive changes in the barn and stable arrangements might save you much time and labor in the course of a year. Get out the plans this winter and do the work next spring.

## NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

**When and by Whom They Were Written and Set to Music.**

There never was a more rousing composition than "La Marseillaise." "The sound of it," says Carlyle, "will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death and despot." It had a great share in the first French revolution, for in a few months after it was first made known every one was singing it, and the words "To arms! March!" were resounding in all parts of France. At every season of disorder since its strains have excited the passions of the people, and if immortality can be predicted for any tune known to man this is, beyond a question, the one. And yet, as the story goes, both words and music were the production of one night. They were composed in 1792 by a person whom Carlyle calls "an inspired Tyrtæn Colonel," Rouget de Lisle, who was still living when Carlyle's "French Revolution" was first published. The scene of its birth was Strasburg, and not Marseilles, but it was a force of Marseillaise which first marched to it, and hence the title.

The origin of the British national anthem has proved a source of uninterrupted vexation for many years past. There is almost as much mystery regarding it as there used to be about the sources of the Nile. The common account attributes it to Dr. Bull, King James I's organist, but it has also been claimed for Henry Carey, the author of "Sally in Our Alley." Between these two the authorship and composition almost certainly rest, but it has been found impossible to decide definitely for the one or the other. The music of "God Save the Queen" is tame and uninteresting, but it agrees well with the comparatively peaceful, regular course of events which has marked public affairs in England for over two hundred years past.

The Russian national anthem, "God Protect the Czar," was first performed at the Grand Theater, Moscow, in December, 1833. Previous to this there had been no national hymn in Russia, and the czars usually contended themselves with "God save the King." The composer was Colonel M. Lwoff, and in return for the composition the Czar Nicholas presented him with a gold snuff box, set with diamonds. The music is distinctly national, but the words, as every one knows, are any thing but the actual prayer of the Russian people—"God Save the Czar! Mighty Autocrat! Reign for our glory," etc. It is properly speaking, an official hymn, and is unknown to the vast majority of Russians.

The Austrian national anthem is well known in England from its use as a hymn tune. It was composed by Haydn and performed for the first time at the celebration at the birthday of the Emperor Franz at Vienna in 1797. The lovely air is thoroughly German, and found therefor a ready acceptance in the hearts of the people. Haydn himself was very fond of it. He used it in the variations in one of his quartets, and when he was dying he insisted on being taken from bed to the piano, when he played the air three times over very solemnly in the presence of his weeping servants.

The Danish national anthem is not unlike the "Rule Britannia." It was composed by a German named Hartmann, about the year 1770. The "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn," though it can hardly be called a national anthem, is a favorite air with the gondoliers of Venice, who sing it frequently.—*Chicago News.*

### CARE OF THE EARS.

**Twelve Rules That It Would Be Well to Remember.**

1. Never put any thing into the ear for the relief of toothache.

2. Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

3. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

4. Never drop any thing into the ear until it has been previously warmed.

5. Never use any thing but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears from pus.

6. Never strike or box a child's ears, this has been known to rupture the drum-head and cause incurable deafness.

7. Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

8. Never scratch the ears with any thing but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or any thing of that nature.

9. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

10. Never put milk, fat, or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than any thing else.

11. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

12. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A good deal of money is taken in by the penitentiary authorities at Columbia, S. C., by charging visitors ten cents for showing them through the institution. The money is used in transporting released prisoners to their homes, if they have any. Eighty dollars was taken in one day recently.

—An Oshkosh man who has been out to Portland, Oregon, states that he was almost eaten up with fleas at that place. So troublesome were they night and day that he could neither sleep nor rest, and when he complained about the annoyance the natives laughed at him and told him that they did not notice them at all.

—People living along the line of the New Jersey Central make objection to the use of soft coal by the road, as they say that the soot settles on the windows, door-heads and water-conductors of all houses near the track; but the company has been driven to the use of the bituminous kind in consequence of the long strike in the anthracite region.

—If Captain Baudry, of the steam whaler Orca, San Francisco, sticks to his resolution to retire from business he will retire in a blaze of glory. On his cruise just ended he killed thirty-five whales, stowed twenty-eight (all he had room for), and brought into port 2,800 barrels of oil and 48,000 pounds of bone—the largest catch on record, and valued at about $268,888.

—The Kingston (N. M.) *Shaft* says: "Gold is where you find it," has passed into an adage. Armstrong, the blacksmith, bought some Kansas ducks several months ago. His mother came to visit him a few days ago. He killed a duck in honor of the occasion. The old lady had heard of gold being found in duck and chicken gizzards, and she had the curiosity to try the duck, and was rewarded by finding a little nugget of gold.

—Many artesian wells spout water under a heavy pressure, just as many gas-wells find the gas under a heavy pressure of several hundred pounds to the square inch. This water-power is used in many places in France by means of turbine wheels, and it is probable that even the gas pressure might in some cases also be utilized. In very deep artesian wells the heat of the water is also utilized.—*Boston Budget.*

—Mexican editors complain of the arrest in Texas of some of the countrymen for violating the Congressional enactment against the importation of laborers under contract, claiming that the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande at the request of American farmers and planters to assist them in their harvest, as has been customary for years, and that, although paid for their services, they were not in competition with any American workmen.

—India silk robes for babies! It sounds odd, but as the silk is made up rather simply and is not very costly the babies must find it a pleasant exchange for the stiff, rough, white embroidery in which many of them have been lapped. The fancy for using this material comes at an odd moment, just when some women are making a merit of not letting their little girls wear silk at all, but dressing them in woolen in winter and muslin and gingham in summer.

—The recent introduction by Faber, in Germany, of pencils for writing upon glass, porcelain and metals, in red, white or blue, is worth noting. The composition consists of melting together four parts of spermaceti, three of tallow and two of wax, to which are added six parts of either red lead, white lead or Prussian blue, according to the color desired. The mass thus prepared is turned out in the usual form of sticks, and is then ready for use. The marks are easily rubbed out when desired, and save all labeling.

—A novelty of the Upper Thames is a launch which owes its motive power to the explosive vapor of some hydrocarbon such as petroleum. The vessel is of American origin, and is the first to use a petroleum engine in Great Britain. The boat is started by the act of lighting a lamp, and the lamp must be extinguished to stop the engine. The fuel costs much less than would the coal necessary for the same amount of work. The omission of a boiler saves much space, while neither fireman nor working engineer is required.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—The schooner M. A. Boston recently brought to Gloucester from La Have banks a most peculiar sea monster, unlike any thing ever seen by the oldest fisherman there. It was four feet long and five inches thick; had one dorsal fin extending the whole length of its back, and a triangular-shaped head, the lower jaw extending two inches beyond the upper. Both jaws are armed with very sharp teeth. The upper jaw had three long prongs at the extreme tip. This queer fish will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute.—*Boston Budget.*

—Palouse City has one hundred inhabitants, and the Portland *Oregonian* says that it has the following business houses: Three merchandise stores, drug store, two hardware stores, millinery, three implement and machine stores, harness and saddlery store, two livery stables, hotel, restaurant and lodging house, barber shop, meat market, two blacksmith shops, wagon shop, society hall, furniture store, two printing offices, two saloons, two law offices, land company's office, sash and door factory, brewery, real estate office, two sawmills, post-office, variety store, photograph gallery, jewelry store, one washhouse and three more under construction, and three vacant store buildings newly constructed.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The Prince of Wales has received a present of a table nearly ten feet in circumference, made out of the hide of a rhinoceros killed in the recent Kilimanjaro expedition.

—Queen Victoria keeps always in her private apartment a statuette of the lamented John Brown, which goes wherever the Queen herself travels. Its usual place is on her private writing desk.

—Lord Salisbury recently sold his property between the Thames embankment and the Strand for one million dollars. By the growth of house property in London he is now one of the richest men in England.

—General McIves, a well-known character in New York, has served under many flags. He was a soldier for the British East India Company, the Southern Confederacy, the Argentine Republic, the Cretan, Japanese, Egyptian and Turkish Governments. He was also in the Franco-Prussian war as a French staff officer.

—On pleasant mornings General Sheridan's four children accompany him to his office at the War Department, at Washington. The quartette of little girls wear scarlet dresses, wraps and hats, and thus dressed alike in a costume as striking as it is becoming they form a most interesting escort to the famous warrior.

—David L. Boker left New York for the West about twelve years ago to seek his fortune. He found it. He reached Colorado with one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket. After a time he became interested in a silver mine, made one hundred thousand dollars in a short time, and has been enlarging his fortune ever since. He is a tall, handsome man, and is now in the East for the first time in years seeking rest and amusement.

—Ludwig Knaus painted on one canvas the family of the Russian financier Strousberg, who became bankrupt some time ago. The picture has drifted to Paris, where the dealer who owns it proposes to cut out the several figures and sell them separately. Paintings by Knaus bring extraordinary prices. Further gossip is to the effect that the children of Strousberg have offered three or four thousand dollars to save the family group from disruption.

—One of the Holborn (London) Board of Poor Guardians has resigned because of the board's extravagance. He said he could not remain in an organization that paid ten pounds for a carpet for the clerk's room, forty-eight pounds for a carpet for the board-room, thirty pounds for curtains and twelve pounds for poles, while there were so many starving poor in London. The other guardians of the poor were very indignant and accepted his resignation at once.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—A Russian miser learned to bark in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch-dog.

—Monkeytown is the name of a new post-office of Yazoo County, Mississippi. Doubtless the postmaster could unfold a tale.—*New Haven News.*

—Scientists say that the savage has a more acute sense of smell than civilized people. When two savages get together how they must suffer.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Before and after.—

Augustus used to rave and scold,
Because Sophia was so cold;
But since they're wed, he says with vim,
She makes it much too hot for him.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Barber (to countryman in chair)—"You don't get shaved very often, I guess, sir?" Countryman—"Don't git shaved often! I cum to town onct a month, mister, an' b'gosh, I get shaved every time I cum!"

—"Oi say, Mike!" "Phwat?" "Where be's ye wurrukin'?" "Not wurrukin' at all. I be's conductohr on a dihrt cart. Where be's ye wurrukin'?" "Not wurrukin' at all. I be's superintendhent of a brick elevatohr at the new hotel."—*Brift.*

—"Poor fellow!" said a bystander, looking compassionately at a poor Irishman whose leg had been mangled by a street car, "it will have to be amputated." "Amputated, is it?" exclaimed the Irishman, scornfully, "it'll be cut off!"—*Texas Siftings.*

—A few mornings since at breakfast, in a rich Clifton home, a little tot paralyzed his maternal progenitor by exclaiming: "Mamma, I love you better than I love oatmeal." "Do you love that much, dear?" was the tender rejoinder. "Well, I ain't stuck on it."—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

—"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Fogg, as she vainly endeavored to dissect the turkey, "if you aren't the poorest man to do marketing. This turkey's old as Methuselah." "Possibly," replied Fogg, unabashed, "but my dear, it is a female bird, and courtesy to the sex prevented me from inquiring about her age."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Justifiable Pride.—Husband (complacently)—"I did something to-day which I think no man ever did before." Wife—"What was that, John?" Husband—"You know how muddy the streets were after the rain?" Wife—"Yes." Husband—"Well, I turned the bottom of my trousers up before they got soaked through."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—First Director blind asylum—"My friend Blinks is out of a job, an' I'd like to do something for him." Second Director—"What's his biz?" "He's a sign painter. He's got left on two hundred grocery store mottoes an' wants to sell 'em." "All right, we'll make an appropriation to buy 'em for the blind asylum. What does the mottoes say?" "'If you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"—*Omaha World.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

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## LIGHT AND AIRY.

**A Great Problem.**

There are problems in arithmetic
That pale a fellow's gills,
And algebraic corkers
And geometric pills,
But the toughest of all problems,
That with dread a husband fills,
Is to buy the earth "at special sale"
For two small $ bills.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**Change of Base.**

Kansas City Reporter—I have an account of a fellow guilty of all sorts of brutalities which ought to send him to the penitentiary for life.

Able Editor—Write him up and I'll demand of the authorities their reason for not arresting him. Who is he?

"Mulligan, the three card monte sharp."

"Eh? That slugger who licked the three editors across the way?"

"The same."

"Remember the golden rule, my boy, 'Deal gently with the erring.'"—Omaha World.

**A Christmas Carol.**

We loathe, abhor, detest, despise
The man who does not advertise.
And when he finds after New Year's
Enough to justify his fears
That he laid in too large a stock,
That to his store folks didn't flock,
And half his goods are still on shelf,
He'll loathe, detest, despise himself.
—Lowell Courier.

**A Good Yearly Average.**

"But, Mr. Superintendent, you will admit, I suppose, that your street cars are outrageously cold?"

"Well, yes, in winter they are pretty cold, of course, but you ought to be willing to take a reasonable view of the matter."

"Reasonable view?"

"Why, certainly. Now, if you should put a thermometer in our cars and leave it there the year round you would find that with the 110 degrees above zero in the summer and the 10 degrees below zero in the winter we strike a pretty good average in the entire year."—Buffalo News.

**The Inevitable End.**

Although he covets it from birth,
And covets it through life's brief span,
Man never, never gets the earth,
It is the earth that gets the man.
—Boston Courier.

**A Lover of Candor.**

Impecunious Man—I wish you would be so kind as to lend me $5. I'll pay you back in a few days. Candid Friend—If you had asked me for the loan in a candid and straightforward manner I would have lent you the money, but asking me in the way you did causes me to distrust you. "I don't understand you." "You asked me to be so kind as to lend you $5." "Yes." "If you had been candid you would have said to me: 'Be so stupid, be such an ignominious ass, such a hopeless idiot, as to lend me $5,' and you might have got it."—Texas Siftings.

**A Traveled Man.**

Mr. Overtherhine (a Cincinnati drummer)—Yes, I've been an extensive traveler, Miss Waldo. For the past ten years I don't believe I have spent more than one month out of the twelve at home.

Miss Waldo (a young lady from Boston)—Oh, I think traveling is so interesting, and it improves one so much, you know. You have visited Paris, Mr. Overtherhine.

Mr. Overtherhine—No, we have another man for Kentucky; my route all lies north of the Ohio river.—New York Sun.

**The Cigarette.**

I am only a small cigarette,
But my work I will get in, you bet,
For the stern coffin maker
And grim undertaker
Will declare I bring fish to their net.
—Boston Budget.

**Science Is Everything.**

Young Mr. Wabash (of Chicago)—Are you interested at all in matters of a scientific nature, Miss Waldo?

Miss Waldo (of Boston)—Oh, very much, Mr. Wabash!

Mr. Wabash—You think, then, that every one should possess some knowledge of science?

Miss Waldo—Yes; I attribute much of our Mr. Sullivan's phenomenal success to his scientific ability.—The Epoch.

**Good Taste Misplaced.**

Fair Visitor (to convict in for life for murdering his grandmother)—There is a bunch of sweet violets for you, sir. Have you anything to complain of?

Convict—Well, yes, Miss. I'm a very tall man, as you see, and this striped suit unpleasantly emphasizes my stature. I ought to have something in a pronounced check.—The Epoch.

**Fashion Note.**

A sacrificing wife is dear,
Her husband well should prize her,
But the best wife this time o' year
Is a sealskin sacrificer.
—Detroit Free Press.

**All Up With Him.**

Wife—I am afraid, my dear, that Clara's quarrel with young Mr. Sampson is a very serious matter.

Husband—Nonsense; they will be as devoted as ever in a few days.

Wife—No, John, I think you are mistaken. No girl will quarrel with her lover just before Christmas unless there are good and sufficient reasons for it.—New York Sun.

**Of Not Much Interest.**

Lady (to husband)—You don't tell me, John, that eleven cities were overflown and millions of people left homeless and starving?

Husband—Yes, in China.

Lady (disappointed)—Oh, in China. Interesting matters of that kind always happen such a provokingly long distance away!—New York Sun.

**Live in the Present.**

"Live, live today!" the sage has said;
The present's ours, the future isn't;
Regret not Christmases now fled;
Content be with the "Christmas present."
—Boston Courier.

**A Misunderstanding.**

Father (who has given his consent)—I hope, young man, that you know the value of the prize you will get in my daughter?

Young Man—Well—er—no, sir; I don't know the exact value, but as near as I can find out it's in the neighborhood of $50,000.—New York Sun.

**St. Nicholas and Culture Clash.**

American Youth (aged 6)—Now if the effect of eighty bolts of electricity is equal in applied force to——

Santa Claus—Holy Grail! is this the youngster that I've brought a yellow monkey on a red stick for?—Judge.

**And He Gets It.**

When ice is thick and deep's the snow,
And winter days are drear O;
Man wants but little here below
Zero. —Boston Courier.

## STRAY BITS.

Ruby I. Paradise is the name of a postmaster at Concordia, Kan.

A single day of heavy fog makes the city of London pay £40,000 more for gas.

The Russian government is pushing a railroad across Siberia with great energy.

The United States sends 1,000,000 barrels of apples every year to foreign countries.

Fifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military colleges.

A German tourist has just encircled the globe at a cost of £180, and the voyage took 185 days.

A social philosopher foresees the day when the primary school desk will be supplied with typewriters instead of writing books.

Sir John Lubbock, in his lecture on "Savages," says that the negroes never kissed until they were taught by the white people.

Queen Victoria is going to institute an order of literary merit, consisting of twenty knights, fifty knights' champions and 100 champions.

China has at the present time 1,500 temples to the honor of Confucous, at which 62,600 pigs, rabbits, sheep and deer, and 27,000 pieces of silk are offered annually.

The largest electric light in the world is in the lighthouse at Sydney, Australia. It has the power of 180,000 candles, and can be seen at sea fifty miles distant. America's largest light, 24,000 candle power, is at San Jose, Cal.

A butter dealer recently sold a quantity of bad butter at a residence in Indianapolis. When he next returned he was invited in. He entered and was seized by the inmates, stripped of all his clothing, and buttered from head to foot with his rancid wares.

The petrified remains of a huge monster have been discovered near Knoxville, Iowa. The body was between fifty and sixty feet long, with a head almost four feet long and two and a half feet wide, with four eyes. The sockets of the eyes are eight inches in diameter.

A manufacturer in New York state is engaged in drafting a design for a car to be made entirely of wood pulp. It will be light, cheap and indestructable by fire or collision. If it should be thrown off the track it would simply bound into the air and settle down into its place.

Sebastian Muller, a Swiss, lately arrived in New Haven, Conn., is astonishing the Yankees with his feats of strength. He is 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs a pound and a half less than 200, is magnificently developed as to muscle, and can break a six-inch cobble stone with one blow of his fist.

Of the 1,406 students of Michigan university, it is stated by President Angell that the parents of 502 were farmers; 171 merchants; 93 lawyers; 83 physicians; 52 manufacturers; 54 mechanics, and 51 clergymen. He estimates that as many as 45 per cent. belonged to the class who gained their living by manual toil.

Kangaroo leather has become so decidedly popular for shoes that 6,000 skins are recieved and tanned in Newark, N. J., alone each week. But that means most of the skins used, for they are sent all over the world from the Jersey tanneries. One result is that kangaroo hunters in Australia are making money. They get 70 cents a pound for skins, and some of them clear from $2,000 to $5,000 a year.

A San Francisco justice of the peace formulated an oath for a Chinese witness like the following: "I swear by the Chinese gods, foreigners' god, the God of heaven and earth, that if I am a liar in this case my head will be cut off the same as this chicken's head is cut off, and that I will be drowned in the ocean and never get back to China," and while repeating the oath the Chinaman held a cleaver in his hand, with which he severed a chicken's head from the body when he finished the words.

## TEA TABLE TALK.

Lamp shades to hold photographs on glass are seen, but can never become generally popular.

Roman lamps on an antique stand furnish the very latest illumination in milady's hallway.

Small clocks that play some familiar tune every hour are among the holiday goods now on exhibition.

The old blue chinaware of our ancestors is still in demand, and, of course, is promptly made to order.

Fine pillows are now carried by some railway travelers, who make it a rule to sleep half the journey.

Some of the imported India shawl wraps are lined with fur, which means they are to be worn all winter.

No gentleman who would be properly dressed tolerates a black braid down the side of dress suit trousers.

Silver picture frames, instead of gilt, are increasing in favor, and several are seen at the Academy of Design.

Amber holders and handles for champagne bottles are a Parisian wrinkle some Americans have "brought over."

Lion, tiger, leopard and other animal rugs are seen in greater variety than ever, and since Barnum's fire may possibly be a trifle cheaper.

It is to be noted that the wearing of wigs is growing in favor among the women of Vanity Fair, with some of whom it may be a necessity.

Some gentlemen have revived the fob for evening dress, and the jewelers have put forth some new designs described as "quiet and elegant."

It looks now as if buttoned shoes for men had had their day, and that the laced footwear would "obtain" more extensively even than heretofore.

The Derby hat is by no means crowded out of fashionable sight by the square top affair, to which the middle aged man can scarcely reconcile himself.

Men's collars are high again and open about half an inch in front. It is announced that it is intended they should be seen above the overcoat collar.

## BASEBALL TALK.

Dave Foutz signed a Brooklyn contract on Dec. 7.

Mike Kelly is making lots of money in the Golden state this winter.

Getzein wants $5,000 or nothing to sign with the Detroits for 1888.

Mobile is taking active steps to organize a team for the Southern league.

The statement going the rounds that Cleveland lost $19,000 this year is denied by those who should know best.

Kansas City is far ahead of its eastern friends. It is now playing baseball on roller skates, and it takes immensely.

Should Indianapolis get Fred Pfeffer, it will have a great infield in Esterbrook, Pfeffer, Denny and Glasscock. It could not easily be beaten.

John Sherman is said to be worth $1,500,000.

Senators Stanford, of California, and Stockbridge, of Michigan, turn over all their salaries to the clerks of their committees.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, when in the senate before, was one of the most liberal entertainers in Washington. His fortune was much larger then than it is now, yet he spends money with the same freedom that characterized him then.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, Senator Windom and Jesse R. Grant are at the head of a great syndicate which has purchased the Moore-Benjamin iron mines in the Gogebic range, in Wisconsin. The price paid for the mines and surrounding lands was more than $3,000,000.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

M. De Lesseps, at 81, is the oldest French academician.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is worth $30,000,000.

The latest malady attributed to Mr. Parnell is abscess of the liver.

Algernon S. Sullivan leaves a large fortune to his widow and one child.

Lord Hartington, the English Tory leader, has ordered a dozen carpet sweepers from Grand Rapids, Mich.

It is said that Mr. Belfour, after a recent ten days' visit to Dublin, looked completely shaken and had aged visibly while away.

President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Society of the Constitutional Centennial at a dinner in Philadelphia on Jan. 25.

Oscar Wilde's baby is the image of its beautiful mother. Mrs. Wilde's reception dresses are always designed by her husband, but she objects to his taste in bonnets.

M. Grevy's age is a disputed matter, and the ex-president himself does not know. One authority says he was born in 1813, another in 1807, and Vaperau gives 1820.

The full name and title of "Owen Meredith," who succeeds Lord Lyons as British ambassador at Paris, is the Right Honorable Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., C. I. E.

Ex-Minister Taylor, the colored diplomat who recently returned from Liberia, is in Washington obtaining subscriptions for a Democratic newspaper for the negro race which he is about to publish.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone announces to the world that he has personally assumed charge of the sale of chips from trees cut down by his father, and purchasers may therefore be assured of the genuineness of the precious tokens.

One of the handsomest residences on Chicago's fashionable Michigan avenue is occupied by George Hankins, the noted gambler. It is of imposing appearance, is finished with elegance and taste and is one of the first private houses pointed out to strangers.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Janauschek leaves for Europe in February.

"A String of Onions" is the rather unpropitious title of a new comedy.

Lester Wallack will celebrate his 68th birthday on the 1st of January.

The Wagner performances at Baireuth next year will continue from July 22 to Aug. 18.

Mr. George H. Jessup, a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, is writing a new play for Mrs. Langtry.

Joseph Jefferson closes his present tour Dec. 24, and goes to his New Iberia, La., plantation for his usual winter rest.

The managers of cheap theatres the country over are said to be getting rich, although most of them give shockingly bad shows.

Lew Dockstader has made definite arrangements for a four months' trip to San Francisco of his minstrel organization in May next.

Robert G. Hilliard, now out of a situation because of his quarrel with Mrs. Langtry, has decided to appear as an elocutionist for a time.

Arthur B. Chase, the director of the Edwin Booth-Lawrence Barrett company, says that the profits of the tour thus far have averaged $15,000 per week.


TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Ball

—GIVEN BY—

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—AT—

KEELER

—ON—

March 16, 1888

Music by the Keeler String Band of 4 4-Pieces.-4

Tickets, Including Supper, $2 50

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Grand Ball


FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
4-347.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. } F. b. 11th, 1887. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on March 26th 1888, viz: Frederick Schabbel, for the E ½ of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in fractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Fehrman, Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagt, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. O. MERONEY,

Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7 1888.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Nathan Rhine and S. G. Gregg, having filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said decedent, it is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court, on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: The southwest quarter of Section seventeen, in Township nine south, of Range thirty-four east, M. D. M., for the period of two years, from April 1st, 1888, to and including the 1st day of April, 1890, at the annual rental of $400 per annum, payable annually in advance, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said Inyo County.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

Dated March 2d, 1888.


NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

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LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



Independence Hotel.

Independence, Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)



Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 5 p m |
| Layton | 9 45 a m | 5 a m |
| Wabuska | 11 5 a m | 3 5 p m |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p m | 1 40 a m |
| Luning | 5 00 p m | 8 20 a m |
| Sixta Springs | 6 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Belleville | 7 20 p m | 5 50 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p m | Lv. 5 30 a m |
| | No 3 | No 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 0 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Benton | 0 35 a m | 1 40 p m |
| Bishop Creek | 12 45 p m | 11 15 a m |
| Alvord | 1 35 p m | 10 15 a m |
| Independence | 3 0 p m | 8 45 a m |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p m | 7 45 a m |
| Keeler | 4 5 p m | 7 00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T C R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

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W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17 ..... 1888


Mrs. Man, of Laws, was in town during the week.

Thursday afternoon we had a few peals of thunder.

Mrs. Burgess, of Bishop Creek, was in town last Tuesday.

Peach and apricot trees have bloomed out rapidly during the past week.

The band boys will have a good attendance at their ball Monday night.

Several fine showers fell during the week. It rained nearly all night Wednesday.

Dr. Woodin has been down at Olancha the last day or two on a vaccination visit.

The Indians are no longer allowed to travel on the cars at least till they shall all be vaccinated.

Improvements to the value of $10,000 will be made this spring on the fair grounds at Reno.

John Alexander is at Darwin; he spent a week or so at Panamint before coming back to Darwin.

Irwin's new weighing platform beats guessing all to smash; it is better for both buyer and seller.

A neat fence has been put up around the Court house grounds, now trees and shrubbery can be planted.

Bert. has invented an instantaneous way of making omelette; it needs to be improved however, by leaving out the egg shells.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell arrived at Independence last Monday from Benton. Mr. Russell is attending to mining interests.

Many Democrats of Bishop Creek who came to Independence lately are talking of Supervisor Eldred as their next candidate for Sheriff.

There will be a song service at the M. E. Church at 7 o'clock Sunday evening. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Frank P. Blaisdell, of Round Valley, has gone an a visit to San Buenaventura where he has relatives. He will be gone about a month.

Mr. C. Anthony, of Darwin, arrived at Independence last Monday. He left next morning for San Francisco and expects to be gone several weeks.

The coming summer will be the busiest season Inyo county has known in many a year, and so far as real progress goes, the best the county has ever had.

Mr. A. Davidson, who has been confined to his room at the Norman House for several months by illhealth is again able to get outdoors, though still quite weak.

The run of ore at the R ley mill was finished and all cleaned up about ten days ago. Mr. Anthony appeared to be satisfied with the result, though not inclined to talk about it.

Messrs. Keogh, Hall, Sterling and Mead, all of Bishop Creek, were in town at the beginning of the week. They were at the Land Office making final proof on land locations.

Mr. James Jenkins has bought the place lately owned by John Rittgers near Lone Pine. Mr. Rittgers left Lone Pine last Monday for Los Angeles, going by way of Mojave.

The people of Lone Pine have subscribed money to get machinery to try for artesian water. G. P. Rixford, of San Francisco, and other locators have pledged themselves to support the project.

Nathan R. Vail was drowned at Redondo, Los Angeles county on Tuesday of last week by the upsetting of a boat in the breakers. The deceased was father of the Vail Brothers, of Churchill, Nevada.

Rev. Mr. Sisson, agent for the Bishop Creek Academy, sent an order to Michigan a few days ago for seven hundred trees for the Academy grounds. The order includes varieties of ornamental and forest trees.

Ike Wilmot arrived in town from Panamint on Thursday. He says the camp is prosperous; the mill is working well. There are not pack trains enough to keep up the supply of fuel; but there is plenty of ore.

This is the second season since J. C. Irwin had a lot of large peach tree stumps in his yard grafted. List year the grafts made great growth and this year they are as full of blooms as they possibly can be.

A new paper called the *Fruit Grower* has been started in San Francisco. It will be devoted to the fruit interests of the State. Subscription price, $3 per year. Address B. N. Rowley, 121 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Strangers who are interested in Owens valley could not choose a better time than the present to visit the country. They would now see everything at its very worst, and that is what every intending settler should see.

A good attendance was drawn out by the temperance lecture delivered by Rev. T. E. Sisson at Bishop Creek last Saturday evening. The audience gave a very respectful hearing and were much interested from beginning to end.

A gymnasium has been fitted up at the Bishop Creek Academy. It will be furnished with the usual appliances, including ladders, trapeze, inclined bar, suspended rings, boxing gloves, dumb bells, Indian clubs, etc.

No end of abuse is heaped upon Sullivan for his miserable fizzle with Mitchell. It is alleged that since he went to England he has been keeping the worst of company, both men and women; that he is physically ruined and that his career as a prize fighter is over.

Last Sunday afternoon the Independence Band gave an open air concert in the square at the center of town. The music was sweet and pleasing; being a most agreeable change from the rasping, discordant, nerve torturing noises of a few months ago. It is intended to give a similar concert on each alternate Sunday.

Mr. J. H. Crockwell, the photographer will be at Independence soon. His studio is furnished with the latest improvements in the photographic art. If likenesses are not satifactory money refunded. For enlarging, small pictures taken free of cost. Mr. T. Pettit is agent for orders for enlarged work.

### A Specimen Letter.

The following letter is one of several received lately on the subject of artesian wells. It will serve to show the interest that is taken in this matter by land locators. The writer of this lives in a distant part of the State.

MR. MULHOLLAND: *Dear Sir:*—I did not pay the tax assessed to me on land that I may never get title to, and I note by your last paper that there were no bidders to buy in the property. It is not my intention to shirk the tax, but it does not seem to me to be a just tax At the same time I do not want to lose any opportunity of proving up if I am ever able to do so. I note a very sensible article in your last paper about artesian wells. If you had some man capable of boring wells who would form a joint stock company as you suggest, and have all parties interested take stock, I will subscribe for stock in such corporation to buy tools to start into the business, providing a competent man could be found to put in some money and manage the concern. As a starter the company could bore one or two wells with their own capital for a test; and they could probably arrange to bore an experimental well, the owner to pay the cost of the well if water should be found. The main trouble is to get started and make the test. If water were found there would be plenty of business for the company. I appreciate the fact that something must be done at once and am heartily in favor of any feasible project. If a company is started I will take $200 worth of stock, or I will give $100 outright toward boring an experimental well on my location. If possible I will visit your place this spring and would like to know the best time to go and the expense and time necessary to reach there. Yours Truly,

### Don't Spoil Two Pairs

Some one, probably an Indian, carried away a pair of boots from the store of E. Chenot recently. The taker was doubtless in a hurry, and failed to notice that the boots did not match. This left a pair with Mr. Chenot that don't match. Now if the taker will bring back the boots Mr. Chenot will change one or the other of the two with him, so that each may have a pair that will match. The boots were very heavy and with nailed soles, such as miners usually wear. If offered for sale anywhere in the neighborhood Mr. Chenot requests that the person to whom they may be offered will retain them and notify him.

### Freight Reduction.

Great reduction has been made in freight rates on lumber, shingles and fence posts from Mound House to points in Owens valley. The following are the new rates: Lumber in carload lots, from $16 per 1,000 feet to $10 per 1,000 feet. On shipments less than carload lots the rate will be $15 per 1,000 feet. The rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds on shingles and lath in less than carload lots is reduced to 50 cents per 100 pounds. A rate of $60 per car on fence posts from Carson and $100 from San Francisco has been made. These are big reductions all around.

Many dominos have been engaged for the band ball on Monday evening.

Dan. Williams, of Lone Pine, has been suffering for several weeks with rheumatism, being unable to get around.

Miss Emma McMurry and Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith came down from Big Pine last Thursday, to make a farewell visit to friends here before going to Reno, where they intend to live in the future.

Last Monday there was a terriffic storm on the Atlantic Coast. On Broadway, New York, a woman was frozen to death; trains were blockaded by snow and for a time business and travel were brought to a standstill. Here in California fruit trees are in bloom, fields are green with young crops and the air is filled with the fragrance of spring. No wonder the rush of people to the Pacific Coast increases as the country and climate become better known at the East.

A set of the "Lamb Prize Essays" has been received. These essays are written by able Physicians and healthy homes and food, school houses and school life, protection against infectious diseases, and preventable causes of disease, death and injury in American workshops, and the best means for preventing and avoiding them. The Essays are published by the American Health Association, and can be had for the bare cost of publication, on application to the Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

The project for a free library at Bishop Creek is progressing very favorably. The reading room will be in the Academy and will be open to the public on all days of the week. It is intended to add at least five hundred books to the library immediately. Minerals and other specimens are solicited for a cabinet.

H. P. Cartier got back last Monday from his trip south. He went as far as San Diego. Mr. Cartier says there is no slacking up to the crowds of people who are flocking into Los Angeles and San Diego. He says when the railroad shall be extended to a connection at Los Angeles there will be a big rush of people to Owens Valley. He reports the wagon road to Mojave in good condition.

Poor old George Courtright has passed away. He died at Lone Pine last Monday aged about sixty years. The deceased was a native of the State of New York. During several years past he had been prospecting and mining in the Panamint country; living much alone and eating the coarse food usual with prospectors, pork and beans, black coffee and flap-jacks. This injured his health and last fall he came to the hospital at Lone Pine and remained there till he died. The old man had many friends in the county.

Dan. Leahy, who was arrested at Bishop Creek last week charged with making violent threats against William Charles, was discharged from custody, Justice Yaney not finding sufficient evidence to sustain the charge. Leahy says that monuments he had erected on a mining claim near the Dark Horse mine had been removed, and when he discovered this he said if he had been on the ground when it was done he would have prevented it. Leahy alleges that this was the only threat he made.

The tariff bill now before Congress proposes to make a reduction of fifteen dollars per ton on lead. During the past year there was an advance in the price of lead, and this in some degree helped to balance the loss to miners by the decline in the value of silver. Inyo is now the heaviest lead and silver producing county in the State; if the proposed reduction in duty on lead should be made it would be a very serious injury to the county. It is only the profit on lead than enables many of the miners to work their claims, and if this should be taken away the mines would have to stop entirely. The stoppage of the mines means loss of home markets for farmers and paralyzing all our industries.

A most important bill has recently been passed by the United States Senate. It is known as the "Water Storage Bill" and requires the Secretary of the Interior to direct the Chief of the Geological Survey to examine the streams in the States and Territories from which water is taken for purposes of irrigation, and to locate at suitable points thereon sites for the construction of reservoirs to hold out the abundance of the winter supply of water sufficient for the irrigation in summer. The reservoirs are to be located in natural basins, adjacent to the streams from which they are to be supplied, on such portions of the public domain as are susceptible of cultivation. All sagebrush covered land is very fertile when irrigated and cultivated; and as there are hundreds of thousands of acres of such land in our own State that could be irrigated if water storage were provided, for the importance of this measure to the State cannot be over estimated. Other States and Territories would be benefited equally. It is to be hoped that this bill will pass the House of Representatives and become a law. Senator Stewart is author of the bill.

The National Educational Association of the United States will hold its thirty-first annual session at San Francisco July 17th to 20th next. This will be one of the most important meetings ever held in San Francisco. It will bring together a very large number of the most intelligent people of the country, and their reports when they return home of what they have seen and heard while in California cannot fail to have great influence on the future of our State. The most careful calcutation of the number who will attend the convention from east of the Rocky Mountains estimates from five to seven thousand, and from this the figures vary from seven to ten thousand. The expense of entertaining this throng will be very great, and it is important to the whole State that they should be well entertained. Already a heavy expense is incurred for office rent, fuel, gas, stationery, printing, postage, expressage, telegraph, telephone and messenger service, clerical work etc. Each County and City Superintendent in the State has been appointed chairman of a local finance committee, himself to appoint the others, to solicit subscriptions and transmit the same when collected to the treasurer, James W. Anderson, at San Francisco.


BALL SUPPER.

All persons wishing supper on the night of March 19th will be well entertained by calling at my residence. Chicken in Spanish style and tomales made a specialty.

AUGUST RAMIREZ.

Seeds.

Root Seeds,

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Seeds Of All Kinds.

All Fresh

All Good,

Best Varieties.

Lowest Prices.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

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Livery & Feed Stables.

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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 24th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

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Flouring Mills,

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wifs and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to thos. looking an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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Real Estate & Mining Agency.

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Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Independence Brass Band.

—For the Benefit of—

GRAND CARNIVAL DANCE

—Will be Given a—

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1888

AT THE NEW PAVILION

Tickets. $1.50.

Each person on entering the ball room will be furnished with a card containing a number, and when the first dance is announced they will find a partner by a corresponding number.

Arrangements have been made with Nathan Rhine to furnish material for dominos in correct colors to all who want them.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

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LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the Line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

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813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres, ably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,

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I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, when Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, up to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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The Newest Styles

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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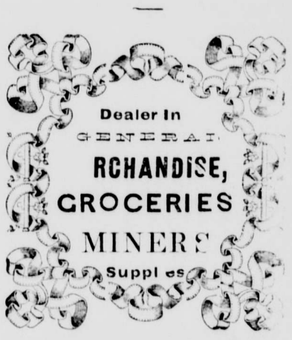
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TO MEN ONLY. TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men. TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES. TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretions, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for the troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. This is a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The culminating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, as the patient becomes strong and rapidly gains healthful and rapidly gains strength and sexual vigor. VITAL RESTORER. HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'PO CHEMICAL CO. 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO. UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Trusses. Ask for terms of our Appliances. GIVE IT A TRIAL.



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Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

### Expressions Which Send the Creeps Up the Purist's Back.

The era of slang is upon us with a breadth that is almost appalling. Not only the slang that might be defined as the burlesque or colloquial form of expression, the language of low humor, or the jargon of thieves and vagrants, but a species that is almost as reprehensible. It will not do to apologize for it by saying that "slang is probably as old as human speech," and that the early writers indulged in it, especially the Greek and Roman dramatists; and while we may speak and write against the pernicious habit, we suspect that we will not grow disgusted enough with it to thoroughly uproot it until it has reached its climax. The worst fact about it is that it is not confined to the low and the illiterate, but has invaded the public schools, cultured society, and the literature of our books. I admit that some of the slang expressions are forcible and full of adequateness, among which I might name "fired out," "colossal check," etc. Still, even they ought to be tabooed.

But what excuse can possibly be offered for such words as "galloot," "sardine," "chump," "kicker," "kid," etc? Or such expressions as "let her go, Gallagher," "Waltzed off on his ear," "I should snicker," "Now you're shoutin'," etc. They are scarcely emphatic, and certainly not polite. Even the fair sex have caught the infection and speak about "his royal nibs" or the "howling swell." The girl of today is ready to "bet her bottom dollar," wants to know "what you're givin' her," lets you know that you are "off your base," and insists that you shall "come off," "vamose," "skedaddle," "absquatulate," and all that. You do her a slight favor and she exclaims: "O, thanks, awfully!" Why she should thank you with "reverend fear" is beyond your comprehension. Ask her to sing your sentimental ballad and she will probably say: "O, really, Mr. ——, I cawn't. It's too utterly too-too!"

While playing lawn-tennis with her she suddenly cries out: "O, you've given me such a twist." You feel exceedingly alarmed; you are afraid her collar bone is broken or that at least her wrist has been dislocated. You discover, however, that it is but tennis slang and that your sympathy has been wasted. She confidently tells you that Jennie Somebody is "no good" and had the "check" to propose to "scratch" her at the meeting of the club, because she hadn't "forked over" the "spondoolicks" for the last quarter. All that is to be deprecated, but the girls, heaven bless them, look so pretty, and use the terms so artlessly, that I haven't the heart to be severe in my reproof.

It isn't pleasant to be accosted by one's five-year-old hopeful as "an old snoozer," or to know that he is lying in wait to "knock the stuffin'" out of a neighbor's boy, or to "wipe up the floor" with him. Or to hear our short-sighted but high-spirited daughter tell the aforesaid brother that she wishes the other boy would "paste him on the snoot," or "knock him clean out the box," or "into the middle of next week." I don't know that I am especially sensitive, and yet I must say that such expressions send the creeps up my back.

The editor "swings a nasty quill;" the hired girl is a "pot wrestler;" when a thing suits us it's "just the cheese;" when too noisy we are told to "dry up" or to "suspend;" when cunningly on the alert we say "not if the court knows itself;" if one day is not available "s'mother one" is; when we die we "pass in our checks," are "put away on ice," and are finally "planted." So I might go on ad infinitum. You can think, I am sure, of at least a hundred words and phrases to which I have made no reference. For inventing cute words and phrases our country leads the procession. They are clever and appropriate, get into the topical song, the public "catch on," and they live and thrive, and in many instances the dictionary finally legitimizes them.

Slang, I insist, is the fungus on the stem. It is not the grafted fruit; it is the scum of language. It often belittles; it never beautifies. If we all spoke and wrote in a less exaggerated manner we would be less exaggerated in our ways of life and thought. Life, as well as speech, would perhaps grow more simple, more true, more worth living.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Fogg at the dinner table is observed looking sadly at the infinitesimal portion of a chicken that has been dealt out to him. Suddenly a gleam of pleasure comes over his face, and he exclaims, "Never mind, in heaven I shall have two wings every day."

"He who's coy when Fortune's kind,
May after seek and never find."

Only a month ago Geo. A. Clarke, colored, the winner of $5,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on the 13th ult. was making both ends meet on the small salary of $40 per month. His good fortune was the result of one of those "dreams" so often read about, but which, he states, really prompted him to purchase one-twentieth of ticket No. 8,180, which drew the second capital prize of $100,000. He now has a comfortable home which he purchased but a few days after the receipt of the money, which he received by return post after placing same for collection through the Merchants National Bank. He invested $1,500 in his new home, and says he and his wife can now enjoy the comforts of life by careful investment of his surplus funds.

A similar instance is that of Mr. John McDermott, who was the other lucky holder. He is an employe at Ryan's Mill, and was formerly the recipient of a small bounty, only as a sustenance. He held another twentieth of the same ticket No. 8,180, and awoke one morning to find himself not great, but rich. He is carefully investing his prize, and says that he will use it as a nucleus to a large income.

The thousands of dollars that this institution has circulated since its organization has lessened the burdens of many in needy circumstances. It is true that people already possessed of means have been lucky holders, but oftener one will note that the winners are ones to whom the good fortune comes as an Arabian night dream.—*Vicksburg* (Miss) *Herald*, Jan. 4.

## TWO AMERICAN TRAITS.

### We Are a People of Runagates and Profligate Spendthrifts.

Two of our national characteristics are going to preserve the equilibrium of these blessed United States. In the first place the American love of danger, in the second place the American indifference to home. Few Americans, who are the most reckless of mortals, are only happy when tempting fate or daring Providence through some medium of mental excitement and personal danger. It will be difficult to convince future historians of us as a race that we did not prefer riding on a can of dynamite to reposing on an innocuous down cushion. The love of self preservation which is implanted in man seems to be entirely subservient to the love of peril in the average American. A rather nervous individual recently assured me that the tremor which assailed him when he first began to travel on the elevated railroads in New York always added a zest to his ride, and when custom wore away that feeling he was quite wretched.

"What did you wish should happen to you?" I asked, to humor what I believed to be an affectation.

"Just what did happen the other day," he responded, with a slight shrug of his shoulders. "I wanted to be in an accident. I never have been in an accident and I have done some pretty risky things. It is probably the same feeling that impels a boy to skate on thin ice, walk on peaked fences and scoot across a railroad track when the engine's coming. My theory is that half of the great inventions are the results of innate recklessness. The inventor of electricity may have been a thinker, but he was a boy first! And do you believe a timid woman would ever have dreamed of building an L road? She likes it now she has got it, for the gentler sex are proverbial for rushing in where angels fear to tread, and who among your acquaintances would hesitate to cross the ocean in four days if any means could be invented to condense the voyage to these brief dimensions?"

The fact is, this person is thoroughly American. We do like to be scared. As to the second characteristic, the indifference to home, we shall never be anything but roamers. Perhaps as Americans become more and more imbued with foreign customs they will cultivate the "ancestral hall" feeling and throw out those roots which must cling to the hearthstone where their fathers have sat before them. The American constitution, the laws of this happy country, are not exactly in accord with family roof trees, however much they may be with the genealogical specimens, but why as soon as a rich man has builded himself a palace and filled it with treasures he wants to get out and build another is unaccountable, save that, being American, he cannot help himself.

It is not merely the unrest of possession that seizes him. He is impelled by a love of change, that natural fickleness which makes him dissatisfied with that particular side of the street or the architectural plan of certain rooms, and so in a trace of years the palace is to let furnished or it is in the market, and milord, with his family, wandering in the four quarters of the globe.—Boston Herald.

### What Physicians and Lawyers Earn.

Says a west side physician: "Probably the most lucrative medical practice in Chicago is worth about $25,000 a year. That is the best the most successful physician in Chicago can do. Doctors do not earn as much as lawyers. I mean the successful ones. I suppose there are a dozen or more lawyers in town who make more than $25,000 a year, and a score or so enjoy an income of from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. You can count on the fingers of your two hands the number of doctors making $10,000 a year. One of them is a colored man, whose practice is largely among white people. Yet the average earnings of the physicians of the city probably exceed the average earnings of the lawyers. The average in both professions is startlingly low, probably not to exceed $1,000. There are hundreds of good openings for physicians in the growing country of the west, but young men persist in clinging to the city, where many of them eke out an existence on an income of $300 or $400 a year, waiting for something better to turn up."—Chicago Herald.

### Russian Cities' Fire Department.

The same precautions against fire are taken in Moscow and St. Petersburg today that were in use a century ago. Scores of fire towers are everywhere seen. They run up about seventy-five to 100 feet, are built like a lighthouse, with winding stairway, and have a platform all around the top, where the watchman patrols day and night. If a fire is discovered a signal is given and the fire department turns out. It was only recently that St. Petersburg, the capital, with hundreds of millions of government property, secured a steam fire engine. And that is a poor, old fashioned affair. The hand engine does service there yet, as in most other cities in the empire. When a fire breaks out the streets are cleared for such a department display as an American town would make; people go wild, talk loud, get in the way, and when the fire burns out the department goes back to watch the towers for another signal.—Moscow Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Working in a Mustard Mill.

I am employed in a mustard mill, where we daily grind hundreds of bushels of the strongest mustard seeds, then sifting it and preparing it for the trade. We also grind peppers and spices, occasionally preparing cayenne pepper. I work eight to ten hours a day in the fine dust that floats in the atmosphere of the room. You couldn't hardly come inside without sneezing for hours after. Yet I am fat, hearty, and do not know what sickness is. I make good wages and have worked many years at it, but there is one drawback. Wherever the creases in the skin made by the joints, etc., are the mustard and pepper get in, the first acting the same as a mustard plaster and the pepper irritating until sometimes the inflammation and sores are awful.—Philadelphia News.

### Cats in Paris.

The French capital harbors the largest number of cats of any city in the world in proportion to its size. Whole colonies of them are to be found in the vicinity of the markets, where they feed on broken victuals and make incessant war on the rats. At the Halles Centrales their numbers have increased so rapidly of late that a portion of them had to be destroyed, as they roamed about in bands like wild beasts, and were beginning to be dangerous. Duprez, the well known tenor singer, has earned the Le pere des chats, for he daily feeds hundreds of these animals at his own expense. The prefecture of police likewise entertains a large colony of cats, which are placed under the care of an old woman of 70, who supplies them with daily rations of meat and milk.—Le Magasin Pittoresque.

### Use of Water at Meals.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalyptic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, has, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucus membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. According to Dr. Leuf, who has made this subject a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react and hot water to the others. In chronic gastric catarrh it is extremely beneficial to drink warm or hot water before meals, and salt is said in most cases to add to the good effect produced.—British Medical Journal.

### Washington's Famous Hotel.

Willard's hotel is a sort of milestone marking the growth of Washington. It is within the memory of men now living that what is now the spacious hotel was merely a country inn, with a front of not more than thirty feet. The oldest portion of the grand hotel of today was built about three-quarters of a century ago, and was known first as the City hotel, afterward as Williamson's, and again it was called Fuller's, under which it was known until along in the '50s, when the Willard brothers took the house and gave it their name. As the city grew the house grew, until it now occupies more than two-thirds of a block of ground, its many stories of apartments furnishing accommodation for a thousand guests.

Through its many years it has ever been the favorite resort of statesmen in both houses of congress. Many consultations which had for their object the happiness of millions have been held there. During the war officers of all grades found it a welcome refuge from the wearisome details and privations of campaigning. Presidents-elect have gone out from it to take the oath of office. Many caucuses of great moment, deciding important steps of public policy, have been held there. Young benedicts and their brides visiting the capital feel that their wedding tour has not been perfectly rounded unless they visit the famous hostelry. The building now has a front of 150 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and runs 350 feet on Fourteenth street. It is the hotel of Washington.—New York Graphic.

### Bismarck's Narrow Escape.

According to private correspondence from Berlin, Prince Bismarck has been considerably troubled of late by the effect of the bullet wound he received so many years ago from the revolver of a would be assassin. Many people have forgotten even the circumstance that the great German chancellor was so murderously attacked by the youth Blind, but as a matter of fact five shots were discharged at him, and it was simply owing to the sturdy way in which he grasped his assailant's arm that only one of them took effect. This bullet glanced off one of the chancellor's lower ribs, and a bony excrescence which developed in consequence still marks the place.

As it turned out, too, Bismarck's risk was by no means at an end when he grappled with and seized his assailant. A military guard hurried up on hearing the chancellor's shouts, and the impulse of the foremost of these stalwart Prussian grenadiers, on seeing a comparatively feeble stripping being held and seemingly maltreated by a ponderous man with a bald head—for Bismarck's hat had fallen off—was to club his rifle and bring it down on the latter's bare pate. Luckily for Germany, however, the chancellor warded off his impending fate by shouting out, "Hold on; I am Bismarck!" on which, as the latter himself tells the story, the soldier dropped his weapon in a much greater fright than that of his escaped victim.—London Figaro.

### "Swapping" Out West.

"Swapping is always associated with western life," said a real estate broker to a reporter. "One always imagines a cowboy or ranchman meeting another and exchanging a horse for a gun, and a blanket or a number of cattle for a piece of land. This barter is not only carried on in the west. You would be surprised to see what queer transactions we have to make sometimes. A lady in this city who had some fine diamonds, wished to make an investment in real estate, but had no money to invest. She came to us and we managed to get a piece of land for which she gave some of her diamonds. The man who disposed of the land did not want the diamonds after he had received them, and he again managed to exchange them for a share in a good paying business in a small country town. Sometimes all the stock in the store will be valued and taken for real estate; sometimes horses and carriages will be given for businesses."—New York Mail and Express.

### Better Than Hotbed Processes.

"Better know one thing well than many indifferently," was the rule by which the children of the last generation were trained, while a good education was thought to be a growth of years and careful, patient study, and not to be forced by the hotbed process now too much in vogue. It was thought, too, that no education could be complete unless there was first a solid foundation on which to build, the bottom layer of said foundation being a thorough knowledge of reading, writing and spelling, geography, arithmetic, history and grammar. These are homely accomplishments, but far more necessary to one's success in life as a scholar than a mere smattering of the higher branches and an ambitious attempt at an essay, which may have in it fine figures of speech, borrowed from some text book, and classical allusions taken from the encyclopædia, but is still lamentably at fault so far as writing and spelling and grammar are concerned.—Mary J. Holmes.

### A New Building Material.

Building stones made of corn cobs form the object of a new Italian patent. The cobs are pressed by machinery into forms similar to brick and held together by wire. They are made water tight by soaking with tar. These molds are very hard and strong; their weight is less than one-third of that of hollow brick, and they can never get damp.—Chicago News.


Marco Bozaris in Politics—Vote till the clock's last stroke expires; vote for water and not for fires; vote for a power that never tires—canal and the guarantee.

An Earthly Paradise—Wife—My dear, where is No Man's Land? Husband—It's a small strip west of the Indian Territory. Why? Wife—Oh, nothing, I was merely thinking what a delightful spot it must be.

PEACE ON EARTH

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequence of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefreshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.

'Tis now the festive skater
Doth cut the figure 2,
And limpeth homeward, later,
Stiff limbed and black and blue.

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported Oleographic and Chromo Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

That a State cannot be sued is a great deal to the State's credit.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well-authenticated cases where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

Let a man sit down on a bent pin and he will arise promptly and speak briefly to the point.

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That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

Generally speaking, the gentleman who has just accepted a position is not a bit happier about it than the man who has just got a job.

Rubifoam for the teeth, is a delightfully fragrant and healthful liquid substitute for tooth powder. Try it. Large bottles 25 cents. All druggists.

HOBB'S NERVE-TONIC PILLS bring the rosy tint of health to the sallow cheeks. For sale everywhere.

It's getting to be that in nuptial affairs
The rule of precaution enforces
The wedding certificates being prepared
With a coupon or two for divorces.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

A man cannot practice sin and be a good citizen. Burke says very truly: "Whatever disunites man from God disunites man from man."

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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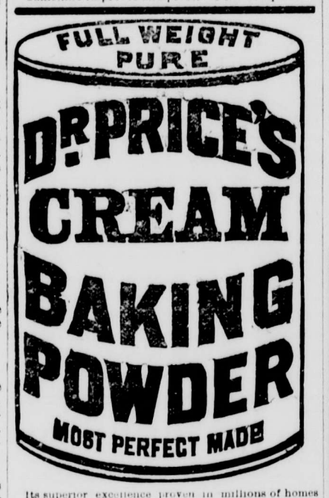


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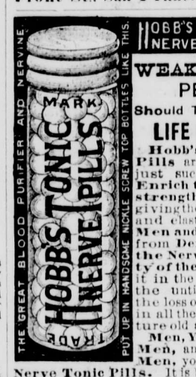


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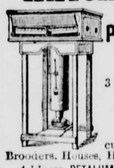

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 24, 1888.

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## OUR WOMEN ABROAD.

**The Experience of Some American Girls Who Married Italian Noblemen.**

It is now ten years since a former Consul of the United States in Italy said to me: "American parents and guardians ought never to allow their daughters or wards to come over and pass one, two or three years, as the case may be, in the study of music for the opera, or other professional singing, without some elderly female relative to accompany and protect them, and also that they may appear respectable in the eyes of respectable people here." This same Consul told me of instances where great trials, and, in one case, how positive harm had come to those either neglecting or being ignorant of European manners and customers. A young lady might travel from one end of the United States to the other, or might stop any length of time for study or any other purpose wherever she pleased, with perfect impunity, and without any impropriety; but it is different here, and the Consul's word of caution and warning had reason in it.

But I wish a word of caution and warning might be raised for the benefit of marriageable young American ladies and widows, who do not come here to study. Many such come accompanied by a weak maternal relative, who is dazzled by the title and the show of some Baron, Count or Duke, who, ten to one, is an impecunious younger son of some old family run to seed. If he had money besides titles he would marry one of his own countrywomen and ask no favor of the foreigner. Recently a most eminent professor of one of our universities was over here for the purpose of seeing a young lady relative of his, who was on the Continent with her mother, and had been carried away by one of these noblemen (?), whose affections had scented money from afar. But no change was made despite the good professor's counsels, and as he left Italy he dropped me a line from Como, saying that "neither advice, common-sense counsel nor any thing else could prevail with an American girl when the 'noble' bee got under her bonnet."

All this is too true. Some of your readers may have seen an account of the way one of our Consuls in Tuscany found, in a madhouse, an American lady who had truly given her heart and money to one of those impecunious adventurers, and who then had had her shut up in an asylum, when she was no more insane than the soundest person in Florence.

All Italian husbands are not bad men. I have seen some as happy domestic relations between husband and wife as I have ever seen anywhere, and I should judge that there is greater domestic felicity here than in any other Latin nation; but as a whole, the standard of family life and happiness, from the very manner of contracting marriage, is far below that of Anglo-Saxon countries. The impecunious dandies with a romantic noble title, have found out the weakness of the American and the English girl, and they take advantage of it. In 1882 I noticed in the bank of Messrs. Turner & Co. an English lady, I should say of twenty-five, who, accompanied by a poor, sickly-looking father, was engaged in depositing some money. I could see that she was the stronger character of the two, and a person of determined will. I was informed that she was "dead in love" with an Italian, but that he would not come to terms until he had made it a condition of marriage that all her money should be assigned to him, as he knew how to invest it in Italy to the best advantage! And she turned over every centime to him. Not six months after her marriage this poor lady, from opulence, was turned adrift with only sufficient money to hire a few furnished rooms at Sorrento, and I was applied to to recommend persons to go there for pension, in order that she might earn her living.

Only this year a respectable widow lady, residing here in Naples, allowed herself to be carried away by the attentions and the polite bearing toward her of an Italian gentleman. She consulted more than one person, and among others Mr. Camphausen, our present American Consul, and they all, in answer to her question—"Shall I marry him?"—responded in the language of Mr. Punch's celebrated letter, "Don't." It was, however, of no use; she "went and did it," and in less than a month the scoundrel tried to strangle her, and has since heaped all manner of indignities upon her. In one sense she was a little wiser than her English sister and many of her own. She did not assign him her money, and hence the great ire of Mr. Impecunious.—*Italian Cor. American Register.*

### Banks and Depositors.

It is generally supposed that banks are eager to receive deposits from all sources and pay little attention to the character of the depositor, provided they get their money. This is a very great mistake. Good banks are not in the habit of opening accounts with every man who wants to deposit without knowing something of their customers' business methods. It is almost as hard to become a depositor in some of the strong Eastern banks as it is to get a position in one of them, and the depositor must come highly recommended before his money is accepted. The fact is, the relation between a banker and his depositor is a confidential one, and the banker can not afford to have tricky or dishonest patrons whom he knows he must watch all the time. He would rather let them keep their money and have nothing to do with them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## SHILOH'S BATTLE FIELD.

**A Visit to the Scenes of the Civil War's Most Sanguinary Conflict.**

The battle-field of Shiloh, in Tennessee, lies twenty miles northeast of Corinth, Miss. The Tennessee river, flowing north, is on the east of the ground over which the battle was fought; Snake creek, with its confluent, Owl creek, forms the northern, and Lick creek the southern, limit of the battle-field proper. The ground on the west is broken into high ridges and deep valleys. It was covered for the most part, at the date of the battle, with a heavy growth of forest trees. Towards the river the surface is more level, but cut in some places into deep gorges. It was up one of these—called Dill's Branch—that the gunboats fired during the battle.

The road to Pittsburgh Landing is little changed since the day we marched out from Corinth. It is hard to repeople this country highway, so quiet and pastoral now, with a moving army; to realize that it was once crowded from one end to the other with soldiery; that artillery, wagon-trains and ambulances blocked the way. It seems an age since, "burning with high hope," we went out to that fatal field "made rankly fertile with the blood of men." Every mile of the way is marked by some remembered incident. Beneath the spreading branches of a wild-cherry tree, which still stands near the edge of an old field, we bivouacked with a comrade the first night out. At Monterey we saw General Albert Sidney Johnston ride along the lines; and a little further on, a staff officer rode back and showed us the battle-flag of our corps. At Lick creek, we met the first prisoner; he had been captured in a little affair with the cavalry. Bold and defiant he sat his horse, and gave back to the boys "as good as they sent" in the way of "chaff." Further on, the last bivouac for many brave men, where we lay within rifle shot of the enemy's lines, silent and waiting for the dawn of that "woful Sabbath morning," which came at last, and with it the call to arms. Down through the woods, *en echelon*, moved the gray lines. Then came the straggling fire from the pickets, the whiz and sharp spat of bullets, and then the roar of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the shriek of hurtling shells, the whir of grape and canister, the hiss of Minie balls, the cry of the wounded, the wild shouts of charging lines, and above all rose an ever-thickening cloud of blue and sulphurous smoke, out of which rushed riderless horses, and men mangled and bleeding were borne, and the earth beneath it was thickly strown with the dying and the dead.

To-day, after twenty-five years have rolled away, we looked down into this Valley of the Shadow of Death—where sleep for all time "the nareturning brave." Billowed with the foliage of waving forests, golden and bloody red with the dyes of autumn, and glorified by the sunlight of a perfect autumn day, it stretched far away, and seemingly swept on to where, bathed in a purple haze, distant hills lifted their heads beyond the shining river, quiet and peaceful now, as if that dreadful and deadly drama had never been enacted there. Yet before us lay Shiloh, Spring and Church; the Duncan Field; the old Peach Orchard; the Sunken Road and Hornet's Nest; and the "dreadful hollow" on Tillman's Branch—each with its separate story of frightful carnage, fierce assault and heroic resistance.

Many changes have taken place since the battle. Every piece of the old church has been carried away by relic-hunters, and a new one has been built where it stood. The pastor of the original church was one Wolf, by name. History is silent as to whether he was the kind of a Wolf one would wish to keep from his door; but evidently this particular Wolf was kept from his own door—if he was the least bit afraid of "villainous saltpetre"—for a while, at least.

The Spring where thousands who are now gone beyond the Ali-quiet River once quenched their thirst is as dry as powder-keg; the Duncan Field is abandoned; the Peach Orchard is a thing of the past; the old Sunken Road is entirely disused, and the "red brush" that grew so thickly at the Hornet's Nest, and was mowed down by the deadly shower of missiles from each side, has again overgrown the ground. The wood where General Johnson was wounded has been cut bare of timber, and the spot where he died is now marked by a small cedar-tree, growing in the midst of a cotton field. The tree which stood where gallant Wallace fell has been made into rails, and only the uprooted stump remains. The limits of the battle-field can be made out by scars of shot and shell, which still show on the trees. The bullets have been mostly cut out, thousands of them having been gathered and sold, and thousands collected by relic-hunters.

The National Cemetery is beautifully situated on a high bluff overlooking the river. At the front gate—occupying the place of honor—is the grave of Henry Burke, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," celebrated in song and story; and all around him lie his comrades who fell on that dark and bloody ground—heroes all. In all, 3,596 interments were made in the cemetery, of which 2,801 were those of "unknown" dead. Whether they fought under the Stars and Stripes, or under the Tri-color, every soldier who stood by his flag through that desperate battle, or who died at his post, was a hero; and those who fell deserve a monument commemorative of their heroism and undaunted courage.—*Rawlins Young, in Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

—Beef drippings should be used for frying instead of butter.

## FIRES IN THEATERS.

**Safeguards With Which Every Place of Amusement Should Be Provided.**

Perhaps the most generally discussed—and it might be fairly assumed the most generally accepted—safeguard is the iron curtain. Taken for granted that the fire in most cases originates on the stage, the very natural idea suggests itself that the first thing to be done is to sever the connection between the stage and auditorium. Unfortunately, the iron curtain is not always an infallible safeguard, for although it probably prevented a panic at Munich in 1879, yet the Berlin National Theater was totally destroyed in 1883, despite the iron curtain and use of incombustible scenery. Iron curtains, too, have an unfortunate knack of getting out of order just when they are most wanted, so that until they become more easily accessible in cases of sudden necessity, their utility is questionable. That they could be more easily accessible goes without saying. Were they, to quote the happy idea of the practical editor of the *Stage*, "painted and used as act-drops," there is no good reason why they might not be utilized in any emergency. The more general use of electric light instead of gas might be another means of lessening the number of fatilities in theaters; while the prohibition of open fire-places, lime-light tanks, and carpenter's and property-maker's shops within the main walls of the building, would undoubtedly tend to make theaters much safer than they are at present. Then, again, the removal from the stage of all scenery not in actual use, and especially—when not needed—such scenery as "borders" hanging from the "flies," ought to be insisted on; while the hydrants, buckets, etc., at the "wings" and "flies" should be inspected regularly by some competent person. It is this want of inspection which often renders the most perfect appliances useless in time of need. On an Atlantic passenger steamer, the carpenter is obliged to visit and test twice each day every bulkhead in the ship, while the seamen are regularly drilled in every probable circumstance of a fire or wreck at sea. Why not apply the same discipline to theater employes?

In spite of the most elaborate precautions, however, fires will occasionally occur, and as the safety of the audience, is, after all, the first thing to be considered, the real remedy consists in the construction of proper and unimpeded exits, instead of the tortuous corkscrew passages which are too often *en evidence* in the older places of amusement. I lay a stress on unimpeded exits, for, though wide and roomy passages may be built *ad infinitum*, they will be of little service if impeded by a barrier which, however useful for the orderly admission of the audience, is decidedly disadvantageous to their chances of getting out alive should a panic of any kind occur. Will it be believed that in a well-appointed theater I happened to visit a week or two after after the Exeter disaster—a theater, too, which possessed admirable exits, and in which the spaces between the rows of seats in all parts of the house were every thing that could be desired—that even here a barrier, firmly fastened by an iron bar, extended more than half way across one of the passages, and was not unhinged until the performance had almost concluded!—*Chambers' Journal.*

## A GIRL DRUMMER.

**She is Very Lady-Like, But Won't Stand Being Snubbed.**

A trim little woman skipped lightly from the steps of a Baltimore & Ohio passenger coach at the Chestnut street station the other night. Walking ahead of her were Senator Thomas V. Cooper and wife, who came in the same car from Washington. There was something about the female that would attract the second glance as she hurried off in her neat fitting, long plush coat, showing just the lower plaits of a stylish traveling dress, and a jaunty bit of a brown velvet bonnet bobbing with her head, as lively as the convenient grip-sack rattled which she carried in her hand.

"That's a traveling saleslady," remarked a train hand. "Yes, she's a regular female drummer. She travels on the road regularly, and makes herself quite at home in the car. She's not over eighteen years old, though if you heard her talk you'd think she was twenty or more. She's as bright as a dollar, and a very pleasant and a ready talker. She lives in Pittsburgh, travels for a millinery house, and is very popular with her customers."

In all her traveling alone between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington she is said to have suffered no annoyance or insult. Though quite free to make and pick acquaintance with fellow passengers of her own sex, she carries herself with ladylike dignity, and yet her manner might seem a trifle familiar to strangers unacquainted with the fact that she virtually makes her home in the cars. It would be hard to tell just how many new-comers on the line have had their journey shortened by the pleasure of her company. It is said that her bright and interesting chat has touched sparks of friendship in the bosoms of many fair travelers whom she has met. Mrs. Senator Cooper and she parted great friends. An incident which shows her composure occurred on her last trip South. After traveling some distance with a party homeward bound from California she seated herself beside one of the women and opened up a conversation with some remark about the weather.

"I don't think I know you, miss," exclaimed the woman with a haughty air, and drawing herself away as if from a thing unholy.

"Excuse me, madam," said the young daughter of trade, jumping up like a flash, "I thought I was addressing a lady.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## ANCIENT WATER-WORKS.

**Aqueducts and Reservoirs Built Many Hundred Years Ago.**

During the first century of the Christian era the water supply of ancient Rome was so abundant "that whole rivers of water flowed through the streets." It has been estimated at three hundred and seventy-five million gallons per day, or three hundred and seventy-five gallons for each inhabitant, and was conducted through nine conduits of masonry, in the construction of which wonderful engineering skill was shown. Their aggregate length was 249 miles. The principal aqueducts were the Aqua Martia, erected 431 years B. C., thirty-eight miles in length, and partly composed of 7,000 arches; the Aqua Claudia, a subterranean channel for thirty-six and one-fourth miles, for ten and three-fourth miles a surface conduit, three miles a vaulted tunnel, and seven miles on lofty arcades, with a capacity of 96,000,000 gallons daily; and the Nova Anlo, which was forty-three miles in length. Some of these aqueducts rose in three distinct arches, which conveyed water from sources of different elevations.

The ancient water-works at Jerusalem consisted first of wells in the limestone ridges on which the city was built; but as the population increased the Jews were obliged to gather the rainfall during the winter season and store it in tanks and cisterns placed in secure inclosures and within the walls of the temple. An aqueduct, constructed of stone laid in cement, brings water from the pools of Bethlehem, about six miles, to a tank lying under the chief Turkish mosque. The population of Jerusalem seldom suffered from water famine. Strabo mentions as something remarkable that there was always a plentiful supply of water within the city while a famine prevailed in the region around about.

Among the great waterworks of the world those of Peru were in some respects the most difficult achievements of any. The incas built aqueducts from the slopes of the Andes for a distance of over one hundred miles to the capital, carrying the water partly through tunnels cut in the rocks and partly on arcades on supporting pillars of mason work to span valleys, the channels being composed of cut stone without cement. From these great aqueducts a number of branch conduits and furrows were laid laterally for irrigating purposes.

In France the famous Pond du Gard aqueduct, which supplied the town of Nismes, is still an object of interest. It consists of three tiers of arches, the lowest of six, supporting eleven of equal span in the central tier, surmounted by thirty-five of smaller size. Its height is 180 feet, with a channel of 5 feet high by 10 feet wide. The capacity was estimated at fourteen million gallons per day.

In the year 600 B. C., Polycrates, King of Samos, built an aqueduct to supply his capital, bringing water through a tunnel driven for over 6,000 yards through a limestone rock, while about the same time the people of Lycia, in Asia Minor, carried water across the vale of Patera through a stone syphon, which would indicate that the ancients were not ignorant of the laws of hydrostatics.

Carthage was supplied by water brought from the hill ranges on the south, over seventy miles distant, and the ruins of an aqueduct, built in the Roman style, may still be seen.

The water-works of Athens were begun about 500 B. C., and consisted of stone aqueducts lined with baked clay and carried almost wholly on the surface of the ground.

In Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Empire, the Romans left numerous subterranean reservoirs covered with stone arcades resting on pillars.

In India tanks and reservoirs were constructed on an enormous scale and were the chief dependence during droughts.—*Chicago News.*

## CARPET CLEANING.

**An Apparatus Which Reduces Its Dangers to a Minimum.**

One of the most prolific sources of the propogation of infectious or contagious diseases is, as you have more than once pointed out, the house carpet, which can retain the germs of these diseases. But as the carpets must be cleaned, and as the practice of beating them in the open air is considered a public nuisance, M. Bunel, the principal architect of the Prefecture of Police, was charged to devise some means by which this nuisance might be reduced to a minimum, or, if possible, entirely prevented. M. Bunel submitted an apparatus in the form of a cylinder to the Council of Public Hygenie, in which the carpets are placed, and by a rotary motion the dust is dislodged. The advantages of this invention over the ordinary method had been approved of; but M. Bunel soon discover that dust and other particles escaping from the carpets, instead of being burned, as he thought they would be, were utilized in industry in filling cushions, and the finer particles were employed for coating paper-hangings, which give them their velvety appearance. This highly objectionable practice was soon brought to the notice of the police authorities, and on the advice of the Council of Hygenie it is ordained that the dust and particles beaten out from carpets should be collected in closed apparatus and burned; but those who may wish to utilize them should have them previously disinfected and then submitted to a current of steam under pressure at temperature above 100° C., or of sulphurous acid.—*Paris Lancet.*

## GENUINE LONDON FOG.

**A Reliable American Tourist Descants on Its Strange Peculiarities.**

It was the first real fog we had seen. As London is a large city of course it can afford to have a good-sized fog. It was so dark we did not get up till eleven o'clock. The fog was then very dense—and full of dents—where you would poke your head out of the window to see what was the matter.

Children below us were making fog-men, putting hats on them and pipes in their mouths. Men had fun pressing it in their hands and fog-balling each other. Street-cars had extra horses to assist in pulling through the fog, and they would leave long tunnels along the route down which one could look, until it caved in. We heard it intimated that landlords stuffed their bed ticks with it, as it made soft, springy couches to rest upon, and better than straw and corn-cobs. It was the worst fog that you ever attempted to shake a stick at. If you went to talk out of doors your mouth would fill so full of fog that you could spit it out only with great difficulty. Merchants would sweep it off the sidewalks and shovel it away high enough so that a man with a plug hat could walk under it. You could take a cross-cut saw and saw it very well. It was so dense that we would have been in the same fix if we had been in the bottom of the sea. The vast weight of it broke down a number of roofs in the city. A man fell out of the third-story window of his hotel by accident, but came down through the fog so slowly, that his friends had to yell to him to hurry up—or down—as they were getting tired of waiting for him, and were afraid he would have to stay up there. When we went out in town we had to hire a man to push us along. The fog was so thick that we couldn't look far enough back to see who he had got to push him.

A reliable Englishman told us that a century ago, during a similar fog, the squadron hoisted anchor in the Thames and sailed up-town solely through the fog. He said to this day that street is called "Fleet," and in another street they stranded by the fog getting lighter, and in consequence the street was named "The Strand." As I am on probation I will not swear that this is altogether so, or more so.

I went down the street smoking a cigar, thinking I was making a good deal of smoke, but found the cigar had gone out the same moment I had. You could get a double handful of the fog and squeeze all the water out of it, and families did this to save water-rate. Our coat-pockets would get so full of it that we had to scoop it out. We send you a section of yesterday's fog, dried, so you can see what it looks like.—*A. W. Bellaw, in Drake's Magazine.*

## HONEST SELF-CONTROL.

**A Weighty But Often Neglected Disciplinary Duty of Teachers.**

An expert and experienced official in an insane asylum said to us a little time since that these institutions are filled with people who have given up to their feelings, and that no one is quite safe from an insane asylum who allows himself to give up to his feelings. The importance of this fact is altogether too little appreciated, especially by teachers. We are always talking about the negative virtues of discipline, but we rarely speak of the positive virtues. We discipline the schools to keep the children from mischief, to maintain good order, to have things quiet, to enable the children to study. We say, and say rightly, that there can not be a good school without good discipline. We do not, however, emphasize as we should the fact that the discipline of the school, when rightly done, is as vital to the future good of the child as the lessons he learns. Discipline of the right kind is as good mental training as arithmetic. It is not of the right kind unless it requires intellectual effort, mental conquests. The experienced expert, referred to above, was led to make the remark to us by seeing a girl give way to the "sulks." "That makes insane women," she remarked, and told the story of a woman in an asylum, who used to sulk until she became desperate, and the expert said: "You must stop it; you must control yourself." To which the insane woman replied: "The time to say that was when I was a girl. I never controlled myself when I was well, and now I can not." The teacher has a wider responsibility, a weightier disciplinary duty than she suspects. The pupils are not only to be controlled, but they must be taught to control themselves absolutely, honestly, completely.—*Journal of Education.*

### Ex-Empress Eugenie.

The eyes are still beautiful, though they show that they have shed many a tear, and are sadly shrunken. Indeed, standing there to let her pass before us, I thought of nothing so much as her womanhood. Alone! forever alone with her broken hopes and the memory of her dead boy, her life and her love gone at one blow! We watched her at the foot of the stair withdrawing the hand from the helping arm—she walked so well, with such graceful carriage. Her figure is still fine, or seemed so. She is above medium height, and was dressed beautifully, though only in some simple soft stuff—merino or cashmere. I thought it a morning gown at first, but as I saw her later in the day in the same costume, concluded it was not entirely that. It was a pleasure to me to see her and a bit of good fortune certainly.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

## OLD FATHER DUNDER.

**The Instructive Story of a Boy Who Believed in Dreams and Signs.**

Shildren, I shall now tell you der shtory of der poy who pelieves in some dreams und signs. His name vhas Hans Dunderwetter, und he lifs mit his folks shust at der foot of a big hill in Shermany. I haf seen dot hill myself, und so I know dot shtory vhas pooty true.

Vhell, vhen dis poy vhas aboudt eight years old he goes oafer to shtay all day mit an old womans, and she tells him all aboudt bears und ghosts und dreams und signs. From dot time he vhas a shpoiled poy. If his fadder like him to go down cellar he vhas afraidt of spooks. If his mother like him to go oop shtairs he vhas afraidt of bears. I like to say to you right off dot no ghosts vhas oafer known in any country. A ghost vhas a white sheet hanging on der pack of a shair, or some bed-spread left out on der fence in der night. Dere vhas some bears aroundt, but dey doan' come in der house to pite you. In sooch a place like Detroit you may go all oafer und you doan' see one bear—not one. He vhas afraidt to come here. If he does he vhas dead in two minutes.

Und so Hans he always peliefs in signs und dreams, too. If he dream dot he fall down shteep hill he doan' get oudt of bed until ten o'clock. If he dreams dot he vhas a fish, he vhas scart und hides in der barn all day. If he sees a crow fly to der north dot vhas a pad sign, und Hans don't shop any wood dot day. If he sees a white cow go along mit a red horse after her, dot vhas a sign of money, und he goes out und walks ten miles for to look for some pocket-books in der roadt. He vhas no goot to his parents, und eafery pody else makes fun of him und says he vhas soft mit der headt.

Vhell, shildrens, Hans vhas growing oop in a badt way. If der moon vhas oafer his left shoulder he doan' hoe out some cabbages nor work mit der potatoes. If der sun goes down oafer his right elbow dot means he shall go to town und get a letter in der post-office. Between dreams und signs he vhas no goot for work, und he goes aboudt in rags like he vhas a beggar. His fadder lick him more as fife hoonered times, und his mother cry more ash two barrels of tears, but it vhas no use.

Vhell, all dis goes on until Hans vhas sixteen years old. Den one day he sees two hens on der fence, while two crows fly oafer. At der same time somebody shnores in his shleep, und der bucket fall down der well. He took dot ash some awful sign that he must go out in der woods und get some bark from a tree dot vhas hit mit lightning, und if he make some tea from dot bark he lif to be ninety years old. Away he goes, and purty queek he meets a wolf who says:

"Ah!—yum!—how pleased I vhas! Der wind blows my tail to der left side last night, und dot vhas a sign dot I eat a poy for supper! I meet you on top of a hill, and dot vhas a sign two more wolves come oop!"

Vhell, shildren, all dot vhas true. Dey find dot poy's bones in der forest, und shust vhen dey pick 'em oop a coon runs oop a tree back end first. Dot vhas a sign dot somebody's horse vhas in danger, und der peoples runs home und find dot Herr Dunderwetter's pig white horse was shoked mit an apple. Dot vhas all my shtory. I like you pelief some of him. If you peliefs dot anybody who sees ghosts—dot anybody who peliefs in dreams—dot any person who vhas guided by signs vhas soft on der head, like pumpkin pie, you hit her right und needn't be afraid. I can put all der ghosts und shpooks in my ear, und ash for signs and dreams you vhas more apt to fall and preak your nose dan to become rich.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### An Erroneous Idea Corrected.

As to the cussedness of the rattlesnake, I would like to correct a very common error. These otherwise dangerous reptiles always give warning and never bite unless roughly trod upon or incautiously caught with the hand. On a cold, rainy or damp day, when partially torpid, they give no alarm and will not bite under any circumstances. A man may take them up and fold them around his neck without harm. The same may be done at other times, but the performer must be extremely cautious. He may touch any part of the snake's body, except the tail or rattles. The rattler has a well-known, but unwritten law: "Thou shalt not suffer any man to touch thy tail or thy rattles, on pain of death to the offender." Observing this law an expert may handle one of these reptile monsters almost any time with absolute impunity. It is needless to say, however, that I do not recommend such performance as an every-day exercise. Even an unloaded gun will sometimes go off unexpectedly.—*J. W. Scott, in Philadelphia Press.*

—Gilhooly had had one small helping of the steak, and Mrs. Jones asked him why he did not take a second installment. "I was waiting to have it tendered, ma'am," said Gilhooly. Mrs. Jones smiled sweetly, but her face was crimson. As soon as the breakfast was over and the boarders were gone Mrs. Jones was seen poring over the dictionary for the different meanings of the verb "to tender."—*Texas Siftings.*

—About this time of the year the multitudinous small boy opens the door, admits eight thousand gallons of cold air and yells in telescoped falsetto, "Gimmeacallendermister!"—*Philadelphia Call.*

## IN HER OWN COIN.

"Married a milliner! what a shame!
Ah, well! there's none but himself to blame!
There's many an heiress in his own set
He might have drawn in his gilded net,
What a pity his proud old name should be
Bestowed on nobody, such as *she*.

"If he were the only one concerned
I should consider his fate well earned;
But to think, Mrs. S——, that you and I
May never pass that creature by;
But must court, and visit, and chat with her,
Who has formerly been our milliner!

"For one of her *kind*, she appears quite well—
But then, Mrs. S——, you know blood *will* tell;
I never was quite so shocked and——what?
An introduction to Lady Mott?
O, yes; with pleasure—most glad to meet
The one who has made our ball complete.

"What's that, my lady? My voice you say,
Caused you to pause as you passed this way?
Both face and voice seem familiar to you?
'Tis *strange*, but I seem to have met *you* too,
That *was* my maiden name—*Miss Vance*—
In London? Ah, yes—excuse—my dance."

"Who *is* that person?" asked Lady Mott,
As she turned to address that little knot
Of curious females gathered near;
"Whom did she marry? and how came she *here?*"
Mrs. S—— responded: "The millionaire B——,
Brought her a bride from across the sea."

"Ah, yes;" and the dainty red lips curled—
"And *she* the flag of caste unfurled!
In her maiden days I knew Mrs. B——,
Though she seems to have quite forgotten me;
But years have passed—'tis fully ten—
*And Mrs. B—— was my milliner then!*

—*F. E. W. Torrey, in Albany Journal.*

## CANINE VILLAINS.

**The "Bunjara" the Fiercest and Meanest of all Dogs.**

The "Bunjara," a dog from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches in height at the shoulders, is beyond description the most ferocious of all the breeds of dogs that I have ever known. He is, like his master, a born villain. No coaxing or blandishments avail with him; he will tear and rend his best friend, and will devour his "sisters, his cousins or his aunts" with impunity. I say like his master, as the only persons who own "Bunjaras" are the criminal tribes, and principally the "Bunjara" tribe. Now, the "Bunjara" people, by their caste, are born rogues and vagabonds, and the more evil they can do, the more wrongs they can commit, the softer their bed and the more pleasurable their life in Valhalla when they die, which many say they seldom do—naturally. The "Bunjara" dog is like this, only more so. He is a cunning fox, an insatiable hater, a consummate villain, yet he has some good points. He can and will hold out to the last gasp; he never tires, and to one and only one does he ever give allegiance, and to him he sticks. Of women he is a despiser, regarding them as his master does—only as a "means to an end." In color he is dark brown or gray, shading to black; his coat is close, like a mastiff's, but tufted on the elbows and hocks, and feathered down inside of the fore-legs; his tail is carried low except when excited, and has a good deal of brush, especially at the tip; his ears are flat to the head, and only slightly raised on occasion.

He is used exclusively for hunting and only by natives—never by Europeans. The "Polygar" is a larger dog than the "Bunjara," standing from twenty-seven inches to thirty-one inches at the shoulder. He is not so ferocious, either, but has equally good pluck, and never gives in alive. In color he is bluish gray or dark gray. He is almost bare of hair, except on his head, which is covered with a fine coat, as sleek and soft as a mole's. He has bristles all over his body like a pig, and, in fact, his skin much resembles that of a dark-colored pig. His tail is fine, like a greyhound's, and he has more or less of greyhound ears. For hunting purposes and as a guard he is excellent, and more reliable than the "Bunjara," not having such a spice of the devil in him. He is used both by natives and Europeans, and principally for hunting the tiger and panther. He is most faithful to his master, and capable of being trained to many useful purposes.

There is another breed of dogs which combines the blood of all and sundry. He seems to have got the character of a very bad fellow, for if you want to annoy a man you can not do it better than by calling his dog a "Junglee dog." In many cases his tail is long, fine and curls like a coil of rope; in some he is, like the Maux cat, minus. A man I knew had an English terrier, and also tied up in his hut a "Bunjara." One day a shikara from the country reviled the terrier. "Ha! ha!" said he. "Junglee, Junglee dog." "Ho! ho!" said "Bunjara" man. "Ho! ho!" "You wait." He darted in and fetched the "Bunjara," who immediately set on the shikara with the utmost ferocity. This man for years had the marks of the struggle. Having been at last torn from his human victim he set on to and in five seconds killed the terrier, the cause of all the row, which having done he bolted with him in his mouth out of the village and into the jungle, never to return.—*Stock-Keeper.*

### A Lover of Candor.

Impecunious man—I wish you would be so kind as to lend me five dollars. I'll pay you back in a few days.

Candid friend—If you had asked me for a loan in a candid and straightforward manner I would have lent you the money, but asking me in the way you did causes me to distrust you.

"I don't understand you."

"You asked me to be so *kind* as to lend you five dollars."

"Yes."

"If you had been candid you would have said to me: 'Be so stupid, be such an ignominious ass, such a hopeless idiot as to lend me five dollars,' and you might have got it.'—*Texas Siftings.*

—What is said about keeping animals warm during the winter does not apply to manure. Smoking is more injurious to the compost heap than to boys.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MARCH 24 ..... 1888


### A Romantic and Extraordinary Story

Doctor A. Anderson, formerly a physician of Bodie, now practicing in Monterey county, relates the following very extraordinary circumstance. "In the year 1884, while practicing my profession as a physician in Bodie, I was called upon to go and see a lady who was suffering intense pain and torture. I found the patient with but little febrile symptoms, but with considerable tenderness over the abdomen. On questioning the patient, I was informed that she had been suffering as she then was for over ten days, and had it not been for the positive determination and anxious desire of her husband to have her get relief, she never would have sent for medical aid; and that even now she was opposed to taking anything, as she was firmly of the belief that her case was beyond the reach of a physician to help. Beyond making that statement I was unable to gain any further knowledge of her case. I could not form any diagnosis of the case at that time, so contented myself by giving a hypodermic injection of morphine, and telling her I would call again in four or five hours. Before returning the second visit, I was fully of the opinion that the woman had taken something with suicidal intent, and when I returned I found that my patient had two hours sleep, caused by the drug I gave her. As soon as I saw her she commenced crying. I then told her my belief about her case, and in reply she said:

"Doctor, I have a secret which I want to impart to you, and which I want you to promise not to reveal to any one, on account of my two little girls; and I don't want my husband to know of it." She then told me the following story, which I believe to be true in every respect.

"When I got married in Utah, I was in love with a handsome young man not of my faith. He was a Protestant, and you know it is against our religion to marry out of the Jewish faith; so I was compelled by my father to marry Mr. H——, who was at that time well off and is still, as you know he is worth about $30,000. I felt that it was a sale of my body and soul. My husband is very kind to me and indulgent, and there is nothing I want but what comes freely. After coming to Bodie, my first love died; after which, I formed the acquaintance of Harry ——, who was employed by the Standard Mining Company, and whom I learned to love with greater intensity than the first. Harry had saved some $9,000 from his earnings, and we made up a plan to elope. Harry gave me $3,000 and I left for San Francisco, and by urgent letters I had him follow me sooner than he intended to. The day after his arrival in the city he was taken down with pneumonia and died. I feel that I am the cause of his death, and I have tried to kill myself by swallowing broken glass and crockery ware, nails, pins and pens. It took me two days to swallow it; I would chew bread and place the glass in it and swallow it. I feel that my whole insides are cut to pieces and I know that some of the glass is now in my lower bowel. Harry had some $6,000 sewed in his coat, all in gold notes, and when his brother looked for it, it was gone. I have my opinion where it has gone, for I understand Mr. —— is spending money freely, and we know he had none before. Now, what had I better do with the money he gave me?"

I told her to give it to Harry's brother, of course; but in the first place, we must try and see what we can do to save you. Indeed, I felt that the chance for her recovery was very small. So as to remove the glass from the rectum, I had to give chloroform. If I had not, I don't know how I could have kept the secret from her husband, but as he could not remain in the room while chloroform was being administered, I had an opportunity to keep her secret from him. I removed nineteen ounces the first operation, and the following day about half a pound. The bowel was literally packed for five inches up. I sent the nineteen ounces of glass and crockery in a bottle to Dr. Taylor, Professor of Surgery, Geary St., and he wrote to me, stating that he had shown the bottle to his colleagues and that they thought there must be some mistake about it. I have forgotten my reply to the Doctor, but I suppose they are still of the same opinion.

To return to the patient, and to be brief, she lingered along for some six weeks and recovered. While I was in attendance the husband clandestinely brought in an old and respected physician of Bodie, who is now dead, and he pronounced the case bilious colic. The lady and I had many a quiet laugh over the old gentleman's diagnosis of the case; but the result of the old doctor's opinion made all the Israelites of the town my enemies, because they believed I was keeping the woman sick to make a big bill against her husband; and so firmly was he of that belief that before he paid me my bill, I had to threaten him with an attachment. I kept her secret until she told it to a dear friend; then my star was in the ascendancy. The lady is still alive and well, but has left the State of California.

A. ANDERSON, M. D.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA, VOL. IV. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York, or 218 Clark street Chicago.

This volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia contains 122 illustrations, and extends from Baptism to Bilberry—637 pages, large type, handsome cloth binding, for 50 cents, or in elegant half Morocco binding for 65 cents. Reduced prices are offered to early subscribers for complete sets, which are to consist of 30 or more volumes, the volumes being issued at intervals of about a month. The work is not sold either by book sellers or agents, but only by the publishers direct, which in some measure accounts for the wonderfully low prices.

A gang of political theives had long controlled the government of Sacramento. The gang was divided into two wings or "shifts" as miners would say. One gang called itself "democratic"; the other called itself "republicans", but this was the only difference between them. Last week there was an election for officers for the city; the "shift" bosses had met and named their creatures as candidates; but on election day decent citizens ignored mere party names; joined together and elected honorable and capable men to the various offices. The shift bosses were utterly routed. This is a good example to follow.

### HERE AND THERE.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Harvard distributed $53,000 to indigent students last year.

In the time of King Edward II the price of the Bible in England was £37.

Electric lights are now being used by submarine divers with great effect.

A phrenologist has been making money of late in Washington examining the bumps on senatorial heads.

Most of the London churches have offered up prayers for the recovery of the crown prince of Germany.

Volapuk is publicly taught in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, and Denmark.

The Grand Army has increased from 60,634 in 1880 to 372,674 in 1887. The gain in the past year and a quarter was 46,157.

An immense hunting expedition is about to start for Masailand, the ground of Rider Haggard's last novel, "Allan Quatermain."

The hospital Saturday fund in London amounts to $50,000 this year. Collections are made every Saturday in workshops and factories.

Several German firms have given notice to houses in Bradford, where there are many Germans, that they will adopt Volapuk in corresponding with English manufacturers.

The London Times says that a few weeks ago some excavations at Pompeii brought to light a set of surgical instruments, many of which resemble instruments in use at the present day.

John Edman, an Ohio man, proposes to start a daily newspaper in the Finnish language at Ishpeming, Mich., Jan. 1. It will be the only daily in that language published in the United States.

A Maine man as an experiment clipped the fleece from a pet Newfoundland dog and had it carded and spun into yarn. It yielded four skeins of jet black yarn, weighing two and one-quarter pounds, and was as soft as wool.

A solid lump of coal, containing eighty-seven cubic feet and weighing 6,351 pounds, was exhibited at the Texas state fair recently held at Dallas. It was the largest block of coal ever taken from a mine in the United States.

It is said that the most acceptable of all holiday presents to a lady from her husband or brother, or any friend who has a right to give it, is a long, narrow strip of tinted paper on which is written: "Pay to the order of ——$——, ——c."

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, an American couple, have been traveling for four months through Europe on a tandem cycle. Their joint expenses by this mode of traveling have been limited to twenty-six shillings a day, sight-seeing fees included.

Mr. Josso Haworth, of Bowdon, Cheshire, has presented to the British museum the throne chair of Queen Ratasa, of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, B. C. 1600. This is the oldest piece of furniture in the world, the date of which is known.

An example of economy was that of Ignatz Freund in his Detroit store, who lighted the gas jets one after another with a single match until it burned his fingers, and then dropped it into a pile of cotton, the result of which was a general panic and a damage of $1,500.

In France 131,734,827 francs are expended on public instruction, and 12,666,655 on the line arts. There is an elementary school for every 472 inhabitants, and a primary attendance of 3,888,035. Of the entire appropriation this year 81,490,000 francs were set down for primary education.

Recently a consignment of 18,970 boxes of raisins from Fresno, Cal., were shipped via the Sunset route to New York. The weight of the consignment was 417,000 pounds, and it occupied a special train of twenty cars. It was the largest single shipment of freight ever made from California, and regular rates were paid.

A Philadelphia merchant says that, in opening the mail in the morning, he always reserves for the last those letters which have "The Honorable" prefixed to the address. His experience has been that in nine cases out of ten they are written by persons who ask some favor, and make use of the prefix in a mild attempt at flattery.

In Buenos Ayres there is a bank which has a paid up capital of $57,000,000, deposits of $35,000,000, and a line of discounts amounting to $60,000,000. The Argentine Republic imports $50,000,000 worth of goods, and of this sum the United States gets only $5,000,000. The country is already a powerful competitor in the market of the world for dressed beef and wheat.

A Chicago clergyman, in a recent sermon on the vice of great cities, gave a severe rap at certain eminent divines who have been in the habit of visiting the slums to obtain regular evidence of their iniquity. "I have not personally visited the vile places of the city for the purpose of afterward preaching about them," said he; "that is too thin." Whereupon the congregation audibly smiled.

Indications now point to the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable laying steamer in 39 degs. 25 mins. north, 9 degs. 54 mins. west, the water was found to measure 1,300 fathoms under the bow and 800 under the stern, showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bottom. The well known great inequalities in the bed of the Sea of Lisbon are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

### LITERARY NOTES.

The serials in Harper's for 1888 are to be by William Black and W. D. Howells.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, will write a book on his American trip when he returns to England.

Mrs. Frank Leslie intends to arrange for the publication of a Spanish-American newspaper in the City of Mexico.

In Robert Louis Stevenson's "Chapter on Dreams," in Scribner's for January he will tell of some of the phantoms which disturbed his boyhood and gave him the bent which has made him a writer of romances.

Sister Frances M. Clare, better known as the Nun of Kenmare, has written and Bedford, Clarke & Co. have published a little work with the title "Anti-Poverty and Progress." It is in the nature of a reply to the land theories of Henry George, with special reference to the case of Dr. McGlynn.

Swinburne, who contributes to the Athenæum a rather enigmatic little poem headed "May, 1885," will have in the Nineteenth Century for January an article called "Dethroning Tennyson." It sets forth that he has been intrusted with the papers of a lady languishing in Hanwell asylum who devoted many years to proving that Tennyson's poems were written by Darwin.

Mme. Limouzin will shortly give to the world a volume in which she will put all her enemies in the pillory. The book will be called by its ambitious authoress "Les Chatiments," unless the heirs of Victor Hugo choose to object to such a profanation, and it will no doubt prove to future chroniclers and historians a curious if not valuable "human document" concerning men and manners under the third republic.

So Remenyi is not dead, after all. His good ship did not sink, except for advertising purposes, off Madagascar, as was reported, and he is fiddling in Rio Janeiro. He is a good fiddler.

Among recent disbandments are those of "The Argonauts of '49" company, the Speck Opera company, which had been playing "The Smith Family," and the vaudeville troupe known as Dick Sands' Continentals.

Miss Emily Winant, who has had a highly successful career in England and Germany, will return to New York by the steamer Etruria Dec. 24. She has been engaged for a number of concerts and oratorios throughout the United States and will be under the management of L. M. Rubsen.

### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Norvin Green estimates Jay Gould's fortune at $60,000,000. This is moderate.

A number of Americans propose to erect a statue of Gen. Washington in Paris.

Marshall P. Wilder has arranged a professional trip to China, Japan and India for 1888.

Explorer Greely does not believe that the north pole will ever be reached except by balloon.

Not one of the four presidents of the French republic since its origin in 1870 was born in Paris.

M. Grevy saw twelve cabinets, with 129 ministers, serve under him while president of France.

Andrew D. White, of Cornell, says poker will soon be a necessary part of a classical education.

M. Grevy slept soundly for eight hours the night after his resignation—for the first time in six weeks.

Congressman Scott will spend $25,000 during the winter on social entertainments at his Washington home.

Mohini M. Chatterjee, the young Brahmin philosopher who came to this country last year, has returned to India.

Morell Mackenzie has received £8,500 up to the present time for his attendance on the prince imperial of Germany.

Gens. Sherman and Sheridan will review the state military exercises at the centennial celebration in Ohio next September.

The Court Journal says that Kaiser William wants to abdicate in favor of his son, the coronation to take place in May.

The first words of Rev. Joseph Parker upon his arrival in Liverpool were that he should never come to America again.

The Duke of Newcastle will winter in Florida and pay a flying visit to Philadelphia. He is young, unmarried and has a cork leg.

Louis Kossuth, now well on his 86th year, is in capital health of mind and body, and constantly busies himself with literary work.

It appears that Bismarck has an elder brother, who has been under prefect of Mingard since 1841, and is about to retire, aged 77.

M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, carries an insurance of $300,000 on his life—the largest sum carried, it is said, by any resident of that city.

At the ball of the Pelican club, where Sullivan lately sparred before the Prince of Wales, the Pelicans all appeared in Pelican waistcoats.

Complaint is made in Washington that William Walter Phelps is wearing the same rusty brown suit which became a chestnut some years ago.

Sam Small announces that he has given up his labors as an evangelist, and is now a preacher in the Methodist church South at Washington, D. C.

Samuel Spencer, who has been made president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at a salary of $25,000 a year, was a redman earning a scant salary a few years ago. He is not yet 40 years old.

The new French president belongs to a family of Scotch origin. The original name was Carn, the French diminutive of which would be Carnot, or little carn. This was soon corrupted into Carnot.

Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, was bitten in the hand while hunting by a dog, which it is feared was mad. Fortunately the wounds are not deep, and do not deprive the prince of the use of his hand.

Carter Harrison wants all the American women to dress as per the Chinese rule. "We would then have our better halves dressed," he says, "to please an artistic eye, without the present waste of female health and strength."

Announcement is made that within three weeks Maurice Bernhardt, who was almost as well known in New York as his divine and adorable mother's tiger cat, will lead to the matrimonial altar the celebrated beauty, "Princess Terka Jobowinska."

The other morning early a little curly headed girl of 6 or 7 years went to the Maine state house and asked an officer, "Is Governor Bodwell dead?" "Yes," was the reply. "Oh, he used to give me candy!" she exclaimed, and turned away crying bitterly.

Mr. Labouchere is down on the tall hat. He says: "I do so loathe it that if the present ministry would deal it a coup de grace by invariably appearing in pot hats I almost think that gratitude would oblige me to turn Tory—even at the risk of having my head staved in by a Tory constable."

John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is said to be worth considerably over $10,000,000. He is the richest Republican in the old Bay state and is fond of politics. The greater part of his fortune was made in speculation and he is constantly adding to it. Mr. Alley is 70 years old.

The remains of President Carnot's illustrious grandfather are in the cemetery at Magdeburg, and an attempt will now be made to have them brought home to France. He died an exile, proscribed by the restored Bourbons for having voted for the killing of Louis XVI.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine and Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) have gone to Marseilles. Mr. Blaine thinks seriously of going to Algiers, whence he may sail for Naples. He has left his heavy luggage at Paris. It is said that he may, on his return to Paris, put up with Mr. and Mrs. Morton.

Paul Philippoteaux, the painter of the Gettysburg and Niagara Falls cycloramas, has just finished a work upon which he has been engaged for two years, consisting of thirty pictures of scenes in the life of Gen. Grant, beginning with his infancy and ending with his funeral. They are to be exhibited first at Boston and then throughout the country.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well known war correspondent and artist of The London Graphic, has entered the lecture field. He went with Mr. Archibald Forbes through the Franco-German, Servian and Russo-Turkish wars and has a great fund of interesting experiences, which he relates with graphic eloquence.

Jay Gould never smoked but one cigar in his life. I made him so ill that he never tried another. It seems hard that many a man who loves good cigars can't afford to buy them, while Jay Gould, who could have the finest weed in the world without seriously impairing his income, has no taste for tobacco.

The Prince of Wales was slightly wounded in the nose by a Swedish nobleman, Baron Oscar Dickson, while shooting at Sandringham, but the incident was considered much too trifling to prevent either his royal highness or Col. Evis, the other guest who was slightly shot, from continuing to shoot the rest of the day.

Citizen Train is again on the editorial tripod. He blooms forth now as the associate editor of The Weekly Record, of Sussex, N. B. He says: "And now safely anchored in Sussex, N. B., in sanctum sanctorium all by himself. Warm fire. Good air. Expatriated. Exiled. No longer republican, but cosmopolitan! Come and see us."

### POLITICAL PICKINGS.

Prohibitionist St. John's wife is making teetotal speeches in Kentucky.

An active campaign in North Carolina next year is what Republican National Committeeman Harris, from that state, promises.

Elijah M. Haines, whose career in the Illinois legislature attracted some attention two years ago, is in the field as a candidate for governor.

The only man who enjoys notority is the fool whose bosom swells when he hears his name whispered.—Arkansaw Traveler.

### WHAT THEY WEAR.

Watered velvet is the thing in millinery.

Rejoice, O womankind; sable is not so high this year.

Cloth princesse gowns demand trimming of fur, as their make up forbids drapery.

The large pouf at the back, so long disfiguring draperies, is now pronouncedly bad style.

The very newest seal coats are short at the back, with the long fronts deeply bordered with fox fur.

For very little folk, hoods of chinchilla, with lining and loops of shell pink, are the highest fashion.

Diamond pins jeweled both at point and head are now fashionable, worn thrust carelessly in the hair.

Half low shoes of bronze, patent leather, French kid or suede, are preferred to slippers for evening wear.

The merry thought and peacocks' feathers in diamonds and emeralds, are among new designs for brooches.

A wide front panel, or one at each side, is newer and better style than the single one that has become chronic.

In front draperies, a go-as-you-please center, with some pleats, either hand, is the correct thing for silk or woolen.

A new bangle is elastic—opening for the hand, then springing to the arm—just warranted not to get out of order.

Walking shoes of Angora kid, made over lasts delightfully big and square toed, are deriguer—"for which relief much thanks."

Hats are segregating themselves into two distinct species—low, with wide brims, and steeple like, with a bare suspicion of projection.

Smart looking fur capes are either plastrons across the chest or in the shape of a habit skirt, with epaulets and loops of cord passamenteries.

Red riding habits are the latest elegant economy of Parisian equestriennes, who must otherwise sport the color of the entertainer of the hour.

### RULES FOR GETTING RICH.

The best merchant is he whose business talent is of the highest order and improved to the highest pitch.

Of all quarrels, the most senseless, the most bootless, the most worrying, is a quarrel with your circumstances.

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has and that which he thinks he has.

Half of the heavy hearts and broken spirits and sleepless eyes among our merchants might be spared were they only willing to conform their appearances to their substance.

Many merchants object too much, consult too long, advertise too little, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

Some men seem to take failure quite comfortably; they stop and go on again, without changing their style of living or lowering their heads. That is a fact that no honest business man can admire.

In business there are many who cannot rise, many who cannot help descending, many who of necessity fail, many who earn their bread, and many who only waste it when once in their own hands.

The true merchant feelings will make you respected or despised, but trifles, little attentions, mere nothings, either gone or neglected, will make you either liked or disliked in the general run of the world.

The true merchant is not the man who best understands his business and contrives to bargain others out of their reasonable profits, but he who best understands his business and never takes advantage of any man's ignorance or any man's necessity.

"Leading articles" in commerce, like leading articles in journalism, are meant to make a character for the whole. But it is questionable whether a merchant is justified in taking such modes of attracting the attention of the public unless he has natural advantages to back it.—New York Herald and Express.


TAKE—
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.



The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. expt 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.



Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and rates reduced.



MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf



Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.



Independence Hotel.

Independence, Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

THE BAR

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy 1 86



JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal



IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.



F. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.



RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORAD

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21ts 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No 1 | To Mound House. No 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9 15 a m | 5 p m. |
| Layton ..... | 9 45 a. m. | 5 a. m. |
| Wabuska ..... | 11: 5 a m | 3 5 p. m |
| Hawthorne ..... | 3 0 p m | 10 a. m. |
| Schurz ..... | 5 00 p m. | 8 20 a. m |
| Sodas Springs ..... | 6 10 p m. | 7 0 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 7 30 p. m. | 5 30 a. m |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8 30 p. m | Lv. 5 30 a. m |
| | No 3 | N 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| B Belville ..... | 7 0 a m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 10 35 a m | 1 40 p. m |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a m |
| Alvord ..... | 1 35 p. m | 10 15 a. m |
| Independence..... | 3 0 p. m. | 8 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine ..... | 4 00 m | 7 45 a. m |
| Keeler..... | 4 5 p m. | 7 0 a m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (57 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24 ... .....1888


## DIED.

LEVY—At San Francisco, March 17, 1888, Wolf Levy, a native of Melislore, Prussia, aged 69 years and 6 months.

Billy Hedge is suffering from a severe illness.

The miners have all come in from the White Hill.

Mr. E. Crocker, of Big Pine, was in town at the beginning of the week.

The Nevada State Republican Covention will be held at Winnemucca on April 28th.

The California Republican State Convention will be held at Sacramento on May 1st.

Jack Davis was in town last Thursday. There is talk of his quitting the freighting business.

Mr. A. N. Bell is reported to be very ill; he has been laid up during the past week or more.

Dr. Woodin as health officer got official information last week of the death from small-pox of a man at Candelaria.

Mr. B. F. Leete says that fourteen hundred dollars is all that is necessary to test the question if artesian water can be found in Owens valley.

Mr. P. W. Forbes will ask the nomination as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney. The Republicans will probably nominate Mr. George M. Gill.

Keeler can now boast of the best ball room orchestra in the county. Their hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels put life and mettle in the heels of old and young.

Luke Reegan, a miner from Darwin, was admitted to citizenship last Monday. John P. Smith was admitted to citizenship on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leete, of Reno, arrived at Independence last Monday. Mrs. Leete went north again on Thursday morning but Mr. Leete will remain here some days yet.

Mr. J. H. Crockwell, the photographer, is now at Big Pine; he will be at Independence about the 1st of next month. Mr. Crockwell has made a good record above and may relied upon to give eminent satisfaction here.

The business of the Carson Mint is rapidly growing. For the thirteen days from the first of the present month the gold and silver bullion deposited at the mint amounted to $110,717.97.

Mr. Israel Luce is now at the marble quarries in Vermont studying the machinery in use there for working marble with a view of opening up similar works at the Inyo marble quarry.

Mr. N. G. Fairman, Superintendent of the Suprise Mining Company, at Panamint and Mr. F. J. Wall, Secretary for the Company, left Panamint a few days ago for San Francisco. They went by way of Mojave.

Two or three years dicipline and self denial would make another man of John L. Sullivan; but John L. would have to become another man before he would practice the self denial and submit to the dicipline

Wolf Levy, the father of Henry Levy, of Independence, died at San Francisco last Saturday. The deceased was a native of Peussia but had lived many years in this State; he was aged sixty-nine and a half years.

The right man in the right place, Hall, of Keeler, as Manager of a ball room. Under his guidance the most inexperienced have no difficulty in going through every evolution of the dance, and the most experienced find new pleasure in dancing.

Last Monday in the House of Representatives a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates of the denominations of 25 15 and 10 cents. The vote in favor of the bill was 178 against 69.

Last Monday a collision occurred between two freight trains on the C. P. railroad between Cisco and Tamarack. A man named John Ticker was instantly killed and several others were badly injured. Four engines were badly wrecked and snow sheds injured.

Mr. John Baxter had a nice marble monument erected over the grave of his little child at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery a few days ago. The monument was made by Mr. Al. Studinger at the marble quarry. The design is very appropriate and the material beautiful.

Nevada papers report that more grain and alfalfa is being planted this year than ever before. The agricultural resources of the State are slowly but surely growing in importance; this gives far more certainty of permanent prosperity than any mining speculations.

The Board of Supervisors at their last special meeting adopted the rules now in use by the Sacramento Board of Road One of these rules is that before children will be allowed to attend public schools evidence of vaccination must be given. This rule is now in force here.

Mr. Henry Melone got back from Death valley last Thursday. He did his work well as Deputy Assessor, and made the long journey as plessantly as could be expected. He is deeply grateful to Mr. Neuschwander, Superintendent of Coleman's borax works, and to Mr. Maynard, the foreman, for most cordial welcome, generous hospitaity during his stay and kind assistance given him in his work as Assessor.

The first animal weighed on Irwin's new platform was a colt belonging to Mr. W. S. Enos. The colt is eight months old and weighed 680 pounds. The sire and dam were both imported from England; they are called "Shire". The dam is owned by Mr. Enos; the sire is owned by Mr. Moddow, of Sacramento, and has taken first premium at the California State fair three years in succession.

The Republican State Central Committee have resolved that the delegates to the National Convention from California shall go uninstructed to vote for any particular candidate. Not one of the possible Republican candidates for the Presidency is so preeminent over all others in merit, or has such popularity as would warrant any state in sending delegates to the convention instructed to vote for him "first last and all the time."

### More Raidroad News.

Rumors of railroad extension keep coming; here is what the Esmeralda *News* says. The extension of the Carson and Colorado railroad south has been frequently mentioned, by reports of interviews with different officials and owners in the road, yet the matter has not taken any definite shape. The employes of the company are at work repairing construction, office and general accommodation cars as if intending them for immediate use in the operation of extending the road. There is also a well-grounded report that a repair and machine shop and also a foundry is to be constructed in Hawthorne. Next Monday a small crew of men will take the recently repaired train on to Keeler, the present terminus of the road, and there finish the repair of other similar cars used in constructing a road. There has also been a survey of the proposed route south as far as Mojave. All this preparation looks as if the company meant business and that very soon the work of extension will be commenced, and when began will be steadfastly prosecuted to completion.

### The Tomino Ball.

The band boys were given a good attendance at their party on Monday evening. The band boys have grown greatly in favor with the townspeople and everybody is much interested in their success and willing to aid them. The experience of Monday evening would suggest that it would be better in future not to have any masking. We are all so well known to each other that five minutes after entering the ball room every masker is known to every other person in the room; therefore as a disguise the costume is a failure; and not only a failure but a dismal failure, for it prevents that chat and liveliness that make the greatest part of the enjoyment of our social gathrings. The boys reaped a good reward for their efforts and their evident desire to please will ensure the success of any ball they may give in the future. The Band desires to return thanks for the generous assistance of the ladies of the vicinity with the supper.

### At Panamint.

A difficulty occured at Panamint at the beginning of this week between the miners employed there and the Superintendent of the mines. Some delay happened in the transmission of funds so that Mr. Fairman was not able to pay the men on the day they expected their money. This caused some grumbling and Mr. Fairman at once turned over to the men an amount of bullion then in the mill of value more than enough to cover all that was due them. This gave entire satisfaction to the men. Mr. Fairman has gone to San Francisco and will doubtless make such arrangements as will prevent a like trouble in future. The present difficulty may have arisen from the interruption of all kinds of business caused by the great railroad strikes.

### New Store Room.

Mr. Muth-Rasmussen is building a storage room for honey at his apiary at Camp Independence. The building will have double walls so as to secure an even temperature as near as possible. It will be provided with shelves where many thousands of pound sections filled with honey can be stored. When the shelves are filled then sulphur will be turned in the room; two fumigations will be given and then the honey will keep in a perfect condition for an indefinite time. Mr. Muth Rasmussen is making a large addition to his apiary and will have much more honey for market than ever before.

Mr. D. Crough will superintend arrangements for a picnic to be given on the last day of school at Camp Independence, being about the 20th of next month. Further particulars and the date will be published as soon as made known. The Fort picnics are always a success and this will be no exception to the rule.

Last Monday Thomas Brady, Guardian for the daughter of Duncan Campbell, deceased, appeared to Court and by counsel objected to Executors of will of said Campbell granting lease of property at Big Pine. A demurrer to petition of Executors for leave to lease said real estate having been filed, was argued, and was overruled by the Court.

For some days past a rumor has been current that Mr. J. E Shepherd would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Mr. Shepherd says he will not make any canvass in advance to secure the nomination; his name will be offered to the Convention and if the nomination is given him he will accept. In the whole county of Inyo there is not a more respectable and worthy young man than El. Shepherd.

The largest delegation that ever went from Independence attended the party at Keeler on the eve of Saint Patrick's day. The best comment on the character of the party was the declaration of every one of the delegation, that they would never willingly miss another party at Keeler. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes did all that was possible to secure the pleasure of their guests, and succeeded. From Lone Pine, Cerro Gordo Darwin and other points many people attended and all were alike well pleased.

At Murphy's and San Andreas, Calaveras county, a disease which the local physicians said was chicken-pox broke out among the children. No quarantine was established and the disease spread and proved to be small-pox. At San Diego and Los Angeles small-pox is reported to be spreading rapidly again. The prompt measures taken for our own protection appear to be effectual. Health Officer Woodin says there is not a case of small-pox in Owens valley.

Mr. J. D. Chanell and partner have bought some mining claims in Wild Rose district and are now building a five stamp mill there. The mill is located about thirty miles east from Darwin in a direct line; but by wagon road the distance is sixty-five miles. There is plenty of wood and water at the location. Mr. Chanell was at Independence last Monday getting some supplies; he said work would be pushed as vigorously as possibie on the mill.

A few days ago Doctor Woodin, Health Officer, had a communication from State Superintendent Hoyt in reference to vaccination of school children. Mr. Hoyt says he does not know of any law compelling the vaccination of school children; but pupils who are suffering from any contagious disease, or who are exposed to contagion from such disease, may be excluded from the public schools. This means that children who are not vaccinated may be excluded from school by authority of the Health Officer.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* has the following to say of the District fair. "The time of holding the Fair for Agricultural District No. 18, comprising the counties of Alpine, Inyo and Mono, will be the beginning of the third week in September, the 17th. It is to be held at Independence, Inyo county, and the fact that the Fair held last year was so well managed and appreciated as to prove a success is sufficient incentive to induce exhibitors to continue the good work by making this one a credit to the Directors and the District."

### American Markets for Americans.

The following article on the policy of protection for American industries is by Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, Nevada.

"That which was policy for the original thirteen sparsely populated, feeble States, with few people, small wealth, little or no internal commerce, and no manufactures, must be expanded to fit a nation of thirty-eight States and six populous and wealthy Territories, really equal to forty-four States, with sixty millions of people and fifty billions of wealth, increasing a million a year in population and more than a billion per annum in property. Originally, the paramount object of the tariff was to protect investments in manufacturing plants in our country against the tyranny of capital similarly invested in European states. Henry Brougham in the British House of Commons, in April, 1833, discussing the growth of manufacturing industries of the United States said" "It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by glut, to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence contrary to the natural course of things." When protection has been most discreetly extended our national prosperity has been the greatest, and under the Morill tariff our prosperity has been phenominal, inaugurating and building up industries before unknown to our people, notably the manufacture of steel. In about the year 1863 there was not a steel plant in the United States. To-day we lead the world in the manufacture of steel, and having more steel, we have cheaper steel than any other people. Cotton fabrics are cheaper in New York than they are in Manchester, England, while our tariff on cotton goods is nearly equal to the value of the fabrics. All other protected pursuits have been similarly promoted, until we have become the largest producing and manufacturing nation in the world, while in ratio of population and production we are the smallest distributing nation. Our surplus productions and manufactures are lying idle in our warehouses or taking damage for want of market; our looms and furnaces inactive, our resources undeveloped, and our labor idle and the revenues of our government accumulating and lying idle in our treasury. Shall we stop development, stop production and manufacture, and lay labor idle, or shall we inaugurate a policy commensurate with the power, skill, intelligence, population, and wealth of the nation, and in furtherence and promotion of the general welfare? What do we need? Clearly a current, active distribution of our surplus productions of soil, mine, and manufacture to all the nations of the world. A policy that will put in motion every reaper, every shuttle, and every loom, and set aglow every furnace, and furnish trade to all our people.

How? By paying a tonnage premium of at least one hundred million dollars per annum, for American ships built by American men out of American material, and manned by American seamen, and employed in deporting and distributing our surplus productions and manufactures to all the markets of the world, as we now distribute with our railroads our produce and manufactures to all the markets of our States. And let it be understood that all our productions and manufactures are to be shipped in our own ships, just as we do our interstate distribution with our railroads. The source of our great revenue, the tariff tax, is invisible and falls alike upon all, so a policy to pay a tonnage premium for American shipping to deport and market the surplus in the marts of the world would reach every avocation and stimulate every pursuit in our broad land, and enable every person to make a good day's work for himself, and that makes general prosperity and insures the general welfare. Then let us keep up the protection of our national industries, develop our great resources, and supply the nations of the world, and pay out currently the accruing revenue, promoting such distribution and promoting the general welfare.

B. F. LEETE.

Mr. Bob. Wimberly came up from Keeler on Tuesday morning and remained in town during the week.

Mitchell appears to have got over his fear of Sullivan. As he was not knocked out, as he surely expected to be, he now appears to think he can beat Sullivan and is reported to have challenged him to fight in a sixteen fott ring for a purse of $5,000 a side. In their last encounter, although Sullivan failed to knock Mitchell out, yet every time the former get a blow planted on the latter he went down like a shot. Should they meet again it is probable that Sullivan will be in better condition and will know better how to meet the tactics of Mitchell. If there should be a square fight there need be little doubt that Sullivan will conquer.

Last Monday in Hartshorne's Hotel, at Bishop Creek Frank Williams and a man named House, a stranger in the place, quarreled over a game of cards. Williams accused House of cheating by having too many cards in his hand; he presented a pistol at House and demanded the money, which the latter had picked up. House caught Williams by the hand and a struggle ensued, during which the weapon was discharged wounding House in the leg, but not seriously. That ended the matter. No arrests.

### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

4 347.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Feb. 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby giv n that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intent on to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on March 26th 1888, viz: Frederick Schabbel, for the E ½ of lots 2 3, 4 and 5 in tractional N E ¼, Sec No 1 Tp 13 S, Range 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Fehrman Charles A. Walter, Andrew N. Bell and Jacob Vagt, all of Indepeadence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


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Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....ecember 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Norwalk, Ind., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ears for $100."

I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

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Attorney-at-Law.

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## OREGON WILD CATTLE.

**The Strange Breed That Inhabits the Top of the Umpqua Mountains.**

"California sportsmen can now go up to Oregon and shoot wild cattle," said John Day, an Umpqua mountain pioneer, referring to the completion of the railroad. "It is a fact that there are hundreds of wild cattle in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley, and some of them are not more than a couple of miles from the railroad track. Some of these cattle, too, are 25 years old or more. In the mountains near Riddles and Rosebud they are probably the thickest, but they do not venture down in the valley much. They stay in the tops of the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains. There is heavy underbush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get on to them. They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard—that is, they sleep on the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years.

"When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are nevertheless close to other bands, so that at any alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together.

"The cattle are of all colors and wilder than deer. It is a hard matter to get a shot at them for the reason that their scent is so keen. They can smell a man a long distance off. They got wild in 1853 when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley. Their cows wandered off and could not be found. After two or three years, all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains. The cattle had to be killed on sight the same as deer or bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed they were quartered, packed on the horses, and carried down. They have been hunted a good deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be.

"Some of the cattle are very large and fat. I have caught glimpses of bulls in the top of the Umpqua hills that astonished me. A bull I saw in the fall of '78 on the head of the Rogue river I am certain would weigh 1,400 pounds. There is good grazing in the mountains all the year round. A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black. The retina, iris and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black. You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it. The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and very sharp. Brought to bay, the Oregon wild cattle are very wicked fighters."—San Francisco Examiner.

### Old Times in Louisiana.

Those "society balls" were conducted with great propriety and reserve. The claim of every person of both sexes to be admitted having been previously determined by the responsible and trusty committee, there was a sort of temporary and conventional equality on the terpsichorean floor, and, therefore, every gentleman had the privilege to invite a lady without the formality of an introduction to figure in the dance as his partner. After it was over he escorted her back respectfully to her seat, without presuming, if unknown and not duly presented, to remain standing before her, or to sit by her side, to continue the conversation or prolong the accidental acquaintance.

During the intervals of dancing the gentlemen walked up and down between the rows of ladies that densely lined the hall, some merely bowing as they passed to those whom they knew and others stopping to converse. No woman, married or single, joined in this promenading with a male companion, as is the custom in these present days, and the eye of a lynx could not have detected the slightest flirtation. The word itself was not known, for the thing it means is for Louisiana a modern invention, which had not then been patented and brought out for public use. In fact, this peculiar pastime would have been impossible to attempt. It would have produced a social earthquake.—American Magazine.

### The Color of the Sea.

Artists always seem at a loss to deal with the color of the sea, and few are those who please the public. Professor Tyndall has come to their aid. He recognizes three principal hues in sea waves—blue, green and yellow. Solid particles held in the water act as minute mirrors reflecting the light which penetrates the liquid. The rays which are sent out, after having traversed only a thin stratum of water, preserve their yellow parts; but if the reflections are attenuated the water appears green; and if they do not exist at all, the sea being clear and free from muddy matters, the color is deep blue. In an indigo sea the crest of the waves will appear green on account of their lack of thickness. Seaweed, animalcules and other local or accidental causes may have much influence on the color of the water.—Court Journal.

### Girls' Social Distinctions.

An amusing thing about these girls is that they keep up social distinctions. A collar girl does not associate with a cotton mills girl. Neither will they have a laundry girl for a friend. The laundry girls think they are better than the cotton mill girls, though this is disputed, while both recognize the superiority of the collar girls. The collar girls have their own sets, according to the character and quality of their work. The new assemblymen are ignorant of this intricate social code, and make many embarrassing mistakes at first by giving suppers to which they invite cotton mill girls from Cohoes and collar girls from Troy.—New York Sun.

### Cases of Nutmeg Poisoning.

Some people doubt the poisonous effect of nutmeg, but several cases of nutmeg poisoning have been noted in The British Medical Journal during the past summer. A whole nutmeg was taken in four of the cases, and five whole ones in the remaining case. In still another case, the use of half a nutmeg in a hot drink was nearly fatal.—Boston Budget.

### Powder for the Shoes.

A powder is used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot soldiers. It is called "fusstreupulver," and consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone (speckstein). It keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing and rapidly heals sore spots. It is to be recommended to mountaineers.—Boston Budget.

—In the cemetery at Monosha, O., is a tombstone of sixteen tons, cut in the form of a tree, with birds and squirrels lodged in its branches, and ferns, flowers, an open book, and a scroll of music at the base.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

**Valuable Hints to Beginners in the Chicken-Raising Business.**

To those who have a large number of hens, but who prefer the incubator when hatching, I would suggest the following plan, which has been used with good results in a number of instances of which I am aware: A few hens can always be found which show a desire to sit. Instead of breaking those up set them all, giving each hen as many eggs as she can possibly cover, and then prepare your incubator for action. At the end of five days test all the eggs you have set, and place the fertile ones in the incubator, laying them flat, and mark the date of setting on each egg. If the tray is not filled, use a few glass eggs to fill up, or fit a light piece of wood across which will prevent their rolling about. At the same time you remove the tested eggs from the hens, reset them with fresh ones, and at the end of another five days again use your tester and place the fertile eggs in the incubator, marking, as before, the date. These may be placed in the same tray with the first lot, if it is not already full. Repeat the operation as long as the constitutions of the hens will stand it, or until you have all the eggs set you care for. If the nests are thoroughly cleaned and supplied with fresh straw every ten days, and the hens kept free from vermin, and are supplied with plenty of corn and wheat, with fresh water daily, they may be kept sitting for six or eight weeks without injury. Taking seven weeks as the average time each sits, during this time each hen can be reset ten times, and if thirteen eggs are given, will cover during the entire period 130 eggs. The chief advantage of this system is that a larger percentage of chicks can be realized than if the incubator alone be used. There seems to be something in the steady heat and contact of the hen which is more successful in giving the eggs a good start than can be obtained in the best of incubators; and after they are once well started it is comparatively an easy matter to carry them along to a successful hatch. I would recommend that each lot of eggs be sprinkled with warm water, commencing at the eighteenth day of incubation, and continuing at each turning until the hatching takes place. In order to keep the chicks from crawling about too promiscuously, take four pieces of pasteboard about four inches wide, and make a frame which will confine them to their reservation. To fasten the frame at the corners use pieces of cloth and a little glue or paste.

I have been asked the question, "Do you think it a good plan to help the chicks out of the shell if they are unable to get out alone?" If a chick is unable to work his way out without assistance it either lacks vitality or has developed at the wrong end of the egg. In the former case it is very likely that the chick will be short-lived if assisted, while in the latter a number may be saved. When the chipping is noticed at the small end of the egg opposite the air-cell, the head of the chick is turned the wrong way and it has not the room to work. A little assistance in such cases often results in saving a strong chick. I will add a few words about nests and setting hens. If possible have a separate house in which to set your hens. This should be well ventilated and have a small covered yard attached. The nests should be made in separate boxes, and filled with straw enough to keep the eggs off the bottom of the box. At least every ten days take the boxes outside, light the straw and invert the boxes over the straw until they are pretty thoroughly scorched. Refill with fresh straw and replace the eggs. In the yard have a good sized box containing sand or road dust, in which mix several handsful of sulphur flour; also have pans or troughs, which keep filled with corn or wheat, and a drinking fountain filled with fresh water.—*California Cackler.*

### "Inspection" in the Regular Service.

"But I want to tell you it isn't alone the musket carrier who shirks. That's a faculty which creeps in once in a while over in the officers' quarters. If this were not true, the privates couldn't 'soldier' so successfully.

"How?"

"Well, take it on 'inspection,' for instance. I'll venture to say that knapsacks are not carefully inspected more than once out of fifty inspections made at the various posts in a year. I had a knapsack which I packed in the spring of 1876, and I never unpacked it until I left the army."

"Where did you keep your clothes?"

"In my box."

"What was in your knapsack?"

"Old togs. It's an old gag, and works beautifully. You take a pair of trousers and a pair of drawers. Fold them together with the legs alternating. Then you take an overcoat (of course these are old clothes which have been cast aside) and leave out the cape and possibly the sleeves. The idea is to use as little material as possible, but fold it in such a way that the colors—blue, white, gray, etc.—will 'show up' regulation fashion. Take an old pair of shoes and cut them down until only the soles and counters are left. Polish up the counters and shove the things down into your knapsack and there you are. When your knapsack lies on the ground open she looks all right and snug and not worthy of more careful examination."

"But if you're caught at it?"

"Yes; I've been there. It was in the fall of '69, during my first term of service in the regulars. I forget now all about the punishment, but I know I was put in the dump—they were grading off a portion of the parade ground—as long as the work lasted, then I had police duty as a regular thing for about three months, and during the whole time had no passes to town."

"And yet you tried it again?"

"Of course. It's a sort of satisfaction to realize that you're getting the best of your superiors. It's funny when you don't get caught at it."—Detroit Free Press.

### Origin of the Worth Family.

Neither facts nor figures could persuade a Lincolnshire dame that Worth, of Paris, can plan a frock fit to put on. In that English county of dark marsh and wet fens the Worth family originated, and they lived in one of its smallest and dullest villages. None of them were noted for intelligence. The head of the family was a butcher, and where the man dressmaker acquired his taste in color and eye for form is a mystery. The funniest part of all is that his old neighbors persist in speak of him as a kind of millinery mountebank, who juggles his customers into believing they see what doesn't exist.

—"I have found out why the falls at Niagara roar so loudly," said a returned tourist. "What is the reason?" "Why, they are trying to echo the report of the thundering charges made by the Canadian hotel pirates."—*Hotel Mail.*

—Mabel, what does your father do?" "He is a shoe merchant." "Does he deal in the kind of shoes he wears?" (thoughtfully). "Of course." "I think I'll have to patronize him. They are good strong shoes."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—A Settler—Landlord (to tenant)—Good morning, sir; fine day, sir. Just called round to see if it would be convenient to settle your quarter's rent. "Do you know, landlord, that none of the doors in this house will shut?" "New house, sir; new house, you know; takes time to settle." "Ah, then, there's a pair of us. I'm a new tenant; it takes time for me to settle, too. Good morning. Call again."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Johnny's Composition—Gees hisses, but ducks quacks, and wen Franky, that's the baby, is painfie in his lap he hollers, but the lion roars like dissant thunder and makes the welkon wring! Uncle Ned, wich has ben in Injy, and evry were, he says one nite a lion come out of the woods and went to his correl for to eat up his cattle. Uncle Ned he got up and looked in the correl thru a crack, the lion shode his teeth, and Uncle Ned sed, "The iddiot thinks I am a dentist, but I haven't no time for to tend to him. He send for the lion tamer for to quell him with his I."

### FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

"I wonder how I should feel if I won $15,000 in the lottery?" is a remark one frequently hears.

David Stern, pawnbroker, 644 Clay street, is one man at least who has experienced the sensation of winning a fortune for a dollar. On Thursday he drew $15,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co's bank, his coupon, representing one-tenth of the capital prize of $150,000 in the January drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, having been immediately honored. A CHRONICLE reporter, who heard of Mr. Stern's luck, sought the fortunate pawnbroker at his place of business, and found him in the act of emptying a huge sack of shining twenty-dollar pieces on a table in the rear of his establishment. Mr. Stern was, to say the least, somewhat excited. His usual swarthy countenance was white, and his dark eye blazed with strong emotion.

"Yes, I have won, 'said he, in a voice that was quite husky for the moment. "There is the money. I have just come from the bank with it."

He added that he had not counted it, but the information was scarcely necessary, for he was in no frame of mind to count anything. The $15,000 made a great heap of glistening gold, that clinked and glittered cheerfully as the Stern family ran their fingers through it. They seemed, as yet, to have scarcely realized their good fortune. They looked at the gold, and felt it, as if they expected to see it vanish like the fabric of a dream. But there was nothing intangible about the heap of yellow twenty-dollar pieces. Some of the money slipped from the table and rolled merrily along the floor, jingling as if delighted to have been freed from the restraint of the bank vaults. The toddling youngster on the floor filled his little hands with the valuable playthings, and seemed as much pleased with their touch as his older relatives, whose eyes were fixed on the table. Mrs. Stern was speechless, and could only clap her hands and smile at her lucky spouse. The latter was still too excited to think or act with habitual coolness. He walked from the gold laden table to the front door and back a dozen times in a minute without apparent purpose. Customers came in and looked around, but he seemed to see nothing but the glittering fortune that had come so suddenly. The news had spread outside, and relatives and friends dropped in till the gathering became so much a family one that the reporter concluded to withdraw for awhile. In an hour he returned. Mr. Stern had cooled down slightly and could talk coherently. He had put the money in bank after paying a few friends who were interested with him in a pool.

"The year has begun well for me, thank God," said he. "On Sunday last my boy, being 13 years old, was confirmed in our religion. On Monday we had a banquet, and he got many valuable presents, including bank books showing money deposited for him by friends. On Tuesday coming from school he stopped at the CHRONICLE bulletin-board and copied off the list of winning numbers in the Louisiana State Lottery, and rushed down to say, "Papa, you've won the $15,000." I couldn't credit it at first, but as soon as I looked over my list of numbers I saw the boy was right. Then I was afraid the ticket might not be genuine, but I soon learned that it was, and I had it cashed this morning."

Another inundation of friends and relatives flooded the store, and the reporter withdrew.

Oscar Nathan, an industrious barber on Hardy place, between Post and Sutter streets, held a tenth of ticket 85,045, which drew $5,000. He got his money an hour after Mr. Stern filled his sack at the bank.

The frequenters of the bar northeast corner of Clay and Kearny streets are in a ferment by reason of the fact that some old-timer has drawn another tenth of the capital prize and refuses to disclose his identity. Boniface Robinson, the presiding genius of the establishment, has been requested by an indignation meeting of his patrons to reveal the secret, but has refused. The place is frequented by lynx-eyed politicians and special policemen, and they are all watching one another for any eruption of diamond rings or indulgence in new clothes that would indicate the lucky prize-winner.

Colonel J. L. Wehr, a new arrival from Kansas City, is perhaps the most disgusted visitor on the Pacific Coast at present. Colonel Wehr, although an educator and apparently a most intelligent gentleman, is somewhat influenced by superstition. Before the January drawing of the Louisiana Lottery he invested $1 in a one-tenth coupon of ticket 73,185. Directly after getting the coupon the gallant Colonel ran full tilt on Kearny street against a cross-eyed woman. On the next block he met a funeral, and as the superstitious code of ill omens marks these as sure signs of bad luck, the Colonel concluded that his ticket was no more useless paper. Down the street he met his friend R. S. McCann, also of Kansas, and alluded laughingly to the ill omens.

"I'll put up half a dollar against it and shake you for it," said Mr. McCann.

McCann won the shake and pocketed the ticket, and a few days after the Colonel read on the CHRONICLE bulletin-board that the despised coupon had won the second prize, and McCann, who has gone to Humboldt to look at some land, is expected back in a few days.

T. N. Milcovich, better known as "Big Pete," the Bulgarian sportsman and proprietor of the United States Restaurant, on Broadway, Oakland, held a one tenth coupon of the capital prize. Nick was out exercising his greyhounds near Alameda and fell into a deep ditch. His lottery ticket having got thoroughly soaked through he put it on the cover of his large coffee pot to dry. The young Bulgarian apprentice, who has a free and easy Slavonian way of tossing things around, whipped off the cover of the coffee pot, and not knowing anything about the lottery ticket, managed to drop it into the seething Mocha without seeing it. When Big Pete got back from the front of the restaurant to examine his precious lottery ticket, there was a wild scene. He was nearly beside himself till the cook in emptying out the coffee-kettle found the ticket, but it was in such a condition that a microscope could scarcely decipher the number. It has been given to a competent chemist, who has undertaken to make it presentable for bank purposes. Meantime "Big Pete" sits on the top of one of the high stools in his coffee house, undecided whether to take off his coat and go to work or make arrangements for a trip to Europe. The apprentice who has been the cause of so much misery is hiding for his life in the hills back of Temescal.

John Foster, an employee in an Oakland brush factory on the creek, near the Broadway landing, won $500 in the January drawing, so that California fared well at the hands of the fickle goddess this month.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 15.*

## SIMPLE HOME REMEDIES.

**How to Treat Minor Ills Which Are of Almost Daily Occurrence.**

Half a teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little cold water and drank will instantly relieve "heart burn" or dyspepsia. If taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a tumbler, it will in a few days cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia, if at the same time due attention is paid to the diet. There is no better remedy than the above for constipation. As a gargle for sore throat it is equal to chlorate of potash, and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it will have a beneficial effect on the throat by cleansing it and allaying the irritation. In doses of one to four teaspoonsful, in half a pint to a pint of tepid water it acts promptly as an emetic, and, in cases of poisoning, is always on hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is a valuable astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after the extraction of teeth. It has both cleansing and healing properties, and is therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations.

Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into half a pint of water acts as an emetic very promptly, and is milder and easier to take than salt and water. Equal parts of ground mustard and flour or meal made into a paste with warm water and spread on a thin piece of muslin with another piece of muslin laid over it, forms the indispensable "mustard plaster." It is almost a specific for colic when applied for a few minutes over the "pit of the stomach." For all internal pains and congestions there is no remedy of such general utility. It acts as a counter-irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence in severe cases of croup a small mustard plaster should be applied to the back of the child's neck. The same treatment will relieve almost any case of headache. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster acts as well when at a considerable distance from the affected part. An excellent substitute for mustard plasters is what is known as "mustard leaves." They come a dozen in a box, and are about four by five inches. They are perfectly dry, and will keep for a long time. For use it is only necessary to dip one in a dish of water for a minute, and then apply it.

Common baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds and burns. It may be used on the surface of the burned place either dry or wet. When applied promptly the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat, and with it the pain, and the healing process soon commences. It is the best application for eruptions caused by poisonous ivy and other poisonous plants, as also for bites and stings of insects.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*


### PEACE ON EARTH

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter, and safer this than to wash the vitiating secretions with pernicious stimulants, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep," is the providential recompense of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequence of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is peculiarly deserving of repute at the required time. Nothing refreshes as the mild fluid which uses it, but invigorates, clears head and tranquil. Use the bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.

Beloved, let us love so well
Our work shall be the better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work;
And both commended for the sake of each
By all true lovers and true workers born.

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To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written), and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

The public is always amenable to advice. Last July we advised our citizens to keep cool. Now we don't have to.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

# ST. JACOBS OIL

SCIATICA.

**Misery.**—It is instructive to note from the catalogue of diseases that nine-tenths of fatal cases reach their chronic stage through a stupid indifference to a correct treatment when the system is first assailed. It is easily shown that thousands of lives could be saved.

NERVOUS PAINS.

**Torture.**—For instance: SCIATICA, which so sorely afflicts the human family, and which is defined to be neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, rheumatism of the hip-joint, or parts adjoining it, hip gout, pains in the loins and hips, even in its mildest form never seizes its prey without due warning.

SYMPTOMS.

**Acute.**—Sudden and acute pains in the hip and limbs; redness, swelling, tenderness, soreness, fever, lameness and sometimes excruciating pains. The disease rapidly develops into chronic or inflammatory stage.

TREATMENT.

**Cure.**—Rub the parts affected thoroughly and vigorously with ST. JACOBS OIL; create a burning sensation by the friction of rubbing on the Oil; apply warmth; flannels wrung out in hot water.

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### WEAK LUNGS MADE STRONG.

Persons who stay in-doors all the time and lean over a counter or a desk, sooner or later discover that their lungs are giving out. Editors are often thus afflicted. Erastus R. Sutherland, editor of *The Eastern State Journal*, White Plains, New York, writes:

"I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family since 1868. In that year I had an attack of pneumonia from which I was not expected to recover. My lungs were left in a very weak state. I commenced using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, wearing them constantly three months, two on the breast and two on the back. The result was surprising, at least to me. The pains in my lungs had left me, and I felt like "a giant refreshed with new wine."

The man who smokes three for-fives must be in a very bad odor with his neighbors.

### THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miserable. This sovereign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacements and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright.

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and from that time their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

HOBB'S LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS is the greatest medicine on earth. Use them once and you will never be without them in the house. For sale by all druggists.

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerfulness.

### THE CUTEST LITTLE THINGS.

"Cute"! he echoed. "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness, and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets *are* about the cutest little things going!"

He who is false to present duty breaks a third in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause.

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

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Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion

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## RING 'EM ALL UP!

Ring up the business men of San Francisco, and tell them to buy of **Smith's Cash Store** and grow rich. Ring up the housekeepers and tell them to go to SMITH'S for goods at wholesale prices or less in any quantity wanted. Ring up the traders in every line, and say you can fill your orders at SMITH'S at bottom prices in either large or small purchases. Ring up the cash buyers, and say now is the time to secure bargains at SMITH'S, as they are closing out many lines before moving.

**Hello! Hello!**

Ring up everybody all over the Coast, and tell them **Smith's Cash Store**, now at 115 and 117 Clay street, will remove on the 22d of February to large, improved quarters, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Cal., where they will carry double the variety and four times the stock they ever did before, and where persons requiring a complete outfit for the house and its inmates, for the farm and its uses, or for the shop—for anything or everything, can send and have orders filled with the best of goods at lowest prices, on a strictly fair and square basis. Ring! Ring! And ask for their New List—Free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

*For 15 years I was annoyed with catarrh, discharges into my throat, unpleasant breath and severe pain in my head. My sense of smell was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Ely's Cream Balm.* J. P. *Case St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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**$1000** Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists San Francisco, Agents

S. F. N. U. Series, No 296.

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**The most distressing forms of itching and inflammatory diseases of the skin and scalp are instantly relieved and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all others fail.**

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wants to know about my case may right me, inclosing stamp. W. P. BROOKS, 47 Grove Street, Providence, R. I.

I am a canvasser, and one year ago I was badly afflicted with salt rheum, so that I was unable to walk. I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they entirely cured me. F. E. PERRY, Rome, N. Y.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

**PIMPLES**, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Two years ago I was covered with eczema. I cannot tell you what I suffered. I was the most forlorn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennedy, of this place, showed me your pamphlet on skin diseases, and among them I found the description suitable to my case. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I took seven bottles, with the CUTICURA and SOAP, and the result is a permanent cure. I thought I would wait and see if it would come back, but it has proved all you said it would do, so I will say God bless you and yours.

THOS. L. GRAY, Leavertown, Ohio.

I, John J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this country for thirty-five years, and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to relieving any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.

NEWTON, N. J. JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES have permanently cured me of dandruff and facial eruptions when all other remedies had failed. For nine months my head has been entirely free from the slightest signs of dandruff, and my skin is as clear as when I was a boy. LOU THOMPSON, New Britain, Conn.

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A Boston drummer says that this lot of your "Tansill's Punch" is only a bait and that I can get no more of the same quality for the price, for he (quoting him) died house this side of Mason & Dixon's line can put such stock into a 5c cigar and live. "Long liveth Tansill's Punch."

GEO. H. HAYNES, Winn, Maine.

Address G. B. CORWIN & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, 925 Market Street, San Francisco.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 31, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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## QUIET CHUCKLES.

"Did you ever go tobogganing, Mr. Winterwheat?" "No," said the old man, "but I once stepped into the elevator well and fell down four stories in three-tenths of a second. That is fast enough for me; I'm getting too old for much excitement."—Burdette.

A New York heiress had a marriage proposal from an English duke, but her parents were proud and ambitious and made her marry an American editor.—Norristown Herald.

They say up around St. Paul that it is so cold that the air fairly glistens with the bits of frost that fill it. We noticed those bright specks, but we thought that they were frozen portions of the speeches made by Governor McGill and Mayor Smith at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the ice palace. —Chicago Times.

An ice bridge has formed at Niagara Falls, and American defaulters who want to reach Canada can now slide.—Norristown Herald.

The Transcript speaks of the turtle as taking a "leading part at dinners." We thought he generally appeared as a supe.—Boston Bulletin.

An effort is being made in New York to abolish hanging, and substitute killing by electricity. There is one thing to be said in favor of the change. The abolition of the gibbet would retire the moss covered phrases "dull thud" and "launched into eternity."—Norristown Herald.

### A Hardened Specimen.

Omaha Man—I sent you a communication yesterday stating that I had sent a ham to the starving family referred to in your columns.

Editor—Yes, I ordered it printed.

"It came out in the paper that I had 'stolen a ham from that starving family and was sorry for it.'"

"My gracious! It was a typographical error, of course. I sincerely hope you will believe me. Don't shoot."

"I was only reaching for my pocket handkerchief, sir, to wipe the tears of sympathy from my eyes. I know how you feel about it. I did not mind it. I only called to direct your attention to the blunder so it would be corrected."

"You did not mind such a horrible error as that?"

"Oh, no. I'm used to such things. I used to be an editor myself."—Omaha World.

### The Wrong Door.

Agent (to lady at front door)—Is the mistress of the house in?

Lady—I think so, sir. Will you be kind enough to inquire at the kitchen door?—New York Sun.

### Society in Philadelphia.

A member of The Philadelphia Call staff received an invitation to call upon a friend the other evening, and was considerably mystified when he saw in the lower left hand corner the following letters in bold faced type, "C. O. B. K." His friends were questioned as to their meaning, but none of them had ever seen them used that way, and he was compelled to wait until the party who sent it should clear away the mystery. "What do those letters mean?" he was asked. "Come or be killed," said he.—Philadelphia Call.

### A Nice Little Christian.

Fashionable Rector (to little girl)—So you love to go to church, Flossie, and be a good little girl?

Flossie—Yes, indeed, Mr. Whitechoker.

Rector—Do you know many of the little girls who belong to the church?

Flossie—No, sir; not very many. I only care to know those who sit in the middle aisle.—New York Sun.

### Cheaper.

"Let me give you some advice," said Mr. Clarence Knowles, "about sodding grass for your lawn. Don't sod it. Don't use grass at all. Buy Persian rugs and cover your lawns with them. You can get them for a hundred dollars apiece, and a hundred or so will cover your lawn. They are quite as pretty as grass and very much less expensive."—Atlanta Constitution.

### Suicidal.

Mrs. Langerfelt—I took your prescription, doctor, but it hasn't seemed to do me a bit of good.

Dr. Boles—Did you disguise it in a bit of orange, as I told you?

Mrs. L.—No; you see it was late last night, and instead of sending out for an orange, I used a slice of fruit cake.—Tid Bits.

### Wanted Work—For His Wife.

Applicant—Please, ma'am, can you help a poor man who is out of work?

Woman—I guess I can find something for you to do.

Applicant (gratefully)—Thanks. If you could give me some washing to do I'll take it home to my wife.—The Epoch.

### Truth in a Nutshell.

One of Illinois' many editors has a great head. He is a philosopher, for he writes: "Never judge by appearances. A shabby coat may contain an editor, while a man wearing a high toned plug hat and sporting a dude cane may be a delinquent subscriber." —New York Sun.

### Of Course It Was Black.

Editor—How's this, young man? You speak of the fair bride as having hair black as the driven snow. Where were you raised?

Reporter—In Pittsburg, sir.

Editor—Ah, yes.—Detroit Free Press.

### An Economist.

Hopkins—Why do you wear rubbers, Jopkins?

Jopkins—Economy, my dear boy. There are no soles to my shoes.—New York Sun.

### The Iron Hand.

The fact that the king of Sweden has issued a volume of his poems shows very clearly that the Swedes are a patient and long suffering people.—New Orleans States.

## MEN GROWING BIGGER.

**Measurements Taken for Thousands of Garments Indicate This.**

Last spring I received a letter from an English gentleman who is interested in anthropology and biology, asking me if there were any facts to sustain the impression abroad that the white man is deteriorating in size, weight and condition in the United States. It occurred to me, however, that since by far the greater part of the men of this country are clad in ready-made clothing, the experience of the clothiers might be valuable, and that from their figures of the average sizes of the garments prepared by them for men's use very clear deductions could be made as to the size of the American man. I therefore sent a letter to two clothiers in Boston, who have been long in the business, one in Chicago, one in New York, one in Baltimore, one in Detroit, one in Texas and one in Montreal. The information received in return is to this effect:

In any given 1,000 garments the average of all the returns is as follows: Chest measure, 38 inches; waist, 33½ inches; length of leg inside, 32½ inches; average height ranging from 5 feet 8½ to 5 feet 9 in New England, up to 5 feet 10 for the average at the South and West. A few deductions of weight are given, from which one can infer that the average man weighs between 155 and 160 pounds. These measures cover the average of the assorted sizes of garments which are made up by the thousand. There are a few small men who buy "youths' sizes," so-called, and a few larger men who buy "extra sizes."

My correspondent in Chicago states "that, so far as relates to the assertion that the race in this country deteriorates, our experience teaches us that the contrary is the case. We are now, and have for several years past been obliged to adopt a larger scale of sizes, and many more extra sizes in width as well as length, than were required ten years ago. I find that occupation and residence have a great deal to do with the difference in sizes, the average of the sizes required for the cities and large towns being much less than that required for the country. Again, different sections vary very much in those requirements. For instance, an experienced stock clerk will pick out for the South and Southwestern trade coats and vests, breast measure 35 to 40; trousers always one or two sizes smaller around the waist than the length of leg inside. For Western and Northern trade coats and vests, breast measure, 37 to 42; trousers, 33 to 40 waist; 30 to 34 length of leg inside."

My correspondent in Texas gives the average 38 inches chest, 33 to 34 inches waist, 32½ leg measure, 5 feet 10 inches height, adding: "We find that the waist measure has increased from an average of 32 to 33 inches during five years, and we think our people are becoming stouter built."

My correspondent in Baltimore had previously made the statement, to wit: "Since the late war we have noticed that the average-sized suits for our Southern trade have increased fully one inch around the chest and waist, while there has been no apparent change in the length of the trousers."

I asked this firm if the change could be due to the fact that the colored people had become buyers of ready-made clothing, but have for reply that the fact that the negroes are buying more ready-made clothing now than previous to the war accounts only in a small degree for the increase of the size, but is due almost entirely to the increased activity of the whites. The experience of this firm covers thirty-five years.

My correspondent in New York states that "for the last thirty years our clothing, numbering at least 750,000 garments yearly, has been exclusively sold in the Southern States. We find the average man to measure 37 inches around the chest, 32 to 33 around the waist, 33 to 34 inches of leg inside; average height, 5 feet 10 inches. The Southerner measures more in the leg than around the waist—a peculiarity in direct contrast to the Western man, who measures more around the waist than in the leg."

My correspondent in Canada gives the following details; experience covers twenty years; about 300,000 garments a year:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breast measure.. | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 44 |
| Waist measure... | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37½ | 39 | 42 |
| Cut per 1,000 of these sizes..... | 80 | 160 | 240 | 240 | 140 | 60 | 60 | 20 |
| Average weight for each..... | 140 | 150 | 160 | 168 | 175 | 180 | 200 | 225 |

My correspondent in Detroit says: "We notice marked peculiarities in regions where dwell people of one nationality. The Germans need large waists and short legs, the French small waists and legs, the Yankees small waists and long legs, the Jews medium waists and short legs. We have found a decided demand for larger sizes than formerly.—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

### Exact Weight of a Fly.

James Spencer, a Chattanooga grocer, being greatly troubled by flies, put twenty-one sheets of sticky fly-paper about his store. In the evening he gathered them up, and noticed how much heavier they were, being covered with flies. He weighed the twenty-one sheets and found they weighed seven pounds. Then he put twenty-one fresh sheets on the scales and they weighed four pounds four ounces. Thus the flies weighed two pounds twelve ounces. He found that there were twenty flies to each square inch of the fly-paper; each sheet had 336 square inches and 6,720 flies, and the twenty-one sheets had 141,120 flies. Thus one may ascertain the weight of a fly; for if 141,120 flies weigh two pounds twelve ounces, it's easy to calculate what one will weigh.—*Chicago News.*

## EARLY DAYS IN DAKOTA.

**The Kind of Outfit Needed to Run a Newspaper in Deadwood.**

It was along in the '70s some time, soon after the late Barney Caulfield left Chicago and settled at Deadwood, that he purchased a newspaper outfit for the latter place. It happened like this: A young man named Blakely, who had picked through the shell and been successfully hatched from an Eastern college a year or two before, came out to Deadwood, then the roughest mining camp in the country. He was somewhat acquainted with Caulfield, his father being an old friend of Barney. When young Blakely had escaped from the college, dragging his diploma behind him, he had, in his own words, "embraced the profession of journalism." He looked around Deadwood a little and decided he saw a great opening for a newspaper, notwithstanding there were already five dailies in the field. Fearing another man was going to get ahead of him in the enterprise, he wished to instruct a friend in Chicago who was a printer to select an outfit for him, but had forgotten his address. Caulfield was in Chicago on a short business trip, so he wrote him to this effect: "Have decided to put in a red-hot independent paper here and rip the jack-leg lawyers and guerrilla politicians both ways. Please see Clifford for me and tell him to go ahead and select a seven-column outfit about as I told him before I came out. Will come on myself in a few days."

A week later he arrived in Chicago and immediately hunted up Barney, finding him in the office of a friend.

"Did you get my letter?" he anxiously inquired.

"Yes."

"Did you see Clifford?"

"No, not yet."

"Ah, couldn't find him?"

"Well, the fact is I haven't looked. I suppose I caught your idea, did I not—your intention is to start a red-hot paper in Deadwood and go right in and make it personal and interesting?"

"Yes, that's it."

"If you find the mayor doesn't deal a straight game of faro at his place you'll give him Hail Columbia, eh?"

"I shall anyhow—the keeper of a gambling-house is not a fit man for mayor."

"Yes, I took it that was the style of paper you were going to run. I selected an outfit for you myself."

"You? I didn't know you knew anything about the printing business."

"I don't know any thing about the printing business, but I know a pile about Deadwood," replied Barney, as he got up and went into another room. A moment later he returned with a double-barreled shot-gun and two big revolvers and carefully laid them on the desk.

"There, young man," said Barney, "there is the outfit you need to run that kind of a paper in Deadwood! You'll find they're the best made and all greased up good and heavily loaded. Go out somewhere and practice with 'em! Of course you may require a little type and may be a press, but any body can pick them out for you; you'll find the shot-gun and the two hip cannon will be the biggest part of your necessary plant, and you want to get so you can shoot 'em straight without stopping to aim!"

The young journalist never went back to Deadwood, and has since embraced the profession of clerk in a dry-goods store.—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

## ABOUT GUM-CHEWING.

**Bill Nye Discourses for the Benefit of a Girl in Search of Knowledge.**

One who signs herself "A Vassar Girl" writes to know if the habit of gum-chewing is really injurious, and also if it can truthfully be considered *de trop.*

The letter, though carefully and ingeniously written, is scarcely the work of a Vassar girl. A Vassar girl, with the educational advantages of that institution, and knowing, as she must, that man is a cudless animal, would hardly address such a question to the undersigned. This young woman must be playing upon the credulity of one who is easily made the dupe of those who write tender words with Gothic penmanship and seductive odors. A Vassar girl would not need to ask whether it would be injurious or not for a person not having four stomachs to try and emulate the cud-bearing or endogenous mammalia. She would know it at once.

It is not done because gum chewing is injurious that I would speak against it. It is unnice. None of us are using gum this winter in our set. It interferes with a clear, nasal enunciation; and when one goes to bed with gum in the mouth it is too apt to be stuck on the headboard of the bed, where, as it becomes more and more frequent, it mars the symmetry of the furniture and takes off the varnish. Moreover, you seem to accomplish so little in chewing gum; Chew, dear one, as long as you may, but a wad of spruce has gum to stay. Man gets weary at set of sun, but you can not fatigue a cud of gum.

If I can do any thing further in the way of advice or album poetry I am a chewer service.—*Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.*

—Under a recent decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court, a judge in that State has issued a warrant for the arrest of a man for commiting an assault with a deadly weapon, "to-wit, a certain vicious and large bulldog."

—No matter how stable our currency may be, gold is always at a premium when the dentist handles it.—*Puck.*

## BIG AVALANCHES.

**A Colorado Gentleman Describes the Dangers of Snow-Slips.**

George W. Seaver, of Aspen, Col., in conversation with a reporter, said: "Just before I left home we had the first of our winter pests. I refer to snow slides. In Colorado there are two distinct kinds of snow-slips—the snow slide and the avalanche. The snow slide occurs when a dry fall of snow has covered the steep sides of the mountains and passes. The snow under these conditions literally slides until it strikes a lower or more level space. Such a disturbance is inconvenient, as it blocks wagon and rail roads, but is seldom attended with disastrous consequences, as the snow is so light and soft that it divides on encountering any obstacle, such as a house, without carrying it away. Its motion, also, is so gradual, that a man in its track can easily find means of getting out of the way, and even if he were caught could escape without injury.

"The avalanche, on the other hand," Mr. Seaver went on to say, "is far more dangerous. For the formation of an avalanche snow more or less moist is necessary, and also a hard-frozen base upon which the snow rests. A heavy fall succeeding a cold snap is nearly certain to occasion avalanches, and these are most disastrous. Instead of slipping slowly and easily along in a soft, porous mass, the snow balls and rushes down the mountain side with irresistible force and at a terrific speed. Trees and rocks are torn up and incorporated in the rushing mass, and whatever comes in its way has to yield. Unlike the snow-slide, the avalanche when once it has gathered headway is not stopped by any level space of ordinary extent, but rushes across a plain several hundred yards in width and plunges down the mountain side beyond. When an avalanche occurs in the neighborhood of a pass the snow usually fills it up to a depth of from forty to fifty feet, and is not cleared out until spring, unless a very large force of men is put to work to make a pathway. It is no uncommon thing for a mining camp to be cut off from communication with the outside world for weeks at a time by one of these avalanches, and the suffering from want of food and fuel is often extreme. The only way to establish communication is by a line of couriers on snow-shoes, and these men are in constant danger of their lives, as in passing along the track of an avalanche the least noise or motion is likely to start another, and dozens of lives are thus lost every year. The short, broad Canadian snow-shoe is never used by the couriers, as this pattern is only good on level ground. All mail-carriers and couriers are equipped with the Norwegian snow-shoe, a strip of wood about eight feet long and two inches wide. This gives a firm support on the lightest snow, and is splendid for coasting. I have seen snow-shoe men come down a slope at the rate of nearly a mile a minute, and run fully a hundred yards on the level before losing their impetus. I am convinced that the best and most daring snow-shoe men in the world are found among the mining camps of the Rocky Mountains, but in spite of their skill scores of them are lost every year—frozen to death or overwhelmed by avalanches—and it is a wonder to me how so many men are willing to volunteer for the most hazardous duty of crossing the avalanche-covered passes in winter."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

### Iron for Fruit Trees.

An exchange furnishes an account of the successful experiment of one of its correspondents who buried old iron about the roots of his trees, which resulted in a great improvement in their growth, and in a greatly increased crop of fruit. We have no doubt of the correctness of the statement. It reminds us of an experiment with similar result, made many years ago, when the theory was extensively advocated that electricity aided vegetable growth, and the grapevine planted at the foot of the recently erected lightning-rod made twice the growth of the vines remote from it; and the rows of beans planted over the buried wire with upward points at the ends, grew more vigorous than beans elsewhere. It was found that the increased growth of the vine was entirely the result of the deep bed of mellow earth made in setting the foot of the rod deep into the soil, and the beans enjoyed the benefit of a similar treatment by the mellow trench for the wire. The pieces of old iron, refuse stove-pipes, worn horse-shoes, cast-off iron kettles, etc., could not be buried under the trees without digging the soil deeply and thoroughly, to the great benefit of the roots. Otherwise the iron could be of no benefit.—*Country Gentleman.*

—What a sad world this would be to a thoughtful man if there were nothing beyond this world! Not for himself, perhaps, but for others, there is need of another life to make this life tolerable to one who observes and reflects. On every side there are deserving ones who suffer far more than the undeserving. And there are saints whose lives are lives of toil and trial and seeming failure. Here, often, if not always, the fittest die and the unfittest survive. If there were nothing to live for beyond the life that now is, the helps to true character-making would cost more than their apparent worth. —*Sunday-School Times.*

—Theodore Parker, when uttering the Lord's prayer, used to say, "Forgive us our tresspasses as we should forgive those who trespass against us!" He also prayed, "Lead us from temptation," instead of "Lead us not into temptation!"

## ABOUT BAROMETERS.

**The Principles Involved in the Changes Which the Mercury Undergoes.**

The fundamental principle of the construction of the barometer is best shown in the experiment which led Torricelli to the first discovery of the presence of the air. A glass tube about thirty-three inches long, opened at one end, is completely filled with mercury, and, being firmly closed by the thumb, is inverted and placed vertically in a cup containing mercury. When the thumb is removed the mercury sinks in the tube till it stands, generally, about thirty inches above the level of the mercury in the cup, leaving in the upper part a space free of air which receives the name of the Torricellian vacuum. The mercury within the tube being less removed from the pressure of the air, while that in the cup is exposed to it, the column falls till the pressure at the section of the hole, in the same plane as the surface of the mercury in the cup, is the same within and without the tube. We have yet no better index of the pressure of the atmosphere than the simple mercurial column of Torricelli, and in all exact observations it is taken as the only reliable standard. Simple as the barometer is, its construction demands considerable care and experience. It is of the first importance that the mercury to be used is chemically pure, otherwise its fluidity is impaired and the inside of the tube becomes coated with impurities in such a way as to render correct observations impossible. Mercury, as usually sold, is not pure; and before being employed for barometers, must be shaken well with highly diluted but pure nitric acid, to remove extraneous metals and oxides. In filling the tube it is essentially necessary to get the column free from air and moisture. To effect this, the mercury, after filling, is boiled in the tube, so that air and moisture may be expelled. Barometers are usually divided into two classes—cistern barometer and siphon barometer. The siphon barometer is in many respects a more perfect instrument than the cistern. The wheel barometer, originally invented by Hook, and generally seen as a parlor ornament, has little to recommend it as a trustworthy instrument. The uses of the barometer may be classified into physical, hypsometrical and meteorological. It is of essential use in all physical researches where the mechanical, optical, acoustical and chemical properties of air or other gases are dependent on the pressure of the atmosphere. Its uses in hypsometry, or the art of measuring the heights of mountains, is very valuable, but the best known use of the barometer is as a meterological instrument, or as a weather glass. Opticians have attached to certain heights of the barometer certain states of the weather, and at certain points of the scale the words "Rain," "Changeable," "Fair," etc., are marked; but the connection thus instituted is very misleading. Those who have observed most carefully the connection of barometric heights with changes of the weather, disregard entirely the use of these terms, and state that it is not the actual height of the barometer at any place, but this height as compared with that of surrounding regions, which indicates the coming weather. Generally speaking, a falling barometer indicates rain, a rising barometer fair weather. A steady barometer foretels a continuance of the weather at the time; when low this is generally broken or bad, and when high, fair. A sudden fall usually preceeds a storm, the violence of which is in proportion to the barometric gradient. An unsteady barometer shows an unsettled state of the weather; gradual changes, the approach of some permanent condition of it. The variations must also be interpreted with reference to the prevailing winds, each different wind having some peculiar rules. The connection between the changes of weather and the pressure of the atmosphere is by no means well understood.—*Toledo Blade.*

—A casket presented to the Queen of England recently, worked by members of the Society of Decorative Art Needlework, is made of wood covered with green velvet, which is divided into panels and beautifully embroidered in silk and gold thread. The ornamentation consists of conventionalized flowers and gold scrolls, the royal arms and monagram on the front, and a short inscription with the date of presentation on the back. The casket stands on eight gold feet.

—William Ulysses Scott, a seventeen-year-old public-school boy of New York, has developed the genius of a lightning-calculator. Young Scott can answer any question in mathematics almost as quickly as it is put to him, but he doesn't seem to know how he does it. His teachers have racked their brains to find problems too hard for him to solve, but as yet he has entirely baffled them. To their inquiries as to how he does it he only answers, "I dun know."

—A lady teacher of music in Ontario County, N. Y., inserted her professional card in one of the county newspapers. It was seen by an old lover in Chicago, who at once hunted her up, explained his absence of a quarter of a century, and married her. It pays to advertise.

—A colossal stick of lumber from Puget Sound has been contributed to the Mechanics' exhibition at San Francisco. Its length is 151 feet, and it is 20x20 inches through. It is believed to be the longest piece of lumber ever turned out of any sawmill.

## BROKEN ENGAGEMENTS.

**The Nonchalance Displayed Nowadays in Affairs of the Heart.**

It is often somewhat shocking to people of middle age, or past that period, to observe the nonchalance with which far too many of the young ladies of the present day speak of their engagements of marriage, that is, with no shrinking, or hesitation, or reserve, and, as it would appear to the observer, with no delicacy. And not only is it the want of delicacy that strikes one, but a want of respect toward the engagement, a treatment of it as if it were the lightest of affairs, without especial significance unless one pleased, an arrangement for lunch, a rendezvous at a reception, not nearly so serious, indeed, as a dinner engagement, which is something that must be kept, but a part of the frivolities of life, not to be looked at intently or spoken of gravely, but entered into half in prank and frolic, continued as long as agreeable, and broken as lightly as a bubble a child blows from a pipe.

The manner, too, in which these engagements are formed is a source of surprise and shock, again, to the reputable middle-aged woman, who is convinced that things were not done so in her young days—the total levity and want of sentiment, the young man's purse and general ability to provide a fine menage and equipage having more to do with the solidarity of the enterprise than virtue or personal charm; genial manners, good dancing and pleasant temper being enough for the temporary arrangement, and the temporary arrangement being tolerably well understood to be only for the season, terminate, like various other copartner-ships at the will of either party.

But equally is it a matter or pain and trouble to the astonished observer to notice the manner in which the engagements are broken, letters returned, all but a tell-tale few, some gifts returned and some retained; a little romance, a little sentiment, as if just for the play's sake, a few tears, under which the laugh comes sparkling presently, and the way is clear for the next aspirant. And then the affair is spoken of as cooly and openly as any event of yesterday's dinner or of last night's ball—such and such a thing happened when this young person was engaged to So-and-so, or no, was it then, or when she and young This-and-that were so epris with each other? The whole affair of the engagement is a glove that has been dropped, a flower that has faded, a story that is told. In this good, middle-aged lady's day, when a young lady broke her engagement, or had it broken for her, she went into retirement for a season like a young widow, and did not brazen it out as if she had done no more than promise to go to a picnic and had then thought better of it.

There seems to the quiet if critical onlooker a single profanity about the business, and she feels this the most in remarking the careless way in which the engagement is formed, as if one rushed into the Holy of Holies, and without removing the shoes from one's feet. Better an affinity of times, she confesses, are all the broken engagements in the world beforehand than broken marriage and divorce afterward. But in her code of morals there should be neither. The very idea of marriage should be approached with as much reverence as an altar. In some parts of the country she knows the affair is so modestly conducted that an engagement is never spoken of till preparations are making for the wedding. While this is beyond the censor's strictest idea, she would yet have a little of the church-going feeling about the maiden's heart in accepting her lover, and she would have the affair taken so seriously that no lover would be received as such just for the convenience of the season's pleasure and attendance, just to lift the reproach from vanity, or because So-and-so had a lover, but received only when he had come to stay, and where he was so worthy that the intention was to keep him.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Unlucky Wedding Days.

According to an ancient and reliable chronicle, there are thirty-two days in the year that are especially unlucky for marriages and journeys. They are as follows: January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 15; February 6, 7 and 18; March 1, 6 and 8; April 6 and 11; May 5, 6 and 7; June 7 and 15; July 5 and 17; August 15 and 19; September 6 and 7; October 7; November 15 and 16, and December 15, 16 and 17. Every body knows that Friday is the most unlucky day for a wedding, while Wednesday and Thursday are the luckiest. Our grandmothers believed that it was a most unfortunate thing if the bride, after finishing her toilet and leaving her looking-glass, should turn around again for a last glance at herself. It was also bad for her to see the man she was about to marry, after dressing, and before the time had come for the ceremony.—*Chicago Journal.*

### Almost, But Not Quite.

"Where have you been for the past two weeks?" said one traveling man to another; "out on the road?"

"No, I took a run to New Orleans to see a young lady down there."

"Did you have a pleasant time?"

"No, not as pleasant as I expected. Her father doesn't hold me in the high esteem with which I could honor him."

"Then you were not wined and dined and feted?"

"No, I wasn't exactly feeted, but I was booted on several occasions."—*Merchant Traveler.*

## AMERICAN WEAPONS.

**How Our Government Has Discouraged Inventors of Rifles and Guns.**

A few days ago I was talking with an old gun merchant in New York. He commenced as an ironmaker not far from the seat of war, and when the commotion broke out he had on his hands certain tools and furnaces and ore-beds.

Our old ironmaker now turned into an arms manufacturer, and he had a large market as long as the Americans were killing each other on the hair-splitting points of the forefathers. We acquired during the war much of our superiority as inventors and makers of arms, and have since supplied the world with weapons.

I am told that Ames in Massachusetts makes better sabers and swords than they do at Soligen, Germany, where they have been making them for centuries. The Turkish army is supplied with Winchester rifles, the Russian army with Berdan rifles, the Spanish army and the South American Republics with Remington rifles, and the Italians with the Gardiner machine-guns, and Stanley's expedition to Africa, with the Maxim machine-guns, etc. But our old friend thus discoursed concerning the American Government:

"This is the most bureaucratic Government in the world. You can not get any invention adopted by it because of the backwardness of its ordnance officers. There was Hotchkiss, who went to Washington with his inventions, and he was put off and disappointed until he started for France with hardly more than the clothes to his back. In France he has made millions of money and left behind him a great corporation. It was the same way with Spencer when he invented the magazine rifle, which carried its cartridges in the stock. He was rejected everywhere, and was leaving the War Department one day broken-hearted, when a messenger said to him: 'I can take you to a man who will look at your gun, as these army fellows will not.' So he took him to Abraham Lincoln, whom the messenger knew from having been with him almost daily. Lincoln had on a queer old office suit, which he apologized for as he took Spencer's hand and went out somewhere near by, and, taking up the gun, fired at a shingle, and made several excellent shots, and put all the balls on the shingle, for he had been a rifleman in his youth. The inventor then took his own gun and put all the balls within a circle on a shingle. This shingle is preserved in the Illinois Historic Society, which has never acknowledged the gift by any letter, though they announce it among their trophies.

"Lincoln told Spencer to go on and make all the guns he could, as that arm was needed, and hence magazine rifles for the first time came into use. Now the Government ordnance officers are using the Springfield rifle, which is a very inferior weapon. They are doing it on the plea of economy, since they possess certain arms to be altered and certain machinery to be run. Look here at this Springfield rifle. When you put the cartridge in and bring down the piece which holds it forward you risk a premature discharge every time and an explosion, because this lock part does not admit moisture anywhere and gives no chance for the expansion of the gases when the powder is blown off. But they have used this defect in the gun to destroy almost every other gun presented at Washington. They have invented the rust test. Their gun can not rust from this dangerous matter spoken of. Better guns, when they are dipped in powerful chemicals and put out in sea water all night, will show a little of the moisture. Hence the rust test has driven all American arms abroad, to be put in the hands of foreigners."—*Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### An Interesting Discovery.

Some wonderful teeth, weighing five pounds each and measuring nineteen inches in circumference, were plowed up lately by William Fisher, of Clachan, in a low field on his farm. Several years ago this field was drained of a body of water by which it had been covered, and later on a heavy fire overspread it, lowering the surface a few feet. By investigation the teeth and their fossil accompaniments (huge bones five feet long) evidently belong to a species now extinct, and classed by S. G. Gooderich as "dinotherium," which he describes as an herbiverous quadruped twenty feet in length, and holding an intermediate position between the mastodon and the tapir. The fine enameled surface of these gigantic teeth and their forked prongs, which must have protruded fully eight inches into the monster's jaw, is an object of great curiosity. Other discoveries of a similar nature have of late years been made in that vicinity, but this of Mr. Fisher's is the most recent and most interesting.—*London (Can.) Advertiser.*

### Not the Ambulance.

Two hundred pounds of solid flesh, encased in dress, bonnet, shoes and other articles too numerous to mention, came down with a crash near the Soldiers' Monument yesterday afternoon, and a woman yelled "O-o-oh!" loud enough to be heard two blocks away. A pedestrian turned aside and extended his hand and anxiously inquired:

"Shall I ring for the ambulance, ma'am?"

"No, sir!" she snapped, as she started to pick herself up. "If you want to oblige me wring the necks of some of these people who are grinning as if I had never tried it before, and hadn't got it down to a fine kerbump!" —*Detroit Free Press.*

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C. Mulholland,
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## FAST OF RAMADAN.

### THE LONG MONTH OF AGONY FOR HUNGRY TURKS.

**Devices of Wealthy Mussulmen to Escape the Discomforts of Their Religion. The Beggars Disposed Of—In the Great Mosque of St. Sophia.**

Ramadan—that terrible month of daily fasting and nightly feasting—is, like the Chinese new year, governed by the moon. This year, precisely at the moment the new moon became visible, the evening of May 25, Ramadan began and continued throughout the lunar month. The origin of this long fast seems shrouded in mystery, as it is said to have been observed by the fire worshipers long before the time of Mahomet Ali, who thought the command to all true believers to fast thus eleven months in the year was quite too much to require of mortal flesh; through the Angel Gabriel he therefore besought the great spirit to reduce the time one-half. Finding this still a heavy trial, he again interceded and got the time fixed at one lunar month, where it still remains, and no doubt thousands of Mohammedans ardently wish the time much more reduced.

By the more intelligent class it is less religiously observed each passing year, but to the pious peasantry it still means real penance, as they faithfully abstain from food, drink and even from the use of tobacco, during the entire day. Even the "Hamals" (who are the real beasts of burden here) are so conscientious about keeping this fast, that, with every nerve quivering with fatigue, and in torment with hunger, they will stand with a tempting morsel in hand watching the declining sun, patiently waiting until the sunset gong is heard, then devour it in beast like haste. In homes of affluence the devoutly inclined sit at their tables, with fork or spoon in hand, waiting also for the welcome boom of cannon before they can begin their nightly feasting. As a rule, they turn night into day and vice versa. Still it is supposed some sleep is indulged in, as precisely at 12 o'clock a patrol passes through each street with a large drum, bent upon awakening all sleepers to a midnight feast, which may be prolonged until the morning twilight. Then the mouth must be carefully cleansed and the fast resumed.

It is now said that but few of the aristocracy of Turkey pay any heed to this fast, still they dare not publicly disregard it. The sultan is credited with setting an example of strict observance. If he does so literally, he must neither eat, drink nor smoke during the long summer day. Even to indulge in a delightful and refreshing perfume is sin.

This month of fasting is supposed to be a "revival season" to the Moslems, in which they are to devote much time to the study of the Koran. Hospitality, almsgiving, prayer and peacefulness are to be especially cultivated. You hear of the rich man standing at his door at sunset to salute and invite to his table the poor who happen to pass by, sending them on their way rejoicing in presents of money, but you see little of this today. On the contrary, you may observe "the powers that be" take great pains to rid the city of its swarms of beggars. Before Ramadan begins the edict goes forth that all found asking alms in public thoroughfares shall be arrested. Those from the provinces are to be sent to their homes; those who are found to have neither homes nor friends are to be set to work, if able. Thus they who are inclined to keep this fast in a literal manner are relieved of a heavy draft upon their purse strings. An "Iftar" or Ramadan dinner is ceremonious and absorbs much time. As soon as the sun approaches the western horizon a large circular tray is brought in covered with a variety of sweetmeats, salads, salt fish, Ramadan cakes, fruits and olives, together with delicious sherbet. When the sunset gun is fired every one takes an olive, that fruit being the most blessed, with which to break the fast. After partaking of these appetizers dinner is brought in, which consists of eight or ten courses, each tasted sparingly. Then dainty cups of coffee and cigarettes follow. After this the faithful are supposed to repair to mosques for devotion.

Minarets as well as mosques are all brilliantly lighted and throngs of worshipers fill the spacious buildings. The streets, too, are bright as day and as gay as a carnival season, especially those of Stamboul, which is, per se, the Turkish quarter of the capital. Here you not only find the mosques and bazars illuminated, but the fruit and refreshment shops as well, for eating, drinking sherbet and smoking are the order of the evening, together with no small amount of flirtations, for now the Turkish beauty is granted unusual liberty. Very few, however, are seen among the pedestrians, but hundreds of fine carriages are found cutting their way though the dense throng filled with veiled ladies who go abroad to see and be seen—not to worship, for they are excluded from the mosque at this season. The Turks excuse this injustice by saying they would divert their thoughts from holy contemplation, as their beauty inspires a different kind of worship.

The last Friday of Ramadan is the most sacred of all the Moslem Sabbaths. It is then that the great Mosque of St. Sophia is most crowded with true believers, and the Giaour (Christian) is carefully excluded. A liberal "bachshees," however, secured for our party an entrance through a back door and along a dimly lighted tunnel, built in the massive outer wall, to a lofty gallery, from which the thousands of worshipers on the floor beneath the great dome looked like pigmies, and their voices, as they chanted in unison verses from the Koran, came up to us like the roar of old ocean in a storm. But more impressive still was the perfect harmony of motion—when some 5,000 prostrate worshipers rose to their feet, then bowed again to the dust, the effect was truly electrifying.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

**Philadelphia's Lily Ponds.**

The most unique and beautiful collection of water lilies in this country is the boast of Fairmount park in Philadelphia. In the great lily ponds every variety, from the pink blossom of New York to the imposing Victoria Regina, an island in its broad expanse of leaf, is to be found. Through blue, purple, red and snow white lilies the gold and silver fish dart, and in summer butterflies of brilliant hue hover over the pond flowers in delight. A new variety of the lily family is to be added to the collection. It is produced by a French gardener, Latour Marliac. The flowers are six inches in diameter, and their color is the soft canary of the Marechal Niel rose. Only two other yellow water lilies are known—a pretty North American species and a dull colored species of Brazil. New York Press.

## DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

A granddaughter of Charles Dickens does a flourishing business with a type writer.

The Empress Eugenie has recovered her health and now talks about a tour in the Holy Land.

Miss Anna Dickinson, who has been ill for nearly a year, is slowly improving and will shortly go south.

Mrs. Mackay presented the new Countess Cairns, who is a Jewess by birth, a diamond and ruby aigrette brooch.

Queen Victoria, having been requested to write her name in a Bible specially printed for the colonies, and to add a verse from Scripture, selected the following: "On earth peace, good will toward men."

It is remembered of Jenny Lind that she disliked flattery. When the sculptor Durham made a bust of her she was greatly displeased with it. "I am," she said to him, "an ugly Swede and you have made me a beautiful Englishwoman."

A young woman of culture in London has set the fashion of wearing a black Portia gown, lined with crimson, to the theatres, and has gained several followers. She is now trying to lead off with a studded shirt front and white cravat.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has proved a most acceptable teacher of history. She is popular with her pupils at Mrs. Reed's boarding school in New York, and under her guidance they have become proficient in the historical studies undertaken.

In a Spanish newspaper, printed at Matanzas, Cuba, appears the following advertisement: "Photographs of the most beautiful woman in the world—Sra. Frances Folsom de Cleveland, the lady of the White House, the idol of 60,000,000 of people, the wife of the president of the United States. Call for the 'El Rayo Verde' cigarettes."

The wife of Don M. Dickinson, the new postmaster general, is a handsome woman—tall, with auburn hair, clear complexion and large dark eyes. She has always been very popular in Detroit, and has been a prominent figure in the social life of that city. She is extremely affable, and has both tact and dignity. She is considerably younger than her husband.

## CREATION'S LOWER ORDERS.

The largest cow in Dakota is reported from Cass county. She stands 6 feet high at the shoulders, and, though thin in flesh, weighs 1,800 pounds.

The weatherwise of Maine say that the recent capture of an immense Arctic owl near Fish Point presages an early winter. The bird measured 6 feet from tip to tip.

A handsome buck was recently shot near Rock Springs, Ky., which for the past ten years had been a target for the rifles of the hunters of the neighborhood. He weighed 175 pounds and his antlers were of unusual size.

In many portions of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming the rabbits are so numerous that they are becoming almost as great a plague as in Australia. The proprietors of a large ranch are giving boys five cents apiece for killing them, and some of the boys earn as much as $5 each per day. The dead rabbits are fed to hogs to fatten them.

Levi Campbell, of Kingsbury, Me., set a bear trap and a bear got into it. He dragged the trap a good distance, until it was caught in a log. Then Levi came up and struck the bear with an axe. The animal turned suddenly, wrenched the trap loose, grabbed Levi, and was in a fair way to make an end of him when his dog pitched in and attracted the bear's attention until Levi could drag himself away.

Justice Jaunasch, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has a parrot that he wouldn't sell for its weight in silver. On five different occasions has this intelligent bird saved the house from being burglarized. The last time was on a recent night. The burglar got the door unfastened, but when he opened it the parrot asked, in a stern and harsh voice: "Hello, there! What's the matter?" The burglar didn't answer, but fell over himself in his desperate effort to get away.

## BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

Boston Mamma—You mustn't speak of your legs, Flossie, when we have company. It isn't polite. Flossie—What should I say, mamma, drumsticks?"—New York Sun.

Father—Come, Bobby, you are all tired out; so hurry off to bed. Bobby, with a slow and reluctant movement)—Pa, you oughtn't to tell a boy to hurry up when he's all tired out.—Philadelphia North American.

When little Meg saw a picture of Christian, with the burden on his back, she looked at it curiously for a minute and then asked: "Mamma, what makes the manny wear his bustle so high up on his back."—Boston Transcript.

A tiny nephew once heard his dearly beloved maiden aunt called an "old maid." The child's elder brothers and sisters were telling "what they were going to be" one day soon afterward, and little precocity astonished everybody in the room by saying earnestly that he was going to be an "old maid like auntie, 'cause she made everybody dood."—Kingston Freeman.

A sturdy little chap, some 7 years old, had a tantrum one day last week, and his mother, in order to mark her displeasure and impress it upon him, left him by himself and went to her own room. He followed her as far as the door, and, after she had passed in, closed it somewhat emphatically. Then he went to his play. Half an hour later he returned, opened the door softly and looked in. His mother caught his eye and could not repress a smile. "There," he said, "I knew you'd get over it. Now you are my own dear mamma again."—Boston Herald.

Little Nellie, of West End, was in an avenue store yesterday with her mother, and she was greatly pleased with the Christmas array of dolls. "Mamma," she said, "I want a baby." "Very well, Nellie," replied the mother, "you shall have one," and Nellie soon had one in her arms, but she was not satisfied and still hung about the doll display. Finally, half in fear and half in hope, she whispered: "Mamma, I'd like to have twins."—Washington Critic.

## SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

E. C. Carter, the famous runner, announces that he will start only in scratch events and championship runs during 1888.

Should Gaudaur again take up the sculls next season he will train from the Bradford Boat club, where his boats are now stored.

California will probably send two athletic teams to New York next September to compete for the United States amateur championship.

The Amateur Athletic association of England is considering whether or not to prohibit the method of high jumping by "diving" over the bar.

Teemer, now that he has become a resident of Boston, is expected to boom sculling in that vicinity. His headquarters next season will be at the Riverside Boat club, Charles river.

William E. Harding writes from London that Pat Sheedy at first refused to shake hands with him, but when he saw him (Harding) being lionized "he came over and done it."

J. B. Buchanan, 20 years old, now has the record for throwing the fifty-six pound weight in Australia. He won a competition at the Petersham demonstration sports, sending the iron a distance of twenty-four feet nine inches, and winning by three feet five inches.

It is stated that when Henry Irving plays "Don Quixote," John L. Toole will appear as "Sancho Panza." It is also understood that Mr. Irving will by and by effect a revival of Shakespeare's "Richard II."

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease spots from cloth.

Rub the tea kettle with kerosene and polish with a dry flannel cloth.

Camp chairs are now covered with plush and bordered with tiny tassels of silk.

Flour should be kept in a barrel, with a flour scoop to dip it and a sieve to sift it.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

The surest test of a frozen orange is its weight. If it is heavy in the hand it has not been frozen.

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a teaspoonful of flour over them while frying.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

Bent whalebones can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

When the rubber rollers of your wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry and they will be nice and smooth.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

To clean carpets, go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture to be moved.

To test cake in the oven, never insert a broom splinter, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

## GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.

A very palatable imitation of mock turtle soup is made out of the ordinary black bean.

Epicures rise in meeting and declare the only way to enjoy reed birds is stewed in cream.

It is late in the day for an exchange to dwell upon the difference between smelts and frost fish.

Just why so many French cooks destroy tomato soup by a flavor of ham has yet to be explained.

Alarmists are spreading the usual tales of probable extinction of canvas back ducks and terrapin.

Foolish men continue to get into disputes as to the alleged superiority of different kinds of oysters.

Philadelphians long ago ceased to deny the allegation that they eat sparrows "as a regular thing" for game.

Only the brave deserve the fair, and only home made mince pies are ever made as the gastronomic law directs.

The government has put a duty on imported plum pudding, and there is a great howl from the Anglomaniacs.

The fashionable buckwheat cake is about the size of a trade dollar, and, to be facetious, contains more of the wheat than the buck.

Thousands of people at this season are not happy at a dinner at which there is turkey unless they get the delicacy of the bird, which is a wing.

Between some hotels' cranberry sauce and ordinary red ink there is very little difference, and anti slang critics may well say to the waiter: "What are you giving us?"

A Washington correspondent would have us believe pumpkin is the almost invariable dessert at the season at a White House dinner. This, if true, would indicate the "eternal fitness of things," at least in one direction.

## CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

A Russian miser learned to bark in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch dog.

An Atchison (Kan.) man recently acted as pall bearer at a funeral and usher at a wedding the same day.

James Judge, of Kenosha, Wis., although totally blind, is one of the most skillful plumbers in the town.

Mrs. Crobar is a powerful lever in a Saginaw, Mich., church society, where the Rev. Mr. Broadax hews a branch from the tree of evil every Sunday.

Charles Miller attempted a masquerade at Columbus dressed in a convict's striped suit. A policeman arrested him on suspicion, locked him up, and he was refused bail.

A citizen of Freemont, Neb., who got drunk and froze his feet so that they had to be amputated, has just recovered $2,000 damages from the man who sold him the liquor.

Floyd Tufts, of Westmore, Vt., is but 7 years old, and weighs only 115 pounds, but he is able to shoulder two bushels of corn with ease and to lift his grandfather, who weighs 175 pounds, from the floor without exerting himself.

In order to try the extent to which a tragic actress is moved by the whirl of stage passion, Sarah Bernhardt's pulse was once tested at the wings immediately after a scene of great intensity. It ticked as regularly and normally as an eight day clock.

## DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Amelia B. Edwards, the novelist, writes "Ph. D." and "LL. D." after her name.

The queen of Roumania has written a Christmas story for one of the newspapers published in her capital.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is suffering from an affection of the eyes and is obliged to do her literary work by the aid of an amanuensis. She is living quietly at Andover, Mass.

The queen regent of Spain is gaining a great hold on the affection of her subjects, and is said to be a wonderful woman, charming in manner and possessing great administrative ability.

There is a lady in Jackson, Miss., so deeply affected by the loss of her husband, whose death occurred recently, that every day she writes him a long letter, and, with her own hands, places it on his grave.

This remark upon Jenny Lind appears in an English paper: "If ever an angel leaning over the crystal battlements happened to let a voice slip out of its possession it fell upon the cradle of Jenny Lind."

Lady Burdett-Coutts denies that she has any intention of visiting America, and adds that she is afraid that a journey to this country would probably be made unpleasant by newspaper comments. At a recent wedding the venerable old lady wore a cloak entirely composed of

**The Brotherhood of Man.**

The educated man or woman of the gentler class, however kindly disposed, too often speaks to servants, to the poor, or the criminal, as from a higher plane than they occupy, with an affable patronage which the hearer resents. He never forgets that the rich and poor are of one blood, or doubt that circumstances have made all the difference between them.

That mysterious race, the Romany, have certain signs and words by which they recognize each other in every nation or condition of life. From one of their own blood only will they accept support or alliance. There is something of the Gitana in all human beings. Only the man who owns himself to be our brother can always help us or lift us.—Youth's Companion.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.**

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

**Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.**

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

**FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.**

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 12th, 1888, viz: Charles Mulholland, for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 13, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the Town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. C. MERONEY, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons' Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium or thorough and effective work than by various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Independence, Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

Independence

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORAD

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 21ts 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 5 p m |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 5 [illegible] m |
| Wabuska | 11 5 a m | 3 [illegible] m |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p m | 10 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 00 p. m. | 8 20 a. m |
| Sodaville | 6 10 p m | 7 0 a. m |
| Belleville | 7 30 p m. | 5 [illegible] m |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m | Lv. 5 30 a. m |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 0 a m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Barton | 6 35 a m | 1 40 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a m |
| Alvord | 1 35 p. m | 10 15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 0 p. m. | 8 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p m | 7 45 a. m |
| Keeler | 4 5 p m. | 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderberg, Grandeville and Belleport.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

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Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 3.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31 ... ... ...1888


Stockton flour at Rhine's.

Mr. R. E. Barnes, of Cottonwood, was in town last Wednesday.

Several Republicans propose to organize a campaign club at Independence.

Mr. J. Cole, of Little Lake, was up here last Thursday, on business at the Land Office.

Mr. Baxter, Mr. Kispert and other fruit growers in the neighborhood of Independence, say that so far the prospect for a good fruit crop is excellent.

Last Monday several thousand young apple trees were delivered at Tibbetts station for Mr. B. F. Leete. The trees were grown at Reno and will be planted at Black Rock.

Horace Bellows passed through town last Tuesday with two hundred head of muttons. The animals were from his flock at Haiwei Meadows and were for the Bishop Creek market.

Mr. N. Rhine reports from San Francisco that the suit of Frank Silva for recovery of seven thousand dollars deposited with Wells Fargo & Co. has been decided in his favor.

Mr. W. R. Tibbets has bought the place formerly owned by S. G. Greeg at Big Pine. Mr. Tibbets took posession last Monday. The place contains 160 acres; it is good land.

Last Saturday evening fire broke out at the residence of Rev. Andrew Clark, at Bishop Creek. Help was promptly given and the fire was extinguished before doing much damage.

The death of Chief Justice Waite has made an opening for the appointment of a democrat to the office. The last democratic Chief Justice was Taney, author of the terrible Dred Scott decision.

Last Monday eight fine horses were delivered at Independenca station for work on the east side canal. The animals were shipped from Carson, Nevada; they are all large, two of them weigh 3250 pounds.

The Independence Brass Band intend going to Lone Pine for a May Day pic-nic if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Further particulars in regard to the matter will be published as they are made known.

Mr. D. Pitman and Mrs. Hannah Olinghouse were married at Hawthorne, Nevada, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Pitman is an employe on the C. & C. railroad; his wife is a sister to Supervisor Eldred of Bishop Creek.

Governor Alger, of Michigan, will it is said, build a saw mill at San Francisco at an outlay of a quarter of a million of dollars. He owns an extensive tract of timber in Humboldt county and the logs are to be floated from there by sea to the mill.

Mr. O'Neil, of Paradise valley, Nevada; was at Independence last Wednesday. He returned to Bishop Creek on Thursday. He proposes to build water works for the town of Bishop Creek. There is a good opening at that place for water works and the town would be greatly benefitted.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Doctor Woodin was summoned by telegraph to go to Darwin to attend Mrs. Lee, who was very ill. The doctor at once started and drove the fifty-six miles in a little over nine hours. Mrs. Woodin returned home Tuesday, having left her patient in good condition.

Last Saturday evening L. A. James, of Bishop Creek, while laboring under temporary aberation of mind inflicted a wound upon himself with a knife. The point of the knife struck a rib without doing any serious injury. Friends took charge of Mr. James and cared for him till he was able to take care of himself.

For many years past the unenclosed land in the valley has not been so thickly covered with wild flowers as at present. Great tracts are now gleaming in purple and gold; the flowers in many places are so thick as to cover the ground like a carpet; but in such brilliant and rich colors as no carpet made by human hands could rival.

The movement recently started at Lone Pine to raise funds for buying machinery and boring wells progresses very favorably. An amount has already been secured that would seem to insure the success of the project. The finding of one good flowing well there would at once insure rapid prosperity for the town and neighborhood.

Last Wednesday while at work painting in a new building in town, R. Whittaker got hurt by the falling of a scaffold. Dick was a gastly looking object when he fell; the palor occasioned by the fall was intensified by the contents of a pot of white paint that was spread all over his head and face three coats thick. He is able to be around again.

For the first time in four years the Mojave river is reported to be so high that it is not fordable at any point above or nearer than seven or eight miles below Daggett. At the old crossing place the water is five to seven feet deep, runs very rapidly and at several points threatens to overflow. A few months hence there will be nothing of the river but a streak of dry sand.

The cattle men of Mono county are moving for a repeal of the ordinance imposing a tax on the business of raising cattle. The cattle men are taxed on their land and on their cattle. To impose another tax on the business of raising cattle is double taxation; manifestly unjust, because other property is not so taxed, and discrimination against a particular business that everybody is interested in.

Mr. Henry Melone visited Lookout on his way back from Death valley. He says Frank Fitzgerald has a very fine body of ore in sight and a large quantity already on the dump. Mr. Melone went into the mine and saw a ledge of solid ore about two feet thick; it extends upward and downward from the drift where now opened, and appears to be getting larger as the drift advances. Mr. Melone firmly believes this will turn out to be a very valuable ore body.

It is reported from Los Angeles that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has ruled that a body of 450,000 acres of land in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, heretofore selected and claimed by the Southern Pacific Company, shall be thrown open to entry under the general land laws of the United States, being lands covered by the lately forfeited grant to the Atlantic and Pacific. The ground of the ruling is that the lands were in a state of reservation at the time the grant to the Southern Pacific road was attached.

### More Small-Pox.

An alarming outbreak of small-pox has broken out at Virginia City. Last Sunday Doctor Manson was called to vaccinate some children at the Divide. The Doctor went and at once discovered that there were small-pox cases in the vicinity; he at once reported to the health Board; an investigation was had and seven cases were discovered. The houses where the sufferers live were at once quarrentined; but as members of all the families had been mixing with neighbors without restraint, and as the disease had been among them two weeks before Doctor Manson made his discovery, there is no telling how far the infection may have spread. The public schools were at once closed, and the health officers are doing all they can to prevent the spread of the disease. A doctor named Zangerle is severely blamed in the matter. This person had been called in to the first of these cases, but appears to have been too ignorant to know what was the matter with the patient. The *Enterprise* says he was summoned before the Board of Health and made a long statement from which it was impossible to tell whether he knew that he was treating small-pox patients, or what disease afflicted them. He at first thought it was scarletina, and so reported to Doctor Conn. Then he thought they had the chicken-pox, and then the swine-pox [an unknown thing among medical men], but did not say that at any time did he think they had the small-pox though saying if he thought they had the small-pox he would have so reported. Evidently Zangerle is both ignorant and stupid, and entirely unfit to practice medicine.

### Benifit of Artesian Wells.

In Owens valley are many thousand acres of land where if trees, vines, and even alfalfa, were once fairly rooted no further irrigation would be needed. All of this character of land is the best in the valley; but in its present condition it is of no value to any one. It is on this land where artesian wells would be of the greatest value. A comparatively limited supply of water would be enough for rooting trees and vines, and when this should be accomplished on one tract the water could be conducted on to another; and in this way one well would supply water enough to give a start to good sized orchards and vineyards. As already stated, there are thousands of acres in the valley where trees and vines once fairly started would not need further irrigation. If artesian water can be found at all the owner of a well or wells would be independent of ditches, and would enjoy absolute security from all the trouble, delay and expense that too frequently follow the use of ditches. No other project promises such speedy and valuable results for Owens valley as finding artesian wells.

In the upper end of San Joaquin valley are many artesian wells, and boring others is going on rapidly. The *Mining and Scientific Press* says no rock tools are required. The bore encounters layers of sand and clay, sometimes well compacted, but still easily penetrated. The usual rates for well boring in this region are given as follows: For the first 100 feet, $50; for the second 100 feet, $75; for the third 100 feet, $100, and a proportionate increase for each 100 feet. The casing ordinarily costs from 35 to 50 cents per foot, and the owner of a well is expected to board three men while the work is being done, which takes from three to five weeks, according to the number of accidents that happen during the work, these accidents arising mainly from quicksand choking the pipe and the jamming of the casing.

### An Elopement.

Love laughs at locksmiths; he also laughs at distance, though mountains and deserts intervene. There was an elopement from the valley at the beginning of the week. For the present the names of the parties will not be given, in deference to the wishes of the relatives. The lady in the case is sweet sixteen; her birth-day was last Saturday. While attending school in the lower country the girl became acquainted with a young man and an attachment grew up between them. Her relatives were not satisfied, and she was sent to Inyo county to the care of her uncle. There is now reason to believe that a correspondence was kept up between the young people through a third party. Last Monday the girl disappeared from the home of her uncle; some hours passed before she was missed, and when search was made not a trace of her could be found. The uncle of the girl lodged a complaint against the man who is supposed to have been the confidant of the young people, charging him with abduction. The man was easily found and was put under arrest; but refused to give any information about the girl; no trace of whom had yet been found.

Another version of the elopement story is given. It is alleged that there is no young man in the case, but that the girl had simply got tired of her surroundings and resolved to go to friends in Oregon. This was contrary to the wishes of the people who had her in charge here. She got possession of a saddle horse and some money, and being a good rider and having plenty of pluck she started off for Mojave alone. The distance she had to ride is about one hundred and twenty five miles, and all of it through a desert country. In the whole distance there is not a human habitation except at four places; all else is sage brush and sandy desert. Soon after the girl was missed a man was sent after her with a team and carriage. One man who saw her on the way was at Independence on Tuesday; he said she was far ahead of the man who was after her, her horse was in good condition, she was in good spirits and he felt sure that she would get through all right. This person hinted at the possibility of the girl being glided across the mountains to Kern river by some cowboys who are with their stock down on the desert; he said the settlements west of the mountains could be reached in six hours good riding, and the boys would go with a will to aid the girl in her flight. No one has the slightest fear of any harm to the girl other than whatever fatigue she may endure. She is safer among the mountains meeting cowboys than she would be without a protector on the streets of a large city. A city bred girl would be paralyzed with fear at the bare idea of undertaking such a journey as this girl made.

### Republican Club.

The Republicans of Independence and neighborhood are requested to meet at the Court House at Independence, on Wednesday evening next, April 4th, at 7 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a club for the better promotion of Republican interests during the coming campaign. All who earnestly desire to promote the success of the party by securing public confidence, and by doing all that may honorably be done to protect and foster every interest and production of America are cordially requested to attend.

MANY REPULICANS.

New style ladies dress goods at Rhine's.

### DEATH VALLEY.

#### Borax and Soda for the World

The following facts in relation to Death Valley are given by Mr. Henry Melone, who returned from there a few days ago. Mr. Melone went to Death Valley as Deputy Assessor. The distances between the various points from Independence to Death Valley are as follows: To Keeler, 32 miles; thence to Darwin, 24 miles; to Shepherd's Cañon, 27 miles; to Post Office Springs, 20 miles; to Coleman's road, 30 miles; to Furnace Creek, in Death Valley, 50 miles; total distance from Independence, 183 miles. At all the points named between Darwin and Furnace Creek there is good water but no buildings of any kind and the traveler must take along everything other than water needed for himself and what animals he may have. The road traverses valleys among a succession of mountain ranges. The mountains are high, very steep, and mostly bare rocks. The narrow valleys between have a scant growth of sagebrush and cactus, but are almost destitute of all other vegetation. Mr. Melone had no discomfort sleeping on the sand, rolled up in one blanket. The weather was very pleasant. A short distance beyond Darwin he met with two men who were going to the Colorado river; they had pack animals and a good outfit and he traveled pleasantly with them till their ways separated before reaching Death Valley.

On arriving at Coleman's borax works Mr. Melone was received with a cordial welcome from Mr. Neuschwander, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maynard, the Foreman. He inspected the borax works carefully. Borax is there in apparently inexhaustible quantity. The deposits are usually but a few inches in thickness where first opened, but get thicker as they are penetrated till they attain a depth of two feet or more. Thousands of acres are covered by the deposit. Adjoining the borax deposits are vast beds of soda and salt. Great mounds of salt lie around glittering white that contain thousands of tons. The salt is fit for use as mined.

The proportion of pure borax contained in the mass ranges from thirty to over ninety percent. Great quantities of pure crystals are found. Vast masses are borate of lime, containing ninety percent of borax. The crude stuff is shoveled into large wagons and hauled to the reduction works close by. Here it is put through a process of boiling purifying and crystalyzing; it is then dried and sacked ready for shipment. The solution in which the borax is first dissolved is drawn off from the tanks, run into ground vats and is there evaporated. The residuum is taken up and worked over; it contains a large percentage of borax and soda. Twenty horses are constantly employed delivering the crude borax at the reduction works. Seven white men and twenty-nine Chinamen are employed; none but white men would be employed if they could be had. From the works the borax is hauled in wagons to Mojave, a distance of 160 miles. The round trip is made in twenty days. Five teams are engaged in this work, twenty animals in each team. The wheels of the wagons are eight inches broad on the face and the tires when new weigh twelve hundred pounds. One new wagon costs twelve hundred dollars.

At Furnace Creek on a tract of thirty acres near the borax works hay enough is cut to feed all the animals employed there. The ground is planted with alfalfa. Nine months in each year a crop is cut monthly; during the months of December, January and February the animals are allowed to graze on the tract. The dwelling for the Superintendent stands ninety feet below the level of the sea. The walls are abobe bricks and are four feet thick. The roof is double, the external covering extends eight feet beyond the walls, forming a veranda entirely around the building. In the hottest weather a person can be comfortable inside the building. A most generous hospitality is extended to all visitors. There is a standing rule that if any prospectors or travelers come along who are short of supplies they shall be amply provided with necessaries to last them till they can reach some place where a stock can be had. Many a poor prospector has blessed William T. Coleman for this generous order.

### An Unfortunate Family.

Recently a former business man of Virginia City named D. R. Sohl, committed suicide at Salt Lake. Sohl had left Virginia City and gone to Reno and engaged in business there. He was unfortunate and failed and went to Salt Lake and a few days after arriving there killed himself with a pistol. His wife had three brothers living at Virginia, William, Eli and Rufus Ford. Last Sunday the brothers were preparing a house for their sister at Silver City. William and Eli were unloading furniture from a wagon in front of the house and Rufus was inside the building. A pistol shot was heard and when William and Eli went into the house they found Rufus lying on the floor with a bullet through his brain. The unfortunate young man lived a few hours but was insensible till he died. It is not known if the pistol was fired accidently or with suicidal intent. The *Enterprise* gives the young man an excellent character.

### Photographs.

I have at last got started on my trip around the county, and as there are a number of engagements ahead my stay here will be short. Please call and see sample of our photos and enlarged pictures. Those desiring work done would oblige by coming in during next week. Cloudy weather as good as clear. Dental work done at the gallery. Respectfully,

J. H. CROCKWELL.

About half a mile of the upper end of the Eastside canal is the heaviest cutting to be done on the whole work. The entire half mile will be from six to seven feet deep. This is where Mr. McIver now has his force at work. When this piece shall be cut through the canal will be ready for water a short distance below Independence Station. Beyond that there is no heavy cutting and the ground is easy to work for a long distance. Good progress is being made.

Easter Sunday will occur tomorrow. This is one of the two greatest festivals among Christians; the other being Christmas. One commemorates the birth of the founder of Christianity; the other his resurrection from the tomb after being crucified. The life of Christ was the best example of true manhood the world ever saw, and his death the only perfect instance of entire unselfishness. There may be difference of opinion about the miraculous orgin of the founder of christianity; about many circumstances related of his life and about his resurrection after death; but there can be but one feeling of awful reverence for the sublime nobility of his character and for his divine love for, and sympathy with suffering humanity.

Work on the big Oro Grande mill at Daggett is progressing rapidly. The seventy-five stamps will be dropped within a few weeks.

New style spring and summer goods at Rhine's.


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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## BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

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Send orders to
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Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....ecember 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


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Flouring Mills,

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Scotland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer take off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DOBIE, JR., jeweler, Nokomis, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Int. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $1000."

I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

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New House.
New Furniture.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
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Independence, Cal.

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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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These valuable Springs offer special

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520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
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GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.
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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obnoxious diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored, The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and normal vigor.
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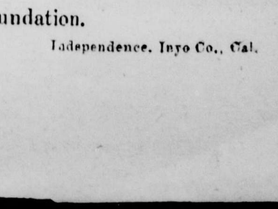

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

# THE CAMERA'S PATRONS.

## THE PUBLIC APT TO MAKE NEW PHOTOGRAPHERS POPULAR.

**A Business Almost Entirely Dependent on the Fluctuations of Public Favor. Progress in the Art of Photographing. The Daguerreotype.**

There seems to be no business so entirely dependent on the fluctuations of popular favor as that of the photographer. A moment's reflection on the part of anybody who is acquainted with the history of photographers in New York for the past ten or fifteen years, will show that their business is evidently not subject to the same conditions as is attendant on the business of other trades and professions. Photographers do not start in a small way, build up gradually a paying business and eventually secure an established patronage, which then continues with them without any special effort in the way of advertising.

The popular photographer jumps into his popularity as a general thing inside of a single year, and replaces in public esteem older firms whose names are familiar to everybody, both in private and public life. The older men retire to the background and the artistic character of their pictures is sneered at, and comparatively new men are hailed as the apostles of modern photography and their work described as the latest and the best. The older men are almost forgotten, and their business falls away and they retire to side streets and modest shops. No photographer of fifteen years ago is known as a leading photographer today. The men who then secured the great men of the country, the leading actresses on the stage and the beauties of the drawing room for their subjects, are either out of business altogether or are doing a small trade with modest family people and charging extremely moderate prices.

FICKLENESS OF PUBLIC FAVOR.

A photographer the other day said that he did not believe it was possible for any man or any firm in the business to get to the top and stay there. He had gotten to the top himself once, and he had made it a point to keep up with the times, to use all the modern improvements in photographic materials and processes, and had employed all his spare time devising new and attractive styles of photographs. But notwithstanding all his efforts, both in a business and artistic way, he was not able to keep the leading position he had attained, and for no other reason in the world except that public favor, so far as his business is concerned, is fickle beyond anything that he could describe. He was gradually replaced by new arrivals in the field and saw his customers going to men whom he believed had none of his ability, and whom he knew had but a quarter of his experience. He explained this defection by saying that people who are in the habit of having their photographs taken at stated intervals, have the quality of human vanity in them developed to an unusual extent and are possessed of a continual desire to try new experiments and reach fresh results. They do not expect, perhaps, that the latest photographer will make them out any more beautiful than the one whom they have just left but they expect that he will give them pictures which will give a new significance to their features.

Speaking of keeping up with the times, a photographer said the other day that there was nothing in modern photography which demonstrated its progress more absolutely than the improvements directed to reducing the time necessary for the securing of the impression. Instantaneous photography is the growth of very recent times. Dozens of photographers in New York expose their plates and secure results within a second, but this is by no means instantaneous photography. How great the progress in this matter has really been may be estimated from the fact that when daguerreotypes were first taken in this country, forty odd years ago, it was necessary that the plate should be exposed for fully twenty five minutes before the impression was deemed sufficient for the picture. Of course, in this twenty-five minutes the subject had to sit perfectly still. This was certainly as hard work as any artist's model does today. In fact, no artist's model is expected to pose for that time without rest. Six seconds is now regarded as a very long exposure. —New York Mail and Express.

### An Anthropometric Laboratory.

An anthropometric laboratory is a place where a person may have any of his various faculties measured in the best possible way, and where duplicates of his measurements may be preserved as private documents for his own future use and reference. All the various faculties are to be registered. Accordingly, after the exact shape, the cubical contents and the specific gravity of the individual have been ascertained he will be tested for pace on a measured mile on land and a measured 100 yards in the water. The physical basis being thus ascertained, the capacity for self restraint will next be tried. Then will come the memory tests and the trials of originality and intellectual endurance. It would be impossible, except at great length, to explain the various processes available for these latter purposes, but a brief reference may be made to the uses of the register when completed. Evidently the register kept at the laboratory may be made use of as a reference in all cases. To persons about to marry the record will, of course, be valuable and indispensable. Very great benefits will accrue to all classes of people. It will abolish the old test of a man's faculties by the work he does and what comes out of him.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

### Cranks at the German Capital.

The number of deranged people trying to gain access to the emperor of Germany is remarkable. Hardly a day passes without such an occurrence. The other day two such unfortunates entered the palace simultaneously. It was a man and a woman. The latter was the wife of a poor boatsman, asserting that she was a near relative of the emperor's and had to see him after years of absence. The man was well dressed, with a look of distinction about him, and a flow of white hair on his head and long whiskers, altogether a venerable looking, sympathetic figure. He said he had engaged to marry the daughter of the king of Italy, and being a German and a subject of the emperor he had to obtain his majesty's permission before perfecting the marriage. Both persons were taken to the insane ward of the Hospital of the Charite at Berlin.—Foreign Letter.

### Dakota Editor and Staff.

Stranger (to Dakota landlord)—I noticed a party of scarred and crippled gentlemen at a table in the dining room. War veterans, I s'pose, enjoying an annual dinner?

Dakota Landlord—No, sir; it's a press dinner, given by the editor of the Daily Paralyzer to his staff.—The Epoch.

### To Restore Faded Ink.

To restore faded ink on parchment, etc., the Bodleian library, at Oxford, has long employed solution of hydrosulphide of ammonia, which is spread in a thin layer over the writing with a camel's hair pencil. —Scientific American.

## WINTER LIFE IN DAKOTA.

**Description of the Method of Constructing Sod Houses on the Prairie.**

"I was at the house of an old Scotchman a year or two ago," said an old Dakotan. "Several of us young people were sitting at the table in the living room playing cards. Outside a blizzard was howling. The old man said:

"'I think I will go out to the sheds and see how the stock are.'

"'Don't you go,' I replied.

"'I guess I will.'

"I looked over my shoulder and said: 'See here, old man, don't you try that; you stay right here.' You may think this was considerable fuss to make, as the sheds were not over four rods from the house; but I had become acquainted with winter weather on the prairies. We went on with our game and nothing more was said. About ten minutes later I looked up and the old man was gone. 'Did your father go out?' I asked one of the girls. 'Yes,' she replied, 'and I don't see what keeps him. I wish you would go out and find him.'

"I wrapped up and started out, first taking the precaution to take one end of a rope, which I trailed after me. About half way between the sheds and the house I found the old man on his hands and knees in the snow, which was seven feet deep, crawling about, trying to find the house. He was then nearly dead, and ten minutes more would have finished him. I picked him up, and carried him to the house, where with snow, ice water, and whisky, supplemented with an hour or two of hard work, we managed to save his life."

"How do people manage to live in such a climate?"

"Live? Why, they prepare for it. The early comers generally put up sod houses, and there is nothing in the world so warm as a sod house. You can walk around barefoot on the floor of one, if properly constructed, in the coldest weather. After they have been there long enough settlers generally build log houses, hauling logs thirty or forty miles for the purpose. These houses are warm and comfortable. So long as you don't have to go out you don't know what winter is. But the sod house is not to be treated with disdain, I assure you."

"How are they built?"

"In the first place a frame of boards, the size the house is to be, is put up so as to give the house a nice appearance inside; the roof also is boarded over. Then the sod is cut with a plow, and a bank three or four feet thick is raised all around this frame. Every sod is laid as carefully as a mason lays a brick, the roots up, and all openings are filled in with fine dirt. Openings are made for the windows and doors, which have frames extending from inside to outside. These will contain sometimes three windows for winter—always two. When the sod rampart is raised to the height of the roof, poles are laid on and then sod put over those. The roots hold everything firm. You would be surprised to see the roots. Some of those grass roots are as thick as my finger, and extend down from from ten to fourteen feet."

"What?"

"It's a fact, I assure you. I have followed them down myself when digging wells in that blue joint grass land. Why, a man in plowing has to stop and sharpen his plow every eighty rods if he cares anything for his team. The blacksmith draws out the point, but that and the edge both have to be filed down as sharp as possible, and then, as I say, sharpened every eighty rods. But to return to the sod house. After the outside is completed the inside is finished up to suit the taste and pocket of the proprietor. Some have only the earthen floor, and others have a board floor, and are divided up into two or three rooms. And, I tell you, for winter comfort in Dakota a sod house beats them all. Besides these, there are dugouts on the side of a hill, and occasionally you will meet one on the prairie. The class of settlers that come in there as a rule have to put up with almost everything the first year or two."—Milwaukee Cor. Chicago Times.

### The Contribution Boxes.

There need be no fear but that those who want to "pay for their religion," as some like to put it, will be given opportunity to do so. The man who wants to help pay for the preaching of the gospel doesn't need to have a pesky contribution box slid gracefully along under his nose every time he attends service. Nor is there any reason why the amount of money—usually so small—which is taken every Sabbath, in the morning and evening collections, may not be contributed in some other and less awkwardly conspicuous manner. There are many ways in which people can be led to understand that if they wish to contribute they can do so in a quiet and unostentatious way, and there is no doubt whatever but that those who want to give will find a way.—American Magazine.

## A SNOWSTORM.

Deformed by tempests, the sweet blue
  Is drowned in clouds of fleecy spray;
On, on, in ranks forever new,
  Forever maddening in their play.

Above, the driving storm; below,
  The earth is fashioned at its will;
Its chisel carves the yielding snow
  To forms beyond all human skill.

But we, warm nested, in the heart
  Of this dim elemental war,
Sit calmly tranquil, or but start
  When rocks the pane with stormier jar.

We look into each other's eyes,
  And see a friendly peace which says,
While on the snowy Cossack flies,
  "Rave ye without, here quiet stays."

This silent, unexpressed delight
  Grows brighter so severely set;
Heart warm against the snowy white,
  The rose of joy burns warmer yet.

Our kindling of the soul can make
  Those wintry tumults disappear,
And all their dreariness partake
  Its own illumined atmosphere.
—Thomas Gold Appleton.

### Protecting Theatres from Fire.

As a precaution against fire, some scenery at one of the Brussels theatres was coated two years ago with a composition largely consisting of alum and asbestos. Recent experiments with the scenery so prepared demonstrate that the canvas can thus be rendered perfectly incombustible. It is said that this simple application does not interfere in any way with the material upon which the scenes are painted, nor does it have any prejudicial effect upon the colors employed.—Chicago Times.

### The Supply of Peanuts.

The supply of peanuts comes almost wholly from Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Virginia is the banner peanut growing state, averaging 2,000,000 bushels yearly. Tennessee comes next with an average of 500,000 bushels, and North Carolina's production averages 150,000 bushels. The estimated supply for 1888 is 3,300,000 bushels, which includes the nearly 600,000 bushels of last year's crop which still remain in the market.—New York Mail and Express.

## BULGARIAN FUNERALS.

**Singular Burial Customs Described by an American Tourist.**

While on a tour on one occasion, as I had risen in the morning from the board on which I slept, I went out to a fountain to wash. Hardly had I come to the crystal stream before I found that within the khan two women were carrying around large copper dishes filled with a dish which is called "bulgore." It is not very different from boiled wheat. They came to me in turn, both of them, and with a large wooden spoon gave me a liberal supply. I inquired what it meant, and was answered that they were sisters, and that from their house a young man had recently died and that they were thus feeding his hungry soul, which was wandering, according to their report, "who knows where." These two women went to every house in the large village, and gave to every person, large and small, a heaping spoonful of this viand. It is quite common to carry the dead body through the streets on a bier and to place it in a box, which is utterly unworthy the name of coffin, on the brink of the grave. But very many are buried without the least thing, save cloth wrapped around the body.

I once attended a funeral in a village four hours' distance from Samokov. When we arrived, the young men, children of the dead women, were hammering in the yard. The hour for the funeral obsequies had arrived. I asked the young men what they were doing and they answered coolly: "Making a box to put mother in." The sisters were howling and wringing their hands and pacing to and fro. After the "box" was finished the body was placed within and the funeral service gone through with. There was no cover, and quite a hunt was instituted to find a board which could be appropriated. At last one was found which the brook had washed down and left on a bank near by. It was too short at both ends, but never mind; they are shorter where there are none. The sons then took up the would-be coffin, bearing the remains of their mother to the grave. Some of the relatives had been called away from the digging of the grave by the announcement that the "box was ready." These hastened back after the ceremony to their unfinished work. I found myself, in following the remains, the central person in quite a large crowd. Some walked quietly and sadly and weeping; others went jumping along the road as if in great glee. A crowd of small children trooped along on the outside. Arriving at the grave, we found it both too short and too narrow to admit the remains, so we all took turns at digging. Finally, the work completed, the cover was *laid* on the top, while the husband of the late departed stood down in the grave and stamped the dirt down which others threw in. The worst feature of the whole was that the family were mightily pleased, and said, as they expressed their gratitude at our coming, that it had been the most orderly funeral in the village.—*Boston Transcript.*

## TRIBUTES TO CHARITY.

**What New York Contributes Annually for the Relief of the Poor.**

New York contributes annually for home charity upward of $7,360,000. Of this amount the city gives through the Department of Charities and Correction $1,500,000; the charity societies and institutions, which are supported by voluntary contributions, distribute $4,000,000; the churches $360,000; while the gifts of benevolent households can be estimated at $1,500,000. The figures given are furnished in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society. During the year 1887 there were 27,400 appeals made to this society and other organizations, and in nearly every case investigations were made. It was found that but 64 per cent. were deserving of continuous relief; 24.4 per cent. required only temporary relief; 52.2 per cent. needed employment, and 17 per cent. were impostors. There are 228 organized agencies in New York dispensing charity; 49 volunteer societies; 30 asylums, and 148 churches. These are of all denominations, but no distinction is made in helping the poor and needy. The Charity Organization Society makes it it a business to punish frauds. Last year its officers had 1,215 street beggers arrested, and most of these were sentenced. There were 74 per cent. of this number able-bodied persons, and only 6 per cent were found to be really destitute.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—You will save your horse the pain of a sore mouth if you will always dip the bit in a bucket of cold water before putting it in his mouth. This "takes the frost out" of the bit. If you want to know what would happen if you did not do this, put your tongue against the bit after it shall have been hanging all night in a zero temperature. You will not take it away as easily as you will put it there, and when you shall get loose you will leave a piece of skin behind. If the bit be put in cold water first this will not happen.—*Troy Times.*

## LUCKY JOHN TRIMBLE.

When the Aurora papers announced that John Trimble, of 334 South Broadway this city, had been fortunate enough to draw a tenth share on the $50,000 prize of The Louisiana State Lottery, it was not generally believed, but this same John Trimble is probably to-day the most contented man in Aurora, for he has in the bank the snug little sum of $4,995, the profits of his investment in the lottery. The remaining $5 went for expenses. Mr. Trimble was seen by an *Express* reporter and acknowledged that he had received a check for the above amount and stated that it was his intention to use the money in his new business, he having lately purchased the cut stone business of Isaac Edwards.

The lucky ticket which drew the $50,000 prize was number 73,185. Mr. Trimble had a tenth interest in this ticket for which he paid one dollar. He took his good luck very coolly and philosophically. This is not the first time that he has patronized the lottery, but although he has never before drawn a very large amount, he claims that what he had received before his big haul paid back all the tickets had cost him.—*Aurora* (Ills.) *Express*, Jan. 30.

## CATARRH.

**A New Home Treatment or the Cure Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago *are cures still* there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

In the majority of murder cases it is the jury and not the criminal that gets hung.

A Vienna tailor has stamped upon his bill-heads a picture of the forget-me not.

### PEACE ON EARTH

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Eccentric, leasanter, and safer this than to wash the disturbing department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholics or the reverse, bad extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep," is the providential reward of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is probably deserving of repose at the required time. Nothing more effectually awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.

"How is that feud between Colonel Blood and Major Buggess getting on? Are they as fierce as ever?" "Oh, no; the whole thing is ended." "I'm glad to hear that." "Yes, they killed each other."

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported oleographic and chromatic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address plainly written and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

When it comes ter de test, it 'pear like de smooth an' smilin' man dean hol' out ez well ez de man dat ain't got sich er long face. De cabbage le makes better cider dan de sweet apple do.

Off oftcome the road that leads to health,
Unmarked by board or sign;
Wisdom is not a costly, priceless wealth
To sooth these aches of thine.
But do not die, sir, with life there's hope,
The cloud conceals the sun;
With Pierce's Favorite Prescription at hand
Your life's full course may run.

More truth than poetry in these lines, as thousands of ladies all over the land now blooming with health, testify to the great curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, adapted by much research and careful study to the happy relief of all those weaknesses and ailments peculiar to females. All druggists.

The "Rubber Trust" must have organized for the purpose of furnishing consciences to the other trusts.

Mothers will find no more trouble in getting their children to clean their teeth, if they give them Rubifoam to use. Large bottles, 25 cents.

The greatest blood-purifier and nerve-tonic in the world is Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills.

**C-H-O-O! C-H-O-O!! C-H-O-O!!!**

Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, spitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the marvelous virtues of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

A physician says: "If a child does not thrive on fresh milk boil it." Few children can stand boiling.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

## AN UNDISPUTED TEST OF MERIT.

A medicine that has been a household remedy for over fifty years and used in that time by more than 150,000,000 persons must have great merit. Such a medicine is found in BRANDRETH'S PILLS. This fact illustrates the value of these pills better than any statement of the proprietors. It will be observed that the dose required to cure is small. One or two pills taken every night for ten or twenty days will cure dyspepsia, costiveness, rheumatism, liver complaint, all female complaints and weaknesses.

Jack—How is your friend Pallette, the young artist, getting on, Gus? Gus—He must be doing well? I called at his studio to day, and was told that he had just gone out to buy something to eat.

## THE SWEETEST GIRL IN SCHOOL.

"She's the sweet st girl in school!" enthusiastically exclaimed one young miss to another, as they passed down the street together. "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unselfish, everyone likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eyes. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches". The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they had said. It set her thinking. What could be done for those headaches and the rough, muddy complexion, that was such a trial to her gentle daughter. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

A man's signal to a Newark horse-car driver to stop has no great material result, that is a fact. It is merely a sign of the coming spring.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes. 25 cts.

Little Elsie—Oh, take me up, mamma! It's so muddy. Mamma—Walk across, that's a good girl. Mamma has all she can do to carry poor Fido.

## DELICATE CHILDREN, NURSING

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

"Of the dead nothing is left but the bones," is the way a certain doctor construed "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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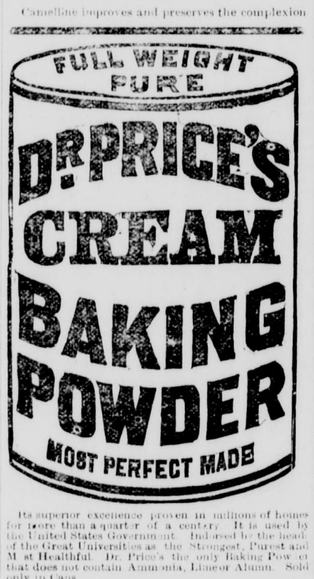
See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion




Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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**ELY'S CREAM BALM.**

*I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My nose and head are well. C. S McMillen, Sibley, Mo.*

**CATARRH HAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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GREENBANK 98% **Powdered Caustic Soda** (tests 99 5-10%), recommended by the highest authorities, also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc. For Sale by W. J. MCKSON & CO. Manufacturers Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

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$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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STEINWAY, KRANICH & BACH, Gabler, Jewish Pianos; Burdett Organs; Band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

**Farms for Sale.**

SEND STAMPS FOR CIRCULAR to M. GRIFFIN, Cottonwood, Shasta County, Cal., fruit belt of Upper Sacramento Valley; or, to S. GRIFFIN, Tolo, Jackson County, Or., center of Rogue River Valley, noted for mild climate and productiveness.

**I CURE FITS!**

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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Hardy Northern Grown
From Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the best, because they are earlier and the most productive. Take no other until you try them. For sale by all Leading dealers on the coast throughout the country. Trade supplied by
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 7, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## BILL NYE'S BARBER.

**Misfortune Encountered in an Attempt to Have His One Hair Trimmed.**

To-day I got shaved at a barber-shop, where I begged the operator to kill me and put me out of my misery.

I have been accustomed to gentle care and thoughtfulness at home, and my barber handles me with the utmost tenderness. I was, therefore, poorly prepared to meet the man who this morning filled my soul with woe.

I know that I have not deserved this, for while others have berated the poor barber and swore about his bad breath and never-ending clatter and his general heartlessness, I have never said any thing that was not filled with child-like trust and hearty good-will towards him.

I have called the attention of the public to the fact that sometimes customers had bad breath and were restless and mean, while being operated on, and then when they are all fixed up nicely they put their hats on and light a cigar and hold up their finger to the weary barber and tell him that they will see him more subsequently.

Now, however, I feel differently.

This barber, no doubt, had never heard of me. He thought I was an ordinary plug who didn't know any thing about luxury.

I shall mark a copy of this paper and send it to him. Then while he is reading it I will step up behind him with a pick handle and kill him. I want him to be reading this when I kill him, because it will assist the coroner in arriving at the immediate cause of his death.

The first whiff I took of this man's breath I knew that he was rum's maniac.

He had the Jim James in an advanced stage. Now, I don't object to being shaved by a barber who is socially drunk, but when the mad glitter of the maniac is in his eye and when I can see that he is debating the question of whether he will cut my head off and let it drop over the back of the chair or choke me to death with a leather brush, it makes me nervous and fidgetty. He honed his razor on his breath, in fact.

This man made up his mind three times that he would kill me, and some one came in just in time to save me.

His chair was near the window, and there was a hole in the blind, so that when he was shaving the off side of my face he would turn my head up in such a position that I could look up into the middle of the sun. My attention had never before been called to the appearance of the sun as it looked to the naked eye, and I was a good deal surprised.

The more I looked into the center of the great orb of day the more I was filled with wonder at the might and power that could create it. I began to pine for death immediately, so that I could be far away among the heavenly bodies, and in a land where no barber with the delirium triangles can ever enter.

The barber held my head down so that the sun could shine into my darkened understanding, until I felt that my brain had melted and was floating around and washing about in my skull like warm butter.

His hand was very unsteady, too. I lost faith in him on the start, when he cut off a mole under my chin and threw it in the cuspidore. I did not care especially for the mole, and did not need it much, but at the same time I had not decided to take it off till the weather got warmer. In fact, I had worn it so long that I had becom attached to it. It had also become attached to me. This is why I could not restrain my tears when the barber cut it off, and then stepped back to the other end of the room to see how I looked without it.—*Bill Nye at large, in N. Y. World.*

## COLD WAVE OF '36.

**The Remarkable Change in Temperature on December 20, 1836.**

There are citizens living in Springfield to-day who distinctly remember the sudden and remarkable cold wave of Tuesday, December 20, 1836. Though over half a century ago so wonderful was the phenomenon of that day that the recollection of it remains vividly impressed on the minds of those who were here at the time. Such a change, from warm to bitter cold as then occurred was never experienced before nor has been since. For several days previous the weather had been unusually warm for the season of the year and considerable rain had fallen. Nothing unusual occurred until about two o'clock in the afternoon when a large black cloud was seen to rise in the northwest, which was followed by a loud, roaring noise, and the atmosphere became freezing cold.

Thomas A. Ragsdale, who was at that time living in what is known as "old town," said he was on his way to the business part of the city when the wave first struck the city, and that before he had reached the old corner drug store the water in the gutters was frozen solid. Thomas Knox, the weather prophet, said that in many places through the country ducks and geese had been frozen in the ponds before they could swim ashore; that the hogs and chickens had in many instances been frozen fast in the muddy barn lots. "It was nothing uncommon," said another old settler, "during the next few weeks, when riding through the country, to see six or eight hogs frozen fast in the mud along the road." Dr. Preston, of Breckinridge, in a history of Sangamon County says: "It had been raining slowly all the fore part of the day and the thermometer was at least forty degrees above zero and the first blast of the tempest brought it down to zero in a second."—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

## CUTTING OFF NOSES.

**Strange Happenings in the Land of the Nawab of Junagadh.**

The Nawab of Junagadh is a Mussulman, and is the premier chief in Kathiawar. The capital town is also called Junagadh, and is considered by many to be one of the quaintest cities in India, while it yields to none in antiquity and historical interest. The "uparkot," or citadel, is of great age, and is known to have been a stronghold three hundred years before the Christian era. The city is just on the borders of the Gir, which is a long strip of country, densely covered by primeval forests, which, apart from other things, are renowned as affording nearly the last retreat to the lion in Northwestern India. From the nature of the country side it is hardly surprising that from the earliest times the district has been a place of refuge for lawless men. Quite recently the Mekranis, an outlawed class, have given much trouble. They rob, assault and kill peaceful travelers whenever they can, and one of their favorite amusements is to deprive their victims of their noses, and thus stamp them forever with the mark of the Mekranis' power. "When we were in Junagadh," writes Surgeon-Major Lewis A. Irving, "there were quite a dozen noseless patients in the hospital there, and the Parsee doctor was hard at work fitting them with nasal appendages derived from their own cheeks and foreheads. Great precautions were taken during His Excellency's visit, to prevent any unpleasant surprise. Guards were posted at every turn while we were exploring the neighborhood.

"Outside the city the Girnar hill rises out of the Gir forest. It is upward of three thousand feet in height, difficult to climb, and was a place of pilgrimage centuries before Christ. A number of Jain temples crown its summit, while beyond them rears into the sky a great rocky crest, called the Bhairava Jap, or 'Adoration of the Terrific One,' from which, in days gone by, multitudes of people have cast themselves down in the hope of realizing eternal happiness. Should a man survive, however, it was assured that he would rule the world. The drop is sheer for fully one thousand feet. Not more than twenty years ago three persons took the leap, and a short time since an ascetic was bent on following their example, but was stopped by the authorities. The temples, like all Jain temples, are spotlessly clean; the Jain may not enter them without first bathing, and are not allowed in any way to defile them. At every point of vantage along the road up the hill we came on posts of wild-looking men, variously armed, and on the lookout for possible Mekranis. The Jain never take the life of any animal if they can avoid it; place cloths over their mouths in case they should swallow a fly, and before they sit down brush the seat carefully in order to remove careless crawlers. In their towns also they establish bird refuges where grain and water are always provided for any feathered visitors. At Ahmedabad the streets are full of these shelters, and birds and squirrels find no lack of entertainment, thanks to the offerings of pious Jains."—*London Spectator.*

## 'SQUIRE AND JUDGE.

**How a Colored Magistrate Was Cheated by His Superior in Authority.**

A negro justice of the peace called on a circuit judge.

"Come in, 'squire," said the judge. "What can I do for you?"

The 'squire sat down and twirled his thumbs. "I say what can I do for you, 'squire?"

"Oh, I know whut yer said," giving to his eyes that slow and tremulous squint which, with a negro, is expressive of disgust. "I know what yer say, an' I also know what yer's done. Whut made yer ack dater way in dat haug case?"

"What hog case?"

"W'y, dat case twixt Simons an' Boyle. I'sided it in de fabor of Boyle, but w'en it wuz fotch up yere w'y verse'f verses de'cision an 'gins it ter Simons."

"The jury did so because the law and the facts were on his side."

"De jury! W'y man, ain't you got no furder erlong yit den ter fool wid er jury? I'd like ter see er jury take er case 'way from me. Come er lettin' dat jury run erway wid dat case an' gin it ter dat man Simons w'en he already owes me er dollar fur some fraish meat I let him hab las' fall. W'y yo' foolishness, jedge, hab flung all my calculations ober de fence. Airter I 'cided in de fabor o' Mr. Boyle he gin me er dollar an' sebenty-fi' cents, and dis mawnin' he come erroun', he did, and tole me dat I'd hatter gin him back de money all on ercount o'yo' foolishness. I does think dat da does put some o' de oneddycatedest men on de bench I ever seed. Jedge, is yer gwine ter let me be beat outen dat money? Gwine ter set on yo' bench an' let er jury beat yo' brudder in de 'disherwary outen er dollar an, sebenty-fi' cents? Ain't it erbout time dat de law-gibers o' dis gre't lan' wuz er standin' shoulder ter shoulder?"

"Get out, you old rascal."

He cast an indignant look upon the judge, moved to the door, stopped and said: "Er law'vided ergin itse'f kain't stan', and de fust thing you know you gwine tumble offen dat bench. Go erhead an' git yo' juries ter beat folks outen dar money. Go on, an' when yer hears suthin' drap look roun' an' you'll find it wuz yerse'lf, sah."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Five sisters in Terrell County, Ga., have eight children apiece—all boys but one.

## MANAGING HORSES.

**Details That Will Be Observed by Every Thoughtful Farmer.**

In the care of horses there are many little details, each perhaps of itself considered unimportant, on which, to a great extent, the health of the horse and his ability to do the required work depends. Whatever interferes with the comfort and thrift of the horse intended for constant use depreciates the value of his services. In no other way, perhaps, is a horse made so uncomfortable as when kept in a stable so carelessly built that the wind and cold pass through cracks between the boards on the sides and chill the animal. He is fastened in his stall, and there is no opportunity for him to escape the chilling currents. Some stables are built with a basement, and the floor above is laid in such away that cold air is constantly passing through from below. No horse can rest comfortably in such a stable. He is in special danger when he comes into such a place while heated from rapid or heavy work, for a blanket is likely to be thrown over him, with the idea that it will afford all the protection needed, while in fact the most sensitive portions of the body, and the limbs also, are left exposed to draughts of cold air. This frequently brings on congestion of some of the vital organs. When the horse is brought in warm and sweating, he should be well protected by a blanket large enough to prevent currents of cold air from striking him, and his legs should be well rubbed, to prevent soreness and swelling. If the horse is much fatigued, it will be desirable to bandage the legs with flannel and walk him about until the circulation has resumed its normal condition.

Care should be taken to see that the horse has proper food and sufficient supply of it to keep him in good condition and spirits. Some kinds of food will agree with one horse and not with another. When it is found that a certain food affects a horse unfavorably, a change should, of course, be made at once; yet how many fail to notice this, and the horse loses condition for want of proper attention. Oats will be found the best food for driving horses, as corn has the tendency to produce indigestion. A little oat-meal and bran, given occasionally, will keep the bowels in good condition, preventing constipation. Many feed too much hay; this should be given in moderate quantity, and most of it at night, after the horse returns from his day's work.

In arranging the mangers, the comfort of the horse should be studied. These are very often placed so high that the horse is uncomfortable all the while when eating. The natural position of the horse when eating is to have the head down, and for this reason the feeding box should be placed so that the horse can eat without having his head so high that mastication and swallowing are difficult. In many ways the comfort of the horse in the stable can be promoted, and the watchful eye of the owner, who knows what should be done, will often be necessary to prevent neglect on the part of those who have the daily care of horses.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

**A Woman Philanthropist and Some of Her Charitable Works.**

One of the greatest of women philanthropists, and about whom society knows little or nothing, is Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Boston. Her income is about $50,000 a year, which she receives quarterly, and it is said that she is often penniless before the end of the quarter. She has no children, has no house or home, does not keep a carriage, never goes to the theater, never read but two novels in her life and never possessed but one velvet dress. She spends her time and money in charity, and that without identifying herself with the objects of her generosity. When the yellow fever epidemic roused the sympathies of the North she said: "I will not give a cent for the present relief, but I will give any money to investigate its causes, nature and to prevent it in future." And she did. Congress authorized the Yellow Fever Commission, in which Surgeon General Woodward lost his life, and Mrs. Thompson paid its expenses. The list of some of Mrs. Thompson's benefactions give an idea of their impersonal character. The New York Liberal Club, the Social Science Association, the Peabody Academy of Science, the Rugby scheme of Thomas Hughes, have all received from her substantial aid. She founded the town of Logansport, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. In Salina County, Kan., she gave 640 acres and $300 each to the colonists settling on it. She put up the building used by the Concord School of Philosophy. "As for the discussions, I must confess I don't care for them. But it is a good thing to have a place where any body with an idea can go without being knocked down for it," she said. She paid for Mr. Steele Mackaye's lectures before the Art Students' League. She admired Rev. Mr. Alger's writings, and in his failing health guaranteed his salary of $6,000 to give him a year of rest and recreation abroad. She helped to support the first Free Training School for Women. She enabled Stephen Pearl Andrews to bring out his colored universalogy. Her greatest enthusiasm is for inventors, and many a device owes its success to her. She is the only woman who has the freedom of the floor of the House.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—Scientific tests in Hungary show that corn will produce the largest yield of milk, while sorghum produces milk of the richest quality.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A great many people are troubled with disease of the I's.—*Puck.*

—Kind wuds er pleasant toe de eah, but meal makes hoecake.—*Judge.*

—Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.

—The further a man getsaway from a dollar the bigger it looks.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—December comes in like a silent partner in a plumbing establishment.—*Lowell Courier.*

—The majority of people are most generous when they have nothing to give.—*Whitehall Times.*

—South America has an umbrella bird. It must be famous for flying away and not returning.—*Puck.*

—The contributor who scarcely hopes that his MS. will prove available usually has good judgment.—*Puck.*

—A righter of wrongs is, a rule, even more poorly paid than a writer of poetry.—*New Haven News.*

—One can not make a favorable impression by treading on another man's heels.—*Drake's Magazine.*

—Some mean ah so shif'less dey ud wait twell day wuz thusty befo' diggin' a well.—*Judge.*

—A young man whose father's name is Smith, calls himself Smyth for short.—*Drake's Magazine.*

—It is said that the bustle is going out of fashion; but the blanket newspapers are very much concerned.

—As between the cigarette and the grade crossing it is an open question which is the more fatal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—It is said that a lawyer can lay down the law, but that is the only thing he once gets hold of that he is ever willing to lay down.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—When a man sees a football match for the first time he thinks it is two base ball teams having their inning with the umpire.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Giving nothing yourself and asking others to contribute to a monument is what might be called "monumental cheek."—*N. O. Picayune.*

—"Where is your home?" asked a man of a disconsolate-looking stranger. "I haven't any home at present," was the reply. "My wife's mother is making her a visit."—*Sommerville Journal.*

—Sentimental young lady—"I wonder where we will be a hundred years from now?" Practical young lady—"We'll probably be members of a ballet, my dear."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

—Raspberry jam is made in Boston of glucose, gelatine, hayseed, aniline dye, and rotten butter. The consumer should be made of cast-iron with a copper lining.—*Alta California.*

—First Little Girl—"O, I do hate to rip. Mamma wants me to rip this old dress all up." Second Little Girl (who boards)—"Why don't your mamma send the dress to a laundry?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A tramp is making $50 a month in Indiana by feeling babies' heads and predicting that they will grow up to be great preachers, poets and statesmen. It just tickles their fond mothers almost to death.

## A POPULAR PHRASE.

**Graphic Illustration of "Coming Out of the Little End of the Horn."**

An ancient painting was recently discovered in a country shop at Richmond, Surrey, England, from which, it is supposed, this saying originated. It measures eighteen inches by twenty-two inches long, is in a good state of preservation, and is described as follows: Upon a tree, whose branches extend to each side of the picture, hangs by a red belt with gold tassel an enormous curved horn, the ends upwards. At the extreme left stands a man with black velvet flat cap, and surcoat trimmed with fur, rough, and gold chains on the breast. He is superintending the action of a man attired in a purple doublet, profusely slashed, who wears a large felt hat and a cloak, with a dagger in his girdle, and is engaged in thrusting into the large end of the horn an unfortunate wretch, whose trunk and legs (the latter loosely bound together with a rope, the end of which is held by the gold-chained gentleman) are inverted, and are the only portions of the body visible at that part of the picture. But at the little end of the horn, about six feet away as the crow flies (or across the radius of this instrument of torture), but nine feet along the curved surface, appear the unhappy head and one arm of the victim. At the right stands a man clad only in a shirt and ragged coat, wringing his hands with a woe-begone expression depicted in his countenance. On a black ground at the bottom of the picture is the inscription: "This horn embleme here doth showe of overtishipp what harme doth growe from comeing out the little ende thereof." On either side of the tree are the words in semi-gothic character: "The Sea of Trubble." Above the head of the personage in the velvet cap is the citation: "Psalms 37, 26: But he is ever merciful and lendeth and hissede enjoyeth the blessing." The wearer of the gold chain is probably the sheriff, possibly the creditor, who has brought the poor fellow who was so foolish as to undertake sureteship, bound to the tormentor. He is putting him through the horn, with elongates, and compresses him in a most distressing fashion. Whether the beggarly man, who is wringing his hands, is the debtor himself after his passage through the horn, or one of his impoverished family, there are no means of determining. The picture, a most graphic illustration, at least, of the proverb, "Coming out of the little end of the horn," is in a good state of preservation, though it is thought to be upwards of two hundred years old. The name of the artist is unknown.—*Johannes Factotum, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## REMARKABLE INVENTION.

**Something Startling for Lovers of Amateur Photography.**

Amateur photography has made another long stride forward. Hitherto the only means of photographing at night have been by means of the kerosene, or calcium, or electric lights. All of these demanded more or less paraphernalia, and were not portable to any available degree. Magnesia wire, when burned, was known to produce a light of strong actinic quality, and a lamp had been devised with which to burn it for photographic purposes. It was not a satisfactory light, however, as it was unsteady and liable to go out. From magnesium, however, Dr. H. G. Piffard has devised exactly the thing desired, and he recently explained his invention.

It consists in powdered magnesium spread upon gun-cotton. The ignition of gun-cotton furnishes the heat necessary to set fire to the magnesium, and the result is a brilliant flash, powerful enough to sufficiently expose the plate, and easily available under any circumstances. The photograph is instantaneous. The doctor first discussed a German powder invented for the purpose, stating that while its light effects were excellent, its very explosive quality made it a dangerous article either to handle or have about. He next discussed and exhibited a mixture of four parts of gunpowder and one part of magnesium, which, when flashed, answered the purpose desired. It was neither as convenient nor effective, however, as the gun-cotton combination. After burning samples of these and showing their effects, he fired a cartridge of magnesium and gun-cotton from an ordinary revolver, showing that the flash was quite sufficient for an instantaneous photograph. He then proceeded to darken the room and to photograph Mr. Robert Roosevelt. The camera was adjusted, and as the cap was removed the doctor touched a match to a small piece of powdered cotton. The light flashed in the darkness, and when, some minutes later, the developed plate appeared, an excellent negative of Mr. Roosevelt was the result. Several portraits taken the night before were exhibited, and the practical value of the invention was indisputably established.

The result will be that the amateur photographer will henceforth go a gunning in the darkness and lay out on a plate every thing he may choose to shoot at. The camera will be fitted to a pistol barrel or the pistol barrel to the camera and cocking the weapon will expose the plate. As soon as the weapon is aimed the flash from the muzzle will instantly serve to photograph the object, and the game will be securely bagged in a moment. The fleeing thief, the expression of the man who treads upon the unforseen carpet-tack, as well as that of the husband out late who is trying to assume an expression of indifferent sobriety before he lights the domestic gas, will now adorn the albums, where they have hitherto been unknown. The invention is valuable commercially, one photographer stating that he had concluded to make use of it in his gallery. It will also greatly widen the fields of amusement and experiment which have attracted some thousands to amateur photography.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegram.*

## COOKING AS AN ART.

**The Elevating Influence of Domestic Duties Well Performed.**

No fair-minded person, looking at the subject through the clear medium of reason, would say there was any thing dishonorable in cooking, and there is surely nothing that indicates moral perversity in the acts of sweeping, dusting and washing dishes. There is nothing in housework that vitiates the moral or weakens the physical system. And yet housework is the very employment that working girls shun as if it were pollution; the work which all native-born American women regard as a disgrace.

If the skill required in doing a class of work may be taken as a standard of its respectability, then surely cooking is as respectable as telegraphing, or book-keeping, or type-writing. Cooking is a chemical process, and the good cook should know as much of the constituents with which she deals, their chemical affinities, the proportions in which they should be mixed, and their reactions upon each other, as the chemists knows about his salts and acids in his laboratory. It takes well-nigh as much skill to manage a stove as it does to manage a chemist's retort. Cooking, rightly considered, is a mysterious alchemy, a field of occult science into which no untrained novice should thrust her awkward hands. Down with the uneducated cook! There is poison in her baking-pan and death beneath her pie crust.

The good cook is the promoter of peace in families, the friend of virtue, the handmaiden of piety. How can the priest mount his pulpit stairs with right feeling towards God and man with his amateur cook's dyspeptic biscuit in his stomach? The poor cook is the one general enemy of mankind. Fed upon her handiwork, the poet's airy dreams dissipate in nightmares, the statesmen's schemes of statscraft degenerate into school-boy fancies, and the hitherto victorious General marches his veteran army to defeat.

But, in all seriousness, cooking is an art that requires long practice and much natural aptitude. This is a fact that is recognized by men whose business largely consists in cooking, and the cooks of the great hotels of the country are paid as much salary as our college presidents. And yet cooking seems to be the one accomplishment that women hate to learn.—*Yankee Blade.*

## CARDINAL MANNING.

**The Favorable Impression He Made on an American Visitor.**

Not much of the pomp and splendor of the Roman purple here, I thought, as I stood at the entrance of a large but severely plain house, of no particular style of architecture, within a short walk of the Houses of Parliament. Yet this was the episcopal residence—the titular palace of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. I had some trouble in finding the place. A policeman who was sunning himself around the next corner said he had never heard of Cardinal Manning.

The door of the mansion was opened by a middle-aged woman, very plainly dressed. I entered a wide hall which was almost destitute of furniture. The woman who had admitted me opened a door to the right, and I found myself in a large well-lighted library, the sides of which were filled with book-cases reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and containing about 10,000 volumes of works in every department of literature, although theology, philosophy and history predominated.

The furniture of the Cardinal's library was of the plainest kind, consisting of an oblong table, half a dozen leather seat chairs, and a cheap carpet of a neutral tint. On the walls were several pictures, among which I noticed portraits of Pius IX., Leo XIII., Cardinal Wiseman and King Edward the Confessor.

While I was turning over the pages of a work on the Roman antiquities the library door opened, and a tall, slender, delicate figure glided into the room. The small red cap told me I was in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister, Henry Edward Manning. His simple, gentle manners made me feel at home at once. His voice was singularly sweet and winning, but exquisitely modulated.

I found the Cardinal deeply interested in the United States. Like many of his intelligent countrymen, he looks upon America as the country of the future, where the mental and the physical development of mankind are destined to attain their perfection. The Cardinal is greatly interested in the temperance cause, and attributes most of the misery of the poorer classes to the vice of intemperance. The Irishman drinks from joviality, the Englishman from brutality, and it is easier to reform an Irish than an English drunkard.

It is not generally known that Cardinal Manning was a married man. While an Arch-deacon in the Church of England he married Miss Serjeant, whose two sisters married Bishop Wilberforce and Henry Wilberforce, his brother. Mrs. Manning lived only a few months after her marriage, and her death filled the sensitive soul of her husband with a deep and lasting sorrow, and turned him more and more to a life of entire spirituality. Cardinal Manning was born in 1809, the same year that witnessed the birth of Alfred Tennyson. His father was a member of Parliament and Governor of the Bank of England. Young Manning, after a preparatory education at Harrow, entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself no less by his scholarship than by the polish of his manners. He became a fellow of Merton College at the early age of twenty-four, and Archdeacon of Chichester before he was thirty-three. At that age the future Cardinal Archbishop seemed very far from the Catholic Church, for just at that time he preached so violent a tirade against "Popery" that Dr. Newman, who was then preparing to join the church, declined to see him the next time he called. While holding orders in the Church of England, Dr. Manning maintained the spiritual grace of baptism, and when this doctrine was denied by Mr. Gorham, and the view of the latter was pronounced tenable by the Church of England, Manning "felt the very ground on which he stood cut from under him," and shaking from his feet the dust of the church of his ancestors entered the Church of Rome. His rise was rapid. He founded the order of Oblates of St. Charles of Borromeo, was raised to provost of Westminister, and became a great favorite of Cardinal Wiseman, who recommended him to the Holy See as worthy of the honorary title of Monsignor. When Wiseman died, in 1865, Pope Pius IX. raised Monsignor Manning to the vacant See of Westminster, and in 1875 he was created a Cardinal.

Cardinal Manning is a frequent guest at luxurious banquets, but the ascetic churchman in the midst of such feasts makes his dinner off a baked potato, a piece of beef, and a glass of water. The Cardinal is an early riser, getting up at five in summer and six in winter. After half an hour's meditation, he says mass in his private chapel, and then passes thirty minutes in thanksgiving. He breakfasts at seven in summer and eight in winter, and then passes an hour or two over his correspondence, and devotes the rest of the morning to literary work, and to matters belonging to his archdiocese.

—The loss of life and property on the great lakes has been greater this year than in any year since 1883. Two hundred and four lives have been lost and seventy-three vessels of 20,687 registered tons went down, representing a loss of $792,000 on hulls and $408,400 on cargoes. If the minor losses be added the whole loss would exceed $2,500,000.

—A Boston reporter instructed his girl, who was heiress to $200,000, to "write only on one side of the paper and to sign your name as a guarantee of good faith," and she walked right off and married a plumber.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## NEW DISCOVERIES IN CHEMISTRY.

**Chemical Reproductions of the Valuable Principles in Natural Products.**

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture.

Mr. Robert Hugh Mills, in a recent lecture, called attention to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply produced from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial production which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found that the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country. Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These chemical reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose by Fischer and Tafel is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet. Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impetus at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperiled.

Legislation has intervened in some places to protect the dairy farmer against oleomargarine, even where this product is honestly sold as artificial butter. It is not to be expected that in many cases where science supplies us with a desirable substitute for any product, the law can be successfully invoked to keep the world from reaping the benefit of increasing knowledge. Future discoveries may compel the farmer to cease raising some produce by which he has thrived, or to change and improve his methods of agriculture; but it is certain that the tillers of soil will continue to supply the chief resources of food and apparel.—New York Sun.

**Verifying an Old Legend.**

Readers of the saga of the Burned Njal, translated by Sir George Dasent, cannot have forgotten the terrible conclusion, the burning of old Njal's house with all his family. This deed was almost the last of a series of man slayings, the result of an Icelandic vendetta or blood feud. The date was about the time of the conversion of Iceland to Christianity, that conversion having been rather incomplete so far. Now people have often asked whether this event, so renowned in history, ever took place. According to Nature, a member of the Icelandic Archaeological Society has excavated the site assigned to Bergthorsholl, Njal's house, by tradition. He found at a certain depth the ashes of a burned house and also some curious lumps of a fatty substance. Being analyzed, these proved to be skyr, a kind of buttermilk, apparently, which had undergone the action of rennet. Now the saga expressly says that pailfuls of skyr were thrown by the women of the house on the fire in the attempt to extinguish it. This confirmation is very curious, if not, perhaps, very cogent.—London Daily News.

**Paying Children for Everything.**

Three young ladies were walking down Woodward avenue the other day, the damsel in the middle talking volubly in a very audible tone. She said:

"Why, they are paid for everything. They got $100 each for not having their ears pierced; $100 each for not becoming engaged until they are 21, and when the rest of the family went abroad and didn't take ——, she cried and got $100. It's $100 for this and a $100 for that all the time. Then there is their brother. He's delicate, you know, and he gets $1 a day for not eating dessert, $1 a day for going to bed at 9 o'clock and when he is sick he gets $2 a day for taking his medicine. And spend money! Why, girls, it's just awful! They spend more in a—," and they passed out of ear shot.—Detroit Free Press.

**One of the Sea's Dangers.**

A curious acoustic phenomenon, sometimes observed at sea, has been termed by M. Fizeau, the "mirage of sound," from its analogy to certain well known phenomena of light. The sound waves are deflected upward to a very marked extent under the influence of strata of air of various temperatures, and to this effect are ascribed numerous collisions between vessels having powerful fog signals.—Arkansaw Traveler.

**A Big Canal Project.**

A scheme for constructing a canal deep enough for transatlantic steamers, from the sea to the city of Brussels, Belgium, has been submitted to the city council. The company will undertake to finish the work, and begin running steamers from Brussels to New York within three years from the date of the concession.—Foreign Letter.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 7 ..... 1888


The mining disaster last week at the Rich Hill colliery, Missouri, is one of the worst that ever happened. Of course it was known to the miners and to the mine managers that large quantities of inflammable gas were in the mine. The State of Missouri has a mine Inspector whose duty it is to examine the mines and see that all necessary precautions are taken for the safety of the miners. This official had been at the Rich Hill mine only a few days before the accident and reported everything in the mine to be in first rate order. He must have known that he was lying when he made such a report. Most of these Inspectors are pot-house politicians, who will make any kind of a report for a five dollar piece, or even for a bottle of whisky. Very recently a steamer blew up at Vallejo and swept into eternity a large number of men who were going to work, leaving widows and orphans in beggary. An Inspector had examined the boilers of the boat not long before and given a certificate that they were strong and in good order. Now the boat has been fished up from the bottom of the bay and the boilers examined by skilled men; it is found that they were utterly unfit for the use they were put to and the explosion and consequent destruction of human life, and all the misery that followed were mere matters of course. Men with the greed of the grave and as conscienceless as Satan get control of the machinery of politics in order that the may be enabled to rob without fear of the penitentiary. They provide for their tools by putting them in positions for which they have not the slightest qualification, and the lives and property of the people suffer in consequence. There is need for reform in the management of parties.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is working hard to effect a change in the law so that silver bullion could be deposited at any United States Mint and the depositor receive a certificate of deposit for his silver at its market value at the time of deposit. The effect of such a law would be to cause an immediate rise in the price of silver; and such rise would continue till the former ratio of silver to gold should again be established. This would in turn lead to decreased purchasing power for gold and for that reason the change will be opposed bitterly by the bond holders. There can be little doubt that the change would be of benefit to every one engaged in farming and manufacturing of all kinds, as well as to miners. The greatest good of the greatest number theory is in accord with the proposed change in the law. If Mr. Stewart fails to have his measure become law it will not be for want of plenty of hard work on his part.

A report comes from Washington on what appears to be good authority that Leland Stanford will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. No American in recent years has more rapidly grown in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen than Mr. Stanford. It is only very lately that the real character of the man began to be understood. Instead of being the selfish and grasping accumulator of wealth he was so long represented to be it is now seen that he regards his vast possessions merely as a public trust, to be used and invested for the good of his fellow citizens. He has also given proof that he has the wisdom and knowledge to apply this vast wealth where it will do the greatest good to the greatest number. Mr. Stanford would make not only a good, but a grand chief magistate.

Through the ignorance of a rascal who by some hocus pocus got possession of a diploma and practiced as a physician, the lives of the people of Virginia City, and of all who have business or correspondence there have been put in jeopardy. This Doctor Zengerle did not know whether a case he was called to treat was scarletina, or chicken pox, or "swine-pox," whatever that may be, or what it was, till a competent physician was called, who at once saw that it was the terrible small-pox. No punishment could be too severe for the scoundrels who by perjury, bribery, and sometimes forgery get possession of diplomas under cover of which they commit deeds that are little short of murder.

Certain Custom Officers at San Francisco have been doing a thriving business in Chinese certificates of return. These documents were made out in San Francisco by the hundreds and sent to a confederate, who went to China for the purpose of receiving them. The proceeds of the sales were divided among the confederates. The Federal Judges at San Francisco have no doubt admitted many Chinamen on these forged certificates. The abuse of Federal authority in this matter of admitting Chinese is working great injury to California.

China appears to be afflicted with the most terrible catastrophes known to modern times. Not long since an inundation swept away as many human beings as may have perished when Noah was in command of the only vessel afloat. Later an earthquake is reported in which 15,000 people perished in four days. The dense population of China causes these convulsions of nature to be more destructive of life there than would be the case in any other part of the world.

The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Los Angeles. During the past year or two the republicans have made such large gains in the southern counties that the former democratic majorities are in danger of disappearing entirely. It is expected that the party will be strengthened by holding the Convention in Los Angeles this year.

## THE GINSENG TRADE.

### A SUPERSTITION WHICH COSTS A MILLION DOLLARS YEARLY.

**A Universal Chinese Medicine of No Value to Caucasians—A Strange Article of Traffic—A Priest's Discovery—The American Plant.**

One of the mysteries in the world of commerce is ginseng. If you speak to an ordinary man about ginseng, he will ask you what you mean. If you tell him that ginseng is an article of commerce in which a traffic of about $1,000,000 a year is done by Americans, he will stare at you. If you tell him that it has been in certain places of the world worth its weight in gold, he will probably stare harder. If, in addition to this, you tell him that it is a vast humbug, and that it is a very ordinary root of an American shrub, almost without a particle of any but imaginary value, he will concede that it is a strange article for traffic. Finally, when he learns that the populace of a vast nation, high and low, consider it a cureall, and that it enters into every medicine for every ailment in that nation, he will only understand the matter when he learns that it is the eccentric Chinese to whom this in reality unimportant root is valuable.

WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR.

Physicians and authorities of the civilized world give the assurance that in medicinal properties the root is almost inert, at the most contains to a very mild extent tonic properties. None but the singular and rice eating Celestial can feel any effects from the use of it; but among the Chinamen of this country there is almost no consumption. The root is bought here by resident Chinamen for home export. They do not use it themselves, however, and inquiry from these Celestial worthies has seldom brought out any satisfactory statements as to what ginseng is good for.

The belief among the home Chinese is mostly superstition. It is sort of fetish; its powers are supposed to be occult, of the nature of magic. It is believed to have a mysterious and powerful effect on the fecundative powers and to be infallible in cases of barrenness. This is its primary importance, and occasionally Caucasians have attempted to test its value in this direction, but satisfactory results are wanting. In China the belief is still implicit, and besides the vast amount grown in that country, it receives all that America can supply, which is on the average 425,000 pounds a year. The American wholesale price is now $2.25 a pound.

Ginseng, in China, is a government monopoly, and Professor Lockhart, of London, is the authority for the statement that it is sold to privileged dealers by the imperial government of China at its weight in gold. This is denied by some American dealers. But the value is still high.

There are certain single roots, especially of certain shapes, very rare, which bring from $25 to $400, and are only possessed by the wealthy class—mandarins and others.

Ginseng from Manchuria was once valued above all other varieties, and imperial edict prohibited its collection, because the enormous export was reducing it to scarcity. Ginseng in this country is limited. Only 400,000 or 500,000 pounds of it can be collected in one year. Its price here is enormous, and even ludicrous, when the worthlessness of the article is considered. Of the root, although light, it only requires a hatful to make a pound. And yet the wholesale price here is slowly, but always steadily, rising, and the ridiculous fact is before us that the price of this futile drug, used by nobody in this country, will in time become greater than that of opium itself, as the gradual but sure process of its extermination in America continues.

FATHER FASTOUX'S DISCOVERY.

It happened that in 1709, a Jewish priest, one Father F. Fastoux, was diligently employed in making a map of Tartary. During this labor he saw the plant growing in its mystic land, four leagues away from the kingdom of Corea, in the spot where a Tartar village lay. The Tartars were full of the praise of the fabulous ginseng and its wonderful powers. Good Father Fastoux became an enthusiast also. He had missionary friends on the other side of the world in Canada. To these the priest sent some of the root and an extolment of its properties as a cure for all human ills. Back in due time came the reply that the same root was well known to the Canada priests and in full use by the Indians. The American ginseng perhaps differs slightly from the Chinese, for there are five or six varieties of the root, but it possesses all the external attributes of the celestial variety.

The ginseng was sent at that time to Europe, and was then first introduced to the civilized world; even at that date, in the last century, European savants rudely shattered the illusion as to the root, and pronounced it almost inert as a drug. This did not affect its value to the Mongol races. Long afterward, as it was discovered over the regions of North America, the idea of its export arose. It grows about the wild lands and farms of the northwest and northeast. As cultivation ruins its flavor it cannot be made a regular industry, either in growth or collection. The biggest yield of all was 1861, when the export almost doubled; 1860 had seen a ginseng collecting craze, like a gold fever, in the lake states, where the people left their homes, camped for weeks in the hills, raised the export of ginseng to 633,000 pounds—the highest export ever made—and rooted out the plant so that it has been scarce ever since.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Qualities of the Centenarian.**

An English physician who has investigated the characteristics and surroundings of centenarians says he finds that the average qualities were a good family history, a well made frame of average stature, spare rather than stout, robust, with good health, appetite and digestion, capable of exertion, good sleepers, of placid temperament and good intelligence, very little need for and little consumption of alcohol and animal food. The man who aspires to be a centenarian should therefore fit himself out with these qualifications.—Chicago News.

**Natural Shades of Silk.**

During the past two seasons Mr. E. B. Poulton has made observations which prove that the silk of at least three species of English moths is greatly affected in color by environment at the time of spinning. The cocoons were dark brown when the larvæ had been placed in a black bag or among green leaves, and white when they had been freely exposed to light in the immediate neighborhood of white surfaces.—Arkansaw Traveler.

**What It Shows.**

The fact that 1,500 fires out of 2,415, which occurred in New York city last year, were extinguished by buckets of water, shows the good resulting from watchfulness on the part of owners and tenants of property, employes of stores and manufacturing establishments. It also illustrates the propriety of keeping buckets full of water always at hand in the latter places.—United States Review.

It has been calculated, according to Professor Proctor, that a man of 70 has consumed twenty wagon loads, or eighty tons, of food, solid and liquid.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13 h
" .....November 17th
" .....ecember 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

## GRANT & CROUGH. Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence relable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Secretary, Mo., writes: "I cleared up and sold that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a three family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any sort of a team that will take much labor off of men at this Washer takes off the women, and save enough money in does and coal on more. I could sell one at every house. If I had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Norwalk, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Sir, it is the best machine ever invented by man. Yet. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Yet, if you can't, you can find lots more for $."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

## THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Office to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n55tf

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

### Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. H. ROER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz: Charles Mulholland, for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his office on the southeast corner of Main and Jones streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. C. MERONEY,
Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


## TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

**Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

**A PHYSICIANS OPINION.**

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

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Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

## Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

## P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

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MISCELLANEOUS.


## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO**

TAKING EFFECT

Wednesday, Dec. 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. Leave— | To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives— |
|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Payton | 9 45 a. m. | 5 [illegible] m. |
| Wabuska | 11 5 a. m. | 3 5 [illegible] m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 4 00 p. m. | 8 20 a. m. |
| Sodas Springs | 6 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7 30 p. m. | 7 50 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 00 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 00 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 10 55 a. m. | 1 40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1 35 p. m. | 10 15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 00 p. m. | 8 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p. m. | 7 45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 4 5 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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Sales Made on Installment Plan.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

**First-Class Machine.**

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.
Independence, Cal.

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**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

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**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKER,

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SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

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**DRAW DIRECT**

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GENERAL BANKING

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7 ... .... 1888


Mr. Abe Diaz was in town last Monday.

Ladies Spring goods, the latest styles, at Rhine's.

Mr. G. Sanger, of Alvord, was in town last Wednesday.

Mrs. Naylor and Miss Naylor, of Big Pine, were in town yesterday.

Mr. Ed. Walker was up from Olancha at the beginning of the week.

Mr. N. Rhine arrived home from San Francisco last Wednesday.

Charley Green has bought a tract of land near Lone Pine from A. Diaz.

W. Hedge, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is getting better.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Albers and family, of Georges Creek, were in town on Wednesday.

Messrs. A. R. Conklin and S. D. Thurston got back from San Francisco last Monday.

Last Thursday Silas Reynolds shipped a carload of ore from the Union mine, near Eclipse.

Mrs. Julia Church came down from Hawthorne last Monday on a visit to her mother Mrs. Blair.

Messrs. J. J. Gunn, J. S. Gorman and W. Keyes came in on the stage Thursday morning.

Send for samples of all kinds of dress goods, ribbons and laces, to Rhine's, Independence.

Mixed barley and corn for horse feed is delivered on board the cars at Bishop Creek for $1.75 per hundred.

Doctor Woodin has been up at Bishop Creek and vicinity during the past week in discharge of his duties as health officer.

Mrs. McFarlane arrived at Independence last Monday from Canada. She is sister to O. I. Mairs. Her husband has been here some time.

A visit to Nathan Rhine's store will convince you of the fact that dry goods can be purchased at home just as reasonably as at any other store.

It is expected that at least twenty members of the Lodge at Independence will attend the Odd Fellows' celebration at Bishop Creek on the 26th inst.

The Taylor Brothers formerly of Teal's Marsh, Nevada, passed through town last Wednesday on their way to Mojave. They expect to return at the latter part of next week.

It is reported that a new postoffice is about to be established at Independence Station, with P. J. Fields as postmaster. The name for the new office is given as Calu e.

Messrs. Sam McMurry and Len Myers, of Big Pine, were in town last Wednesday. The came to give testimony in a matter pertaining to the leasing of the Campbell property, at Big Pine.

The Courthouse yard is plowed and made ready to plant with grass, flowers and shrubbery. It will make a very pretty place in a year or two; the shade trees set out last spring are now all in leaf.

Mr. Nathan Rhine, while in San Francisco effected an insurance of $4,000 on the pavilion building belonging to the 18th Agricultural District. The grounds are being improved in various ways.

A fire hydrant was put in place in the Courthouse yard a few days ago. There is plenty of hose to reach from the hydrant to any part of the building, affording good protection is case of fire.

Lawns, percales, parasols and gloves at Rhines.

A partnership has been formed by Hill and Thomas in a general merchandise business at Big Pine. A large stock of goods of all kinds has been put in and the firm will early do a good business.

Mr. E. H. Edwards, merchant at Lone Pine, has moved his stock of goods into the building formerly occupied by Richards & Castro. The property has been fitted up completely and makes a roomy and nice looking place of business.

The people at Lone Pine are very likely to succeed in the effort to test the artesian well problem. They do not propose to buy machiney but have arranged with a party on the other side of the mountains who is now in the business to bring his machinery here.

If you have a photo you want enlarged in crayon, India ink, water color, or pastel at 15 per cent. below San Francisco prices, send your order to Miss O'Hara, of Bishop Creek. Prices ranging from five to thirty-five dollars according to size. An extra discount of 10 per cent. to any one ordering two or more pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Last week a man named Morris Ladd died a horrible death at San Jose. He had been handling a horse that was diseased with glanders, and having a slight scratch on one of his fingers was inoculated there with the disease. Sores broke out all over the man's body and he was in a shocking condition till death released him from his sufferings.

The *Enterprise* says: "At eight o'clock yesterday morning [Saturday] James Cavanagh was literally filled with fragments of rock from the premature explosion of a blast in the Hale & Norcross mine." It is believed that he will recover and be all right again. Over two years ago John Cavanagh, brother to James, was killed in the same mine.

In the matter of the Campbell property, at Big Pine: The Executors of the will proposed to lease the property. This was opposed by the guardian of the heir of D. Campbell, deceased. The case was called in the Superior Court last Wednesday, and as the Guardian failed to appear the Court ordered that leave be given to the Executors to lease the property as proposed. The Crocker Brothers, at Big Pine, are to have the property for one year.

The photograph gallery at Independence will close on Monday. All who want work will please call not later than Monday at 1 o'clock p. m. The gallery will be opened at Lone Pine on Tuesday and at Keeler by the end of the week.

J. H. CROCKWELL.

### Sober Second Though.

The people of Mono county realize that it was a mistake to pass the cattle and horse license ordinance, and now want to have it repealed. The *Chronicle-Union* says:

The "sober second thought" of the people of Mono county demands that the Cattle and Horse Ordinance be "expunged," and, if the Supervisors are wise, it will be. At the time of its passage many favored who now oppose it. It was an afterthought this tacking a cattle and horse license on to the sheep ordinance. Before the Supreme Court decided that the sheep license was constitutional, all were content to leave it as it was, but as soon as the case was decided in favor of the county it was thought best to tax all stock, consequently the ordinance to that effect was passed. But, after taking into consideration all its points, it is found to be antagonistic to the best interests of the county, so far as levying a tax upon the cattle and horse industry of this county. There is not another county in California that has such a suicidal law on its books. It should be the other way--every encouragement should be given to the raising of cattle and horses, for at this time it looks as though we must depend upon that class to keep the county government in motion, therefore it should not be crippled by unwise legislation, and onerous taxation.

### Died of Starvation.

It is reported that the widow of Conrad Wiegand, well known in Virginia City in former years, and her sister died last week of starvation. Mrs. Wiegand and three unmarried sisters named Aaron, lived together at Mount Holly, New Jersey. They owned a nice dwelling but no other property and were in utterly destitute circumstances. None of their neighbors knew of their condition as they were of too sensitive and retiring disposition to speak of their want. One of the sisters died of starvation and then the truth became known. Relief in plenty was furnished at once, but it came too late. Mrs. Wiegand was the next to die and it was expected that the two remaining sisters would soon follow. All the ladies had been noted for good deeds in times when they were prosperous. In the flush times of Virginia City Conrad Wiegand might easily have made a large fortune.

### Benifit of Artesian Wells.

Describing the artesian wells of Tulare county the *Record-Union* says: "Lying directly west of the town [Tulare City] is the artesian district. Here at a depth of from 300 to 700 feet is tapped a water bearing strata that gives continuous flow of pure, clear water, and in quantity sufficient to irrigate from 160 to 640 acres of any kind of fruit. The cost of these wells complete averages about $1,200. Principal among the many advantages of artesian water for irrigation is the fact that it is always at hand when needed, does not scatter the seed of injurious plants upon the land, is not subject to assessments, has no riparian owner below nor prior appropriation above, and is not subject to litigation as ditch interests sometimes are. With one of these wells and a small parcel of land the owner is practically independent."

### Long Tailed Delinquency.

In the year 1876 a tract of land containing 400 acres, five miles from Independence was sold to the State for delinquent tax. The amount of the tax was $80; the land was patented, but at that time land in Owens Valley was so little valued that no one would buy it for the tax when the Sheriff offered it for sale. The tract, having been sold to the State, was neglected and remained unnoticed until a few days ago, when a San Francisco attorney made inquiry as to the amount of tax that would now be due. He was informed that the amount is $330.44 and this will be paid immediately. The title to this tract once vested with the late Frank McCrellish, of San Francisco. The increase in value of land in Owens Valley is causing a sharper lookout after all tracts where there is any color of title to the land.

### Irrigation Election.

Last Wednesday an election should have been held for officers for the irrigation district formed last year; but if such an election was held no one appears to know anything about it. No report has been made so far of voting places being opened, or of any one appearing to vote. Section IV of the act under which irrigation districts may be formed reads as follows: "An election shall be held in such district on the first Wednesday in April, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and on the first Wednesday in April in each second year thereafter, at which an Assessor, Collector and Treasurer and a Board of five Directors for the district shall be elected." Here was an enterprise that promised at one time to be of great value to the county; but the life appears to have been choked out of it; or if it has any vitality left it is not apparent.

### Too Late

A few days ago a man was at Independence who has lived ten years in Owens Valley. He has about fourteen horses, wagons, farming implements and all else necessary for working a farm. During all these years this man has been renting land, and to-day does not own an acre. At last it occurred to him that he might as well own some land and started out to find a tract that would suit him for locating. Only then did he discover that he was too late; he could not find a tract of land worth having but what was already located. Now he curses his own want of common sense, and wishes vainly that he had made a location when he had thousands of acres of the best land in the valley to choose from.

### Meteorological Summary for March, 1888
Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 29 915 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 51° |
| Highest temperature | 72° |
| Lowest temperature | 27° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 45° |
| Mean relative humidity 40 per cent. | |
| Mean Cloudiness 25 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, S. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles S. 31st. | |
| Precipitation | 0.30 |
| Number of clear days | 17 |
| Number of fair days | 13 |
| Number of cloudy days | 1 |
| Number of rainy days | 4 |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private Signal Service Corps.

### Photographs.

During his stay at Independence Mr. J. H. Crockwell, the photographer, did a large business. His pictures are all in the best style of the art and bear favorable comparison with pictures taken in San Francisco and other large cities. He has taken a large number of views of buildings in town and of the mountains in the neighborhood; these mountain views are very fine and will give a far better idea of the grandeur of our mountains than any description in words.

Ladies and Misses Spring hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at Rhines.

### Give the Trout a Chance.

On every stream in the valley coming down from the Sierra Nevadas trout fishing is now eagerly pursued. A very large proportion of the fish caught are females full of spawn. To kill such trout now is to risk exterminating the breed in all of the streams. It would be much better to have the law changed so that the close season would be extended a month, or even six weeks. But when such a change is proposed in the Legislature a majority of the members oppose it because the spawning season is earlier on the other side of the mountains. We cannot have a special law that would fit our side of the mountains, for that the Constitution forbids. No way of protecting the fish remains but to appeal to the good sense of the people themselves. Surely no one would want to exterminate the trout from the streams; and few can be so stupid as not to know that if the present course is pursued only a few seasons longer few, if any, trout will remain. All sensible people should lend their influence to restrain the young and thoughtless from fishing before the first of May at the earliest, and two weeks later would be better. By that time the creeks would be well stocked with spawn, ensuring an abundance of trout and plenty of sport for other seasons. Then, too, the pleasure of fishing would be far greater than at present. The groves along the streams would be in bloom, affording delightful shade where bottled bait could be enjoyed, and where fragrant incense of Havana offered to the spirit of the place would linger among the leaves overhead. Let us go catfishing for a month hence and give the trout a chance to deposit their spawn.

The Supervisors have power to pass an ordinance continuing the close season for trout fishing to a later period than the first of April. In fact the Board might protract the close season to whatever time they thought best. But as the next regular meeting of the Board will be held in May, and an ordinance, if adopted, could not go into effect for several weeks longer, the only protection to the fish this year must come from the good sense of the people themselves. As it is not at all likely that the Supervisors would pass such an ordinance without first having some expression of public opinion on the subject, all who care anything about the protection of the trout should at once set about getting up petitions to be presented to the Board, asking them to change the close season.

### Prohibition Club.

A prohibition club has been formed at Bishop Creek, eighteen members signing the roll at the first meeting. Thomas McLeod is President and Rev. C. L. Logan Secretary. Rev. T. E. Sisson was chosen a delegate to a State Convention to be held at San Francisco, J. L. Bourland alternate. There are many men in the liquor business who would be glad to see total prohibition established as the law of the land if it would accomplish total prohibition. Many men are selling liquor, not from choice, but through seeming necessity; they would be glad to get out of the business but don't see any other way to make a living; all these would be glad to have the business stopped entirely and then something else would turn up for them.

At the present low price for borax the profit on the article mined in Death Valley must be very small. It has to be hauled one hundred and sixty miles through a desert country where every article needed by men and animals is very costly; and where high wages must be paid to workmen. The owners of the borax beds have a very large capital invested, and the region has no other resource than this. To put borax on the free list would put a stop to the work in Death Valley; the amount of capital would be lost and Inyo county would lose the amount of tax now paid on the property.

A meeting of the American party was held at Independence last Monday evening. Five persons were present, namely, A. J. Davis, Peter Laird, Henry Malone, S. G. Gregg and C. F. Fuller. Mr. Davis was elected President, Mr. Fuller, Secretary, and Mr. Malone, Treasurer. It was determined to call a county convention and nominate candidates for county offices.

It was proposed to hold a meeting of Republicans at the Courthouse on last Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a campaign club. The only persons who attended the meeting were Messrs. S. D. Thurston and A. R. Conklin. The result of the meeting has not been made public.

The pupils of the Camp Independence school will give a pic-nic at the Post on the first Saturday in May under the supervision of Mr. D. Crouch, teacher. All sorts of amusements will be provided; the public generally is cordially invited to participate.

## REPUBLICAN
## County Committee Meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL Committee will meet at Independence on

**Monday April 16th**

At 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, which will be held at Sacramento on May 1st, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
Geo. H. Hardy, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Round Valley—Thos. E. Jones.
Lincoln—A. Mallack.
Bishop Creek—S. G. Sneden.
Bishop Station—G. Tuede.
Poleta—W. W. Collins.
Big Pine—L. M. Newman.
Cottonwood—W. A. Greenly.
Fish Springs—C. O. McCarol.
Independence—S. A. Densmore, J. D. Blair, Thos. Parker, W. F. Matlack, Geo. H. Hardy.
Georges Creek—John Kispert.
Lone Pine—Geo. H. Palmer.
Keeler—O. F. Rowell.
Cerro Gordo—Wm. Crapo.
Keynot—John Anton.
Olancha—W. H. Walker.
Darwin—Chas. Anthony.
Lookout—Fred Wallis.
Panamint—Wm. Hedge.


## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

# SPRING STOCK
## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-
# Just Received
## --AT--
# NATHAN RHINE'S
## Call And Examine.
## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

BISHOP CREEK
## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
**Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.**
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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S. G. GREGG,
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INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

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HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances.
GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Thousands of new policemen's clubs have lately been made for the London police.

—In Turkey when any man is the author of notorious falsehoods they blacken the whole front of his house.

—Several German firms have given notice to houses in Bradford, where there are many Germans, that they will adopt Volapuk in corresponding with English manufacturers.

—The City of Mexico levies a tax on bull fights of fifteen per cent. of the gross receipts, and thus far this season the city treasury has been enriched forty thousand dollars from this source.

—The petroleum deposits recently discovered in Burmah are said by the English papers to be practically inexhaustible, and they express the opinion that England will soon draw her supplies of oil from that source instead of the United States.

—A Paris rag-picker who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for vagabondage, turned toward his counsel and contemptuously called him a "cow." For this little exhibition of temper he was given an extra term of two years.

—The Government of Denmark will expend twenty thousand dollars in a coast survey of Iceland, to be commenced next summer. The depths and channels of many of the great bays and inlets are inaccurately known, and it is anticipated that the work will also promote the Icelandic fisheries as well as the interest of navigators.

—While the Queen's hounds recently were chasing a deer in England, the animal took to the railroad track, and presently rounded a curve right in the face of an express going forty-five miles an hour. The deer swerved in time to save its life, but the pack following close behind ran square into the locomotive, and several of them were cut to pieces.

—A Liverpool dealer in wild animals of various kinds has recently shipped 120 ferrets to a sheep farmer in New Zealand, whose pastures are being ruined by rabbits. Curiously enough, the same dealer has an order from British Columbia for 2,000 rabbits. But they are not likely to prove the nuisance there that they have in Australia and New Zealand.

—The people of Japan have made voluntary subscriptions of $2,100,000, some $600,000 more than was desired, to the coast-defense fund. The sum in excess of that called for will be used in the manufacture of cannon, that industry having been recently established in Japan, at the Osaka arsenal. They are already experimenting with the new Italian composition metal in casting guns.

—A Postage Stamp Exchange and Mart is shortly to be opened in Vienna. The Austrian post-office sells annually 8,000 florins' worth of stamps out of use to collectors. No less than 50,000 florins' worth of Eastern postage stamps are exported every year from Vienna. Cards of admission to the Postage Stamp Exchange will on no conditions be delivered to collectors under eighteen years of age.

—The question as to the best width for wagon tires on vehicles used for the transportation of heavy loads over dirt roads and farm fields, has become a subject of scientific investigation. As the density and hardness of the earth over which the tires are to roll enter largely into the problem, it will take a wide range of experiments to enable investigators to fix upon that precise width of tire which will be most uniformly advantageous on all the varieties of dirt roads and farm soils. But that the tires should be much wider than those in general use seems to be conceded on all sides.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## HOLDING A LUCKY NUMBER.

**Enables a Good Man to Materially Increase His Stock.**

On Main street, Petaluma, opposite Odd Fellows' Block, a quiet, unpretentious gentleman merchant has for years passed the even tenor of his way—slowly but surely adding a little to his wealth from year to year. Learning that he was the lucky holder of one-tenth of ticket No. 33,442, which drew the first capital prize of 150,000 in the January drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, we interviewed him on Wednesday last, to see what effect his suddenly acquired wealth would have on him.

We asked him if it was true that he had been paid the $15,000. He replied: "Yes, sir. Don't this look like it?" pointing to some large boxes of dry goods that he was assisting to unpack.

"Well, Mr. Schmidt, is there any danger of this suddenly acquired wealth turning your head?"

"No, sir. It might have made a fool of me if it had happened when I was a good deal younger than I am now. You see that I am using this money to increase my business, and the lucky turn was not only a great help to me, but it is a help to this community, in that it enables me to buy goods lower than before, by paying cash, and in this way it helps other people, for I will be able to sell goods a little cheaper."

"Do you patronize this Lottery as a regular business, Mr. Schmidt?"

"Oh, no. I buy a ticket occasionally. That man"—pointing to one who is in business nearly opposite him,—"rather forced the ticket upon me. It was nearly time for the drawing to take place, and he had more tickets than he wished to carry, and to accommodate him I took the tickets. So far as I can learn, this was the only ticket in town that drew anything that month.

This is the first big haul that any of our people have made in the Louisiana State Lottery, and we are certainly glad that it happened in this instance, for it greatly assisted a deserving, honest man.—*Petaluma* (Cal.) *Argus*, Feb. 4.

## WELL MANAGED.

In the twenty odd years of its existence the PACIFIC BANK has gained steadily in business and reputation. Its uniform and brilliant success is largely due to the management of the well-known Dr. R. H. McDonald, who continues at the head of its directory.

## PINCHING PARSIMONY.

**Why It Looks Out of Place in These Days of General Prosperity.**

It is well and right to be economical, for economy is at the base of saving and comfort and independence. Many a housewife has wasted the substance of her husband's earnings, and many another one has been the means of enabling him, perhaps forcing him, to lay up something for a rainy day. The pride of the thrifty housewife who boasts that nothing is lost under her administration of domestic expenditure and consumption, is familiar to all. Every scrap and shred is utilized by her, and she rivals the inventiveness of manufacturers in converting wastes into serviceable use. Poor, hard-working men owe it to their wives' economy that their little homes are their own; while others struggle along hopelessly in the effort to get a home, against the extravagance of their wives.

But economy is not pinching parsimony. Make no mistake about this. The good housewife who is doing her best to make both ends meet, and, if possible, to save a little, out of her husband's earnings, is not to be confounded with the one who is endeavoring to pinch something out of the existence of her family and herself. The one will keep her family well, but will not waste; the other will try to prevent goodness from going into life.

An old man worth $50,000 was declining in weakness to the grave and had been ordered by his physician to take a little wine. "This is rich living for me," he said, regretfully, as he was sipping the wine and eating a cracker; and he made sure that not a drop remained in the glass, to be lost. Here was an economical spirit turned into parsimony; and a life that had been industrious and useful, was no doubt prematurely ended by its pinching character.

Savings made at the expense of starving the body and mind are too dearly bought. They may be of service to children and their posterity, but the sacrifice that creates them has no defense.

There was a time when parsimony did not look as bad as it now does. It had almost an excuse in a day of scarcity and poverty, of high prices and small earnings. But the people who need to resort to absolute parsimony nowadays are few, and those people are usually the most wasteful and, considering their means, the most extravagant. The day of comfort and luxury has come to most people who will avail themselves of it.

A pinched-up existence is hardly an apology for keeping soul and body together, and a person who pinches his body and soul not only acts like a trespasser upon the domain of life, but by his conduct endeavors to make himself a trespasser.—*Good Housekeeping.*

## PEARL OYSTERS.

**The Manner in Which They Produce Their Recondite Treasures.**

The business of getting pearls out of oysters is a tolerably disagreeable one. The oysters are thrown into large vessels and left to die, when the shells open of their own accord. The shells are then removed, but the oysters themselves are left in buckets until they are decomposed, when they are well stirred. The pearls sink to the bottom, and the remainder is poured off. It may be readily inferred that the odor in the camp of pearl-seekers is more powerful than pleasant.

The pearl had its origin in the efforts of the oyster to protect itself from the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body between the shell and its mantle, as the soft skin of the oyster is technically termed. To mitigate the suffering caused by this vexatious intruder, the oyster deposits thereon a coating of the same material as that of which the shell is composed, and when once this process has begun it continues till in time the pearl grows large enough to kill the oyster.

To fanciful minds of Oriental nations no such crude explanation has ever occurred, and they still attribute to pearls much more poetic origin. The oysters, they say, rise by night to the surface of the water, and opening their shells receive therein a single drop of dew. This in time becomes a pearl, and if the dew has been pure and clear the pearl will be a beautiful one; but if the drop of dew has been soiled with impurities then the pearl will be opaque and of no value.

Linnæus, the "father of naturalists," received the honor of knighthood for demonstrating the possibility of artificially inducing the formation of pearls in the pearl-bearing mussel. But, as has been the case with other European inventions of which we have thought a good deal, it has since turned out that John Chinaman has been doing this thing for a couple of thousand years or so. The Chinese method is to take the mussel from the river, carefully force the shells a little way apart, and insert between the mantle of the oyster and one of the shells a few little pellets of clay, tiny pearls or foreign bodies of some kind. When this has been done, the oyster is turned over, and the poor fellow is obliged to submit to a similar uncomfortable process on his other side. He is then put back into a pond, where he is kept well and fat by a diet more nourishing than nice. After a few months, or sometimes a year or two, he is again taken from his bed, his pearls are taken out and he is eaten.—*Cor. Boston Herald.*

—One of the simplest of barometers is a spider web. When there is prospect of rain or wind the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its thread it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged of by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; but if, on the contrary, it keeps at work during the rain the latter will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather. Other observations have taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.—*La Nature.*

## YOU.

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled,
And take my choice of all earth's treasures, too:
And ask from Heaven whatsoe'er I willed,
I'd ask for you.

No man I'd envy, neither low nor high,
Nor king in castle old or palace new:
I'd hold Golconda's mines less rich than I,
If I had you.

Toil and privation, poverty and care,
Undaunted I'd defy, nor fortune woo.
Having my wife, no jewels else I'd wear,
If she were you.

Little I'd care how lovely she might be,
How graced with every charm, how fond, how true,
E'en though perfection she'd be nought to me
Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true, loving heart
In every thing you think, or say, or do.
Than all the joys of Heaven could e'er impart,
Because it's you.

## DECEIVING DOCTORS.

**The Mendacity of Opium Slaves and the Hypocrisy of Topers.**

The habit of taking opium or its preparations is very widely diffused. One effect of the opium (or morphine) habit is to extinguish any regard for truth the victim may have previously possessed. It is a rule, with only the rarest exceptions, that every opium-eater will stop at no falsehood in order to secure the potent drug. It often happens that an attempt is made to reform. At first the desire to discontinue the habit is usually genuine. Soon, however, the mental and physical pains which arise in the absence of the drug call imperatively for opium, which alone can relieve the terrible craving. The opium victim soon learns that this drug is the great antidote to pain, and that most cough syrups contain it. Hence the deception of the physician when he is called to a case of this sort, one who is pretending to reform, but who wants some sanction for his breaking his pledge. He will therefore simulate a severe cough or an atrocious pain along the course of some nerve, or some deep-seated pain that gives no evidence of its presence except the suffering it inflicts upon the patient. When the symptoms are purely "subjective" (that is, giving no evidence of their presence except the statement of the patient) the chances of the deception succeeding are very numerous. A knowledge of the habits of the patient is essential if this source of mistakes is to be avoided. In hospitals and dispensaries there is a constant demand for "cough mixtures," because these are expected to contain opium in some form.

The alcohol habit is the foundation of numberless deceptions. Attempts are made to deceive the physician long after such tricks have been detected by the family and friends. The deception sometimes extends still further, for the patient himself sometimes deceives himself. Some time since the writer met a man who showed all the signs of long-continued alcoholism—a typical case. This man stated he was strictly temperate, never entered a saloon or imbibed any intoxicant. He admitted that he could not eat breakfast or other meal without a dose of "——'s stomach bitters," and that he had a cord of the empty bottles in his cellar. In hospitals there is a constant petition from some of the inmates for "bitters" of some kind, as these preparations mostly contain alcohol. The alcohol is frequently added to preserve the vegetable extracts from fermentation, but in the so-called "temperance drinks" the essential constituent is alcohol, while the vegetable bitter is added in order to deceive.

The doctor is seldom the victim of deception like this, but in cases of ladies who are the subjects of alcoholism it is not always easy to learn the means adopted to secure the necessary intoxicants. The concealed source of intoxication is occasionally found to be the cologne water bottle or other preparation of diluted alcohol scented with essential oils. At other times it is a confidential servant, who brings in the daily supply of the ordinary intoxicant for a consideration. Such cases of deception are often very difficult to detect. The dread of having to give up a habit which has become part and parcel of the individual is a strong motive for such concealment. In the case of young men, whose positions in business depend upon sobriety, along with other substantial qualities, there are the strongest possible motives for concealing the cause of headache, nervousness, disturbance of the stomach, etc., following the excessive use of alcohol. Of course, it is foolishness itself to attempt to deceive the physician who is asked for relief of these symptoms, still the attempt is often made, with the hope that the doctor can cure the after effects without knowing the cause. As a matter of fact, such a plan never succeeds, unless it is a fledgling from one of the numerous diploma mills to be found in every city. In other words, the competent physician is always able to recognize such cases, whatever devices may be adopted to conceal the true state of affairs.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The bard was asked to compose a little poem upon his childhood, and this is what he produced: "How dear to my heart is the school I attended, and how I remember, so distant and dim, that red headed Bill and the pin that I bended, and carefully put on the bench under him. And how I recall the surprise of the master, when Bill gave a yell and sprang up from the pin so high that his bullet head smashed up the plaster above, and the scholars all set up a din. The active boy Billy, that high leaping Billy, that loud shouting Billy who sat on a pin."—Toledo Blade.

**Why She Sat Down.**

This morning a young lady was passing a residence on whose steps was a young man, and in front of which was a dog. In a flash her feet went out from under her and she went down on the icy walk. The dog in a playful mood rushed to her assistance, while the young man, not at all embarrassed, asked:

"Did you fall?"

"Well, I should think I had," said the young lady, rising and rearranging her head gear.

"Yes," responded the youth, "I thought it must be funny if you sat down to play with the dog."—Albany Journal.

**Served Hot.**

"Madam," pleaded the tramp, piteously, "I am hungry to starving. May I take a few snowballs to eat from your side yard?"

"Certainly, my poor man," replied the woman with the big heart, kindly, "and if you like I'll warm them up for you."—New York Sun.


**A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONDEMNED.**

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, nuscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

CANDLEMAS DAY.

A hog met a ground-hog,
And this is what he said:
"I'll be a ground-hog
After I am dead."

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported Oleographic and Chromatic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

When you buy a corner lot in California they give you a share in the next earthquake free of charge.

**A BLOODY AFFRAY**

is often the result of "bad blood" in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more destructive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life current is foul and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly distributing its poisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feelings, severe headaches, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion and general lassitude. Delay in treatment may entail the most serious consequences. Don't let disease get a strong hold on your constitution, *but treat yourself* by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. All druggists.

Satire is a glass wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own.

**WORTH KNOWING.**

Allock's are the only genuine porous plasters.

All other so-called porous plasters are imitations.

Their makers only get them up to sell on the reputation of Allcock's.

All so-called improvements and new ingredients are humbugs.

No one has ever made an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

When you buy ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS you obtain the best plasters made.

Mrs. Nouveau (to departing guest)—Good-night, Mr. August. I had begun to think you had gone, and that we had missed the pleasure of saying good-by to you.

**JENKS' DREAM.**

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Tiny Purgative Pellets easily "knock out" and beat all the rest hollow!

It is said that whisky is being made from old rags. Any clothes observer will remember instances where whisky has made rags.

**A WOMAN'S SWEET WILL.**

She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form, are made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon, not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable qualities as well, is her first duty. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a nervine and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of those suffering from "dragging-down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to women—a boon to her sex. Druggists.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

We should be kerful how we encurridge luxures. It iz but a step forard from hocoak to plum puddin, but it iz a mile and a half by the nearest road when we have to go back agin.

**FOR RICKETS, MARASMUS, AND WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN,**

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Hoyt's German Cologne, the unrivalled, has in a great degree, superseded colognes of foreign make, being of finer quality and more reasonable in price. Sold everywhere.

**ITCHING PILES.**

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

A friend in need is a friend indeed is doubly true in the case of Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills. They always cure.

Write plainly on a postal card your name and postoffice address, NAMING THIS PAPER, and you will receive free a sample copy of The New York Illustrated News. Address, P. O. Box 1863, New York City.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

R. H. McDonald PRES'T. F. V. McDonald, CASHIER.
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Capital Stock $1,000,000.00.
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Besides paying the usual dividends, we have been enabled to add $200,000 to Surplus Fund during the past 2 years.

We are pleased to announce that the past year has been the most prosperous one the PACIFIC BANK has had during its 25 years of existence.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Premises, | $150,000 00 |
| Other Real Estate, | 30,918 83 |
| Land Association, Gas and Bank stocks, | 26,242 30 |
| Loans and Discounts, | 2,914,119 99 |
| Due from Banks, | 340,897 37 |
| Money on hand, | 502,979 85 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid up, | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 650,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits, | 9,369 40 |
| Due Depositors, | 2,094,780 69 |
| Due Banks, | 211,068 25 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

Returning thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations. R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1888.

**A Skin Without Blemish**

Everywhere a net work of sudoriferous ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

I have been afflicted for a great many years with bad blood, which has caused me to have sores on my body. My hands were in a solid sore for over a year. I had tried almost everything I could hear of, but had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used one box of CUTICURA, one bottle of RESOLVENT, and one cake of SOAP, and am now able to do all my own work.

MRS. FANNIE STEWART, Staunton, Ind.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—*a complete cure.*

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

Have just used your CUTICURA REMEDIES on one of my girls, and found it to be just what it is recommended to be. My daughter was all broken out on her head and body, and the hair commenced to come out. Now she is as smooth as ever she was, and she has only used one box of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I doctored with quite a number of doctors, but to no avail. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of the statement.

GEORGE EAST, Macon, Mich.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

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PULMONARY BALSAM
A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR
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And all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Sold by all Druggists for ..... 50 Cents.
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A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince free. B. S. LAUDERBACK & CO., Newark, N. J.

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SHIRTS TO ORDER, $1.
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The best evidence of the popularity of your "Tansill's Punch" is, that after the first trial, I have a permanent customer. I have sold them for more than three years, and the only fault that my customers find with them is, that they can't smoke any other 5c cigar with satisfaction.
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CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.
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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.
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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.
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BURLINGTON, VT.


Seven negroes and six whites, convicted of petty larceny, were whipped with from five to ten lashes each at Newcastle, Del., a few days ago.

A company has been formed in Peru for the purpose of searching for and working the old Inca gold mines, and also to open up old cemeteries, where it is believed millions of dollars are buried.

Discoveries of natural gas have recently been found in places where it was not supposed to exist. Perhaps it could be found everywhere by boring deep enough. California has fine "prospects."

As an evidence of the progress made by negroes in the South since the war, it is shown by late statistics that in three States—Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—they pay taxes on $48,000,000 worth of property.


$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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GREENBANK 98 % Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10 %), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO. Manufac'er's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

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STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits.
John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
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February 22d we remove from 115 Clay street to our newly fitted up and commodious quarters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street, between Clay and Washington (one block from the Postoffice), where we shall be glad to welcome all our former patrons and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall not only sell goods cheaper than ever, but shall carry a greater variety, a larger stock, and each department being under the control of an experienced manager, care will be taken that all orders are filled with goods of a quality and kind sure to give satisfaction. We have long wanted more room and better accommodations for our rapidly increasing business, and believe it possible to render better service than ever before. We hope to deserve and receive an increased patronage. Send for latest Price List, corrected to date, and it will be sent you free. Address, Smith's Cash Store, 416 and 418 Front Street, S. F., Cal.

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
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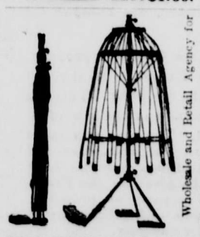

Wholesale and Retail Agency for all Adjustable and Common Dress Forms and Drapery; also Papier Mache busts made to order. Send for Circular.
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$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. S

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 14, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## GENUINE HYDROPHOBIA.

**An Article Which Should Find a Place in Every Family Scrap-Book.**

Did you see what that patient did when I offered him a glass of water? He turned from it with fear and distress. The offer was not so cruel as it seemed, as he had been able to swallow a little water in the house. That has given the name to the disease, hydrophobia. He wants water, he craves water, yet he fears it. When he was coming down here, in his suffering, he grasped a handful of snow, which was to him, doubtless, one of the rarest treats which he has enjoyed for some time. This is undoubtedly hydrophobia. A strong, substantial farmer, fifty-two years old, who never knew what hysteria was, nor nervous disease, is rather too old to pick it up now. His pet spaniel, of which he was very fond, had strayed from home—an unusual thing for it to do. Then, in a season of sanity, which these dogs sometimes have, returned to his master, who rejoiced at the finding of his pet, was fondling him; and the dog, with those tokens of affection common to them, struck his teeth against the lips of his master, and inflicted the wound which will soon cause his death. The injury was not on the part of the body covered with clothes, where the poison might have been wiped away, but on the bare lip. Sixty per cent. of bites on the face prove fatal; forty per cent. of those on the hand, and only from twenty to thirty per cent. of those occurring on parts covered by the clothing. The exciting cause of this attack may be a sudden noise, a slam of the door or any sudden impression. In this case it was an appeal to the senses, and that of smell was the one selected. He was butchering hogs forty-five days after the reception of the injury and inhaled some irritating vapor. He was attacked with dyspnœa. An officious neighbor told him that hydrophobia commenced so. This was a most unfortunate occurrence. Fear has much to do with the aggravation of the disease. Men have had what appeared to be a sure case, and were relieved after seeing the dog in health, and thus being made to know that he was not mad, as they had feared. You can not deceive this man. All our efforts in this line have been fruitless. He knows that he has hydrophobia, and knows he will die.

The chain of evidence in this case is very complete. The dog lived a few days afterwards, and died with hydrophobic symptoms. It is of great importance, in all suspected cases, to keep the dog, and watch it closely. It was not known where this dog got hydrophobia. It was not known that there were mad dogs about. Rabies is not confided to dogs, but is also found among cats, foxes and other animals. The history is quite enough in this case to support the diagnosis. The history of the bite was obtained here; but this is apt to be forgotten, especially in this country. Some sudden impression may start it up.

It is very essential to follow up the history of the animal. Hammond reports a case in which a man died and the dog did not bite him at all. The period of incubation is not so long in any disease as in hydrophobia. It varies between eighteen and sixty-four days. This case is about an average. Cases do occur in three, six, twelve and twenty-four months. In the older literature, we have statements of its happening after five to ten years, but we look on these statements with incredulity. We know how a man can inhale the micro-organisms of tuberculosis, which will lie latent for a long time, then assert itself. The fact that the period of incubation is so long gives great encouragement in preventive treatment. We can cut out the wound, suck out the poison, or apply the ligature if properly located. There is nothing better than fire. Heat an iron white hot and apply it to the surface of the wound. Thorough destruction of the wound is the only hope. We must at all events cauterize the wound; lunar caustic is poor, chloride of zinc is better, fire is the best. Destroy the wound at once; but do not fail to do so if as much as two weeks have elapsed. Pasteur thought he could make the victim used to an attenuated form of virus, and thus keep the disease in check. Pasteur's treatment may prove useful. It is too early as yet to tell what will become of it.

Patients attacked with this disease die in from two to eight days. This man looks as if he would die in twenty-four hours. We can only prove beyond a possible doubt that a case is hydrophobia by inoculation. It is doubtful if a true case of hydrophobia ever recovered.

We can relieve symptoms. This man has received forty grains of chloral by the rectum, then one-half grain of morphia hypodermically; one-half hour later, one-third grain of morphia hypodermically, then five grains of chloral hypodermically, all of which was followed by no effect worth speaking of. This morning one grain of coacine was put in the œsophagus and throat, then one-third grain of curare. Moerck's preparation was given subcutaneously, which should be repeated every half hour till the dyspnœa is relieved. All the tact of the physician is needed to take the fear from the patient. He should be kept quiet; only those necessarily engaged in attending him should be left about him. Put him in a bed, hung around with curtains, so as to exclude the sounds and light. This, it is said, will retard the convulsions, but does not stop the advance of death. Euthanasia, happy death, is all that we can hope to secure in this case.—*Report of a Lecture by Dr. J. T. Whittaker, in Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

## HUNTING WEAPONS.

**Some Valuable Suggestions From an Expert as to Their Proper Care.**

"Just go up that dark stairway in the rear of the building, and you will find our gunsmith, who can tell you what you want to know," said Mr. Joseph Beck to an excited young man who had in his hand a double-barrel shot-gun with a hole in the right side near the muzzle.

At the head of the stairway there was one long room filled with vises and lathes and benches around the sides, while peculiar old guns and strange tools were scattered here and there.

"Ah, ha, you have had a wad in that barrel," said the old smith, as he looked over his glasses at the gun. "A thin paper wad, affording only the resistance necessary to hold it in the barrel, will burst a gun if the wad is at the muzzle. A rim of dirt will prove equally effective in destroying a gun, and for that reason one should never put the muzzle of his gun on the soft earth, as some sportsmen do in climbing a fence or passing an obstruction. To eighteen inches above the butt a barrel is built to withstand a lateral resistance. The remainder of the barrel might as well be made of tin. All it does is to retain the direction of the discharge. This is true of all guns. Last summer at a shooting park here one of the best marksmen in the State blew up one of the finest guns in this city by a little carelessness. He was cleaning out the barrels and did not take time to pull out a loose piece of flannel which was hanging partially out at the muzzle, when a stray bird flying over his head gave him a chance for a good shot. He killed the bird but he also took out nearly eight inches of the side of his gun.

"In cleaning a gun always take off the barrel and clean from the breech. Powder that burns wet should be used and the gun cleaned before the burned powder bakes on the sides of the barrel. A piece of flannel will remove the dirt. If the powder has baked moisten the flannel with sperm oil, vaseline or cosmoline. After cleansing the barrels thoroughly they should be moistened with oil and then placed in the case, which ought to be kept in dry atmosphere. It is remarkable how effectively moisture will make its way into a gun-barrel. If rust has begun in the barrels it should be cut out with a wire burr or some similar contrivance, and the gun cleaned in the ordinary way. The barrels of a gun should be inspected at least once a month and particles of rust removed on their first appearance. Rust impairs the range of a gun."

"Can a new barrel be substituted for one that is broken in a shotgun?"

"Not without great cost. A majority of guns are made by machinery, and the various parts to fit one another as door-hinges do. To make a broken part for such a gun would be like making a broken part for a hinge. It would be special work and the cost would be extravagance. It would cost $75 or $100 to put a barrel on a gun that originally cost only $25 or $30. When a gun bursts all you can do with it is to throw it away, unless the injury is near the muzzle, where it can be cut out. Barrels are good so long as they are not shorter than twenty-six inches. How are the holes put in shotgun barrels? I might most intelligently say they are wrapped or plaited around cores. The boring of a barrel is merely a process of dressing. I think there is no work of gun better than the American. Unless one is acquainted with the methods of the house that sold his gun he can not tell whether a gun is imported or domestic. For example, there are New York houses that send to England large contracts for guns. The barrels may be made in half a dozen cities of England, and the stamp, besides bearing the name of the man who gave the contract, also bears the name of the city at which the work is done. It is nothing against a gun that it was made in England, and at the same time the only thing in its favor is cheapness. They make guns in England for less money than we do here. The range of a gun depends on several conditions which might be summarized under 'concentration of power.' The longest range guns are constructed to put their force where it will do the bullet most good. The rifling or coiling of a barrel enables the bullet to overcome atmospheric resistance, which increases the distance of its range. Then the powder must be good, and the principles of concentrating power applied to the manufacture of the cartridge. The guns best cared for were those which the pioneers hung on forked sticks over the fire place."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

## Swapping in the West.

"Swapping is always associated with Western life," said a real estate broker. "One always imagines a cowboy or ranchman meeting another and exchanging a horse for a gun, and a blanket or a number of cattle for a piece of land. This barter is not only carried on in the West. You would be surprised to see what queer transactions we have to take sometimes. A lady in this city who had some fine diamonds, wished to make an investment in real estate, but had no money to invest. She came to us and we managed to get a piece of land for which she gave some of her diamonds. The man who disposed of the land did not want the diamonds after he had received them and he again managed to exchange them for a share in a good paying business in a small country town. Sometimes all the stock in a store will be valued and taken for real estate; sometimes horses and carriages will be given for businesses."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## THE TABLES TURNED.

**A Well-Laid Plan Which Didn't Work to Every Body's Satisfaction.**

"Jes' a minute, if you please," said a man in Western Nebraska as he came out of a house and hailed us as we were going past. "Did you happen to notice the school-house much when you came past it down here a mile?"

"Yes, we saw it."

"School wasn't called yet, I reckon?"

"No."

"Was the boys out havin' a ring-rastle an' whoopin' a good deal like injuns?"

"No, every thing was very quiet."

"School-house broke up any—winders gone or door stove in?"

"Guess not."

"See any thing of the teacher?"

"Yes; saw him through the door sitting with his feet on the desk reading a book."

"Was, hey? Seemed calm?"

"He appeared that way."

"See any thing of a big, raw-boned boy, with long arms an' big hands, wearin' a high felt hat painted red, white 'n' blue?"

"Yes; we noticed him."

"Wa'n't he walkin' 'round talkin' loud, with his thumb under one galius an' a chip on his shoulder?"

"No. He was sitting on the ground near the school-house, with his back against a tree. His nose was all bloody, his arms were hanging down, and he looked sick. His clothes were about half torn off of him, and one of the small boys was carrying his striped hat full of water to him from the creek."

"Well, I sw'ar if that don't beat me! Didn't holler no slang at you or offer to fight you?"

"I don't think he saw us at all—one eye was closed up."

"I expect—nothing s'prises me now! I reckon the plan didn't work."

"What was it?"

"W'y, that feller's my boy, you see, an' he 'lowed to lick the teacher this morain', but I reckon from what you say something went wrong somewhere. The teacher give him a longer 'rithmetic lesson than he orter, an' says I to him, 'Hop onto the little dood an' whale him—jes' show him that you understand what's the matter o' Hanner?' Bill said that he'd do it an' that I'd better see the other two school officers an' git another teacher somewhere, 'cause there wouldn't be enough o' this un left to wad a gun when he got done with him. Says he, 'Pap, don't be scart if you notice small pieces of a school-teacher fallin' 'round here 'long durin' the forenoon!' One eye shut and his nose bloody! An' Bill al'ays claimed he was a fighter, too! I'll be tectotally chawed if he ain't been trottin' in the wrong class for two years. When he gits home if I don't bring out the old strap an' larrup him myself then you can shoot me. A black eye an' nose all bloody! Say, wait till half-past four o'clock an' you'll see a big, lazy, double-fisted fraud of a boy git pounded all to pieces by his old father!"—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

## A CANADIAN'S PLAINT.

**He Seeks Enlightenment on a Weighty Question of Principle.**

An unduly excited young man rushed into the Woodbridge Street Station the other day with something to say, and as soon as he could get his breath he said:

"I came in here on a train from Toronto, and I met a man. Says I is this the United States of America, and says he, you are bloody right it is. Says I I'm glad to know it, and is this town called Detroit? He says you can bet your life 'tis, and won't you come and have a glass of something for the stomach's sake! Says I I don't care if I do, being it is not against the law, and we departed for a place where the flowing bowl doth circulate."

"And you had a drink?"

"We had a drink, and says I I'm much obliged to you, stranger, and he says not at all, and as I was turning to depart he gives me a push and a shove, and grabs off me neck pin and puts it into his pocket."

"What's the value of the pin?"

"I paid twenty cents for it in Toronto."

"And what kind of a complaint do you wish to make?"

"None at all, sir. I'm here to ask you if that is the right principle on the part of the American people? If it is I've nothing more to say. If it isn't I'll return and find the man, and says I: 'Why did you shove and rob me?' 'For fun,' says he. 'That's poor fun,' says I, and with that I gives him two on the nose and three below the belt, and as he lies down for a quiet nap in the gutter I continues my journey to Chicago. Good day, sir; glad to have had the honor of meeting you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A Good Darky Story.

In these days of schools and schoolmasters for the colored people the number of those "who can not tell their right hand from their left" will presumably rapidly diminish; but before the "darky" of ante-bellum times quite disappears among the shades of things that are past, here is a story of "Elviry." Elvira fell sick, and her "ole marster" went to inquire as to the state of her health. The room where she lay was in total darkness (light and air are carefully excluded from a sick-room by many negroes), and Mr. B—— stood outside the door while speaking to the invalid. He asked: "Which eye is it, Elvira, that is swollen?" The voice of Elvira replied through the darkness: "Marster, it's dat eye over nex' to de barn."—*Harper's Magazine.*

## ENTRE-ACTE REVERIES.

I.

Between the acts, while the orchestra played
That sweet old waltz with the lilting measure,
I drifted away to a dear dead day,
When the dance for me was the sun of all pleasure.
When my veins were rife with the fever of life,
When hope ran high as an unswept ocean,
And my heart's great gladness was almost madness,
As I floated off to the music's motion.

II.

How little I cared for the world outside,
How little I cared for the dull day after.
The thought of trouble went up like a bubble,
And burst in a sparkle of mirthful laughter.
Oh! and the beat of it, oh, and the sweet of it,
Melody, motion and young blood melted.
The dancers swayed, the players played,
The air song deluged and music pelted.

III.

I knew no weariness, no, not I;
My step was as light as the waving grasses
That flutter with ease on the strong armed breeze
As it waltzes over the wild morasses.
Life was all sound and swing, youth was a perfect thing,
Night was the goddess of satisfaction.
Oh! how I tripped away, down to the edge of day!
Joy lay in motion and rest in action.

IV.

I dance no more on the music's wave,
I yield no more to its bewildering power.
That time has flown like a rose that is blown,
Yet life is a garden forever in flower.
Though storms of tears have watered the years
Between to-day and that day departed,
Though trials have met me and grief's waves wet me,
And I have been tired and trouble hearted.

V.

Though under the sod of a wee green grave
A great sweet hope in darkness perished,
Yet life, to my thinking, is a cup worth drinking,
A gift to be glad of, and loved and cherished.
There is deeper pleasure in the slower measure
That Time's grand orchestra now is giving.
Its mellowed minor is sadder but finer,
And life grows daily more worth the living.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### Gods of the Esquimaux.

The Esquimaux pantheon is pretty well occupied, there being gods to preside over the different natural phenomena, such as the rain, snow, ice, tides and so forth, and others controlling human destiny in the chase, at home and elsewhere. Their explanation of the tides is very naive. The genius of the waters, it seems, wishing to cross the straits dry-shod, caused the water that filled them to heap itself up at one side, and then, when he had passed over, to fall back into its place again, which it did with such momentum as to go on oscillating to and fro ever since. They have no lack of priests, and under their direction make various offerings to propitiate the deities, particularly when the season is bad, and seals are scarce.—J. Macdonald Oxley in American Magazine.

### Chinese Shoes and Shoemaking.

Shoemaking, shoe mending and shoe selling are distinct branches of business in China. Chinese shoes exhibit great variety of shape. Except in the hob nailed shoe for wet weather, there is little leather used—the materials being principally calico, silk, satin, velvet and felt. Children's summer shoes are made of fine open rush work, with bright lining. Ladies' shoes are made and mended by their wearers. From childhood the girls of the upper classes have their feet tightly bound, and they are thus, at the cost of years of suffering, enabled to wear shoes about three inches long. The Chinese cobbler goes from house to house, and announces his presence with a peculiar rattle.—Philadelphia Times.

### Something About "Zante Currants."

The word currant is said to be a corruption of Corinth, a city from which once came all the Greek currants. The currants, commonly called zante, are really raisins, produced from a grape that grows no larger than peas, like the American wild or fox grapes, and hangs in bunches only three inches long. These grapes are dried in the sun, and then stored in bulk, where the sugar that exudes from them makes them into masses so compact that they have to be dug apart by force when wanted. They are prepared for shipment by being put into casks and packed into a solid mass by being trodden by the feet of the natives.—New York Sun.

### Duration of Infection Stages.

The duration of the infection stages of various diseases is thus given by Dr. T. F. Pearse, an English physician. Measles from the second day of the disease, for three weeks; smallpox from the first day, for four weeks; scarlet fever from the fourth day, for seven weeks; mumps from the second day, for three weeks; diphtheria from the first day, for three weeks. The incubation periods, or intervals occurring between exposure to infection and the first symptoms, are as follows: Whooping cough, fourteen days; mumps, eighteen days; measles, ten days; smallpox, twelve days; scarlet fever, three days; diphtheria, fourteen days.—Herald of Health.

### Made Her Feel at Home.

A lady from Nebraska was the guest of a Pittsburg family. As the thermometer only touched zero once during the winter the fair stranger would have been homesick but for the thoughtfulness of her host. By an ingenious arrangement a powerful fan drove snow dust in her face every time she opened the front door. The snow was banked against the windows of her room and her meals let down the chimney with a string. Another device imitated the roar of a blizzard, and so soothed her to gentle slumber—wherein she dreamed of her native state. These little attentions deeply touched the fair guest.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

### Florida's Opium Industry.

Florida promises to become a large producer of opium. The poppy grows there very readily, and larger than anywhere else in the United States. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce of opium, and an acre should give a profit of $1,000. As the plants will thrive among trees, the land on which are young and non-bearing orange orchards can be utilized while the trees are reaching maturity.—New York Sun.

### Consumption of Tobacco.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gives figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe. The rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128 pounds; Great Britain, 138 pounds; Russia, 182 pounds; Denmark, 224 pounds; Norway, 229 pounds; Austria, 273 pounds.—Chicago News.

### People Susceptible to Hypnotism.

Persons of a nervous constitution, and in particular those subject to hysteria, are most apt to fall into artificial sleep. There is then produced in them a peculiar neurosis, hypnotism, having psychical and physical characters of its own—a genuine disease presenting a diversity of symptoms. Hence hypnotic phenomena ought not to be called forth rashly nor without the precautions suggested by medical science. Women are specially susceptible to hypnotic manipulation, particularly during the period between the 18th and the 30th year, when the nervous system is in full activity. Young men may be hypnotized, but it is very difficult to produce hypnotic sleep in old men or in children. Persons who in early life are subject to natural somnambulism or sleep walking are later in life good hypnotic subjects, just as they are also likely to be victims of hysteria and other nervous complaints.

Many are the processes employed for producing hypnosis. One that is very frequently used consists in fixing the gaze upon some bright object placed a little above the eyes and in front of the median line of the forehead, so that visual fatigue may ensue quickly, the eyeballs being directed upward and inward. This process, or others of a like kind, may be employed in the case of persons who have never before been hypnotized. But after awhile, when the subject has, so to speak, been educated, various more expeditious methods may be employed. Thus a jet of electric light or a violent blow struck on a gong near the ear of the subject will quickly induce sleep. Again, in hypnotizable persons, the surface of the body often presents special points, "hypnogenic zones," as they are called, analagous to the "hysterogenic zones." Simple pressure upon these produces hypnosis. Even in the case of the most susceptible individuals rarely does sleep appear when they, for the first time, undergo the hypnotizing manipulations, however skilled the operator may be. There is needed a complete surrender of one's will and absence of all mental preoccupation, and on the part of the company present absolute silence. In most cases exhibitions of hypnotization develop, at first, only vague phenomena not easily classified, foreshadowing, so to speak, what will follow later.—North American Review.

### A Plucky Frontier Woman.

On the plains, in Assiniboin, I found a little lady in the larger of the only two stores in the place, who told me that the Indians on a reservation close by had begun to grow restless, and were manifesting the fact by unusual insolence. Only the day before a dozen of the braves had come into the store, when she was stark alone in it, and had demanded whisky, a commodity they were not allowed to touch and no one was permitted to sell. She told them she had none, and they sat, as Indians will, for a long time, as if to show her they would not go away until they got it. Curiously enough, no one came to the store from the settlement. By and by the Indians proposed to search for the whisky. She laughed at them and told them they could search. They did so, peeping and poking everywhere that they could think of. When they offered to go up stairs to her living apartments, she stood in the doorway and told them they must not venture there. She flattened her back against the door and defied them.

She was less than the ordinary height, and did not weigh over 100 pounds, but she quailed them with the eye of a brave and determined woman, and when, presently, some white men came to make purchases the Indians took themselves off. Only a few nights before that this same woman had seen a wolf in her back yard, and had gone out and "shooed" it away with her apron and scolding, just as one of our girls might do to a cat. I never saw a man that I thought more plucky than she. Perhaps, though, what no Indian or wolf could do might be done by a mouse. But it is beyond all reason to expect the bravest not to fear a mouse.—Albany Fair Journal.

### Swiss and French Soldiers.

There is very little contrast between the Swiss and French soldier. Both are below the stature of the German, English and American soldier; inferior intellectually and physically. The Swiss warrior wears a cap helmet, which makes him look at once like a member of a rural band in America. It is of black cloth, with deep blue trimmings and with black silk braid about the edges. The front is cocked and the rear slopes and has the helmet brim. He wears a navy blue cutaway coat, dark gray pantaloons, and each is decked with a very narrow red cord. At his side is a short, heavy sword always. His side arms are completed by a five-shot 42-calibre revolver, heavy enough to be used as a bludgeon in close quarters. Also, like the French soldier, the Swiss is armed with a magazine needle gun, and is given so much active training that he is invariably a fair marksman. In this, as nearly all continental armies, there is by government authority an inducement for soldiers to become fine marksmen. But the pay of the continental soldier is so low and generally his service so nearly menial that he takes little interest in what he does. The pay is about one-fourth that of the American soldier and less than half of that paid the English.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

### Artificial Ageing of Whisky.

A way has been found of ageing whisky artificially. A dealer showed the writer two samples of what he called the "straight" article; one was made in 1885, the other in July, 1887. They were equally good, he said, in color, bouquet, taste and every other quality, and yet the 1887 sample was sold at $10 less a barrel than the other. In other words, the whisky makers can now furnish a three months' article equal in every respect to that which is three years old.

By this process they save the three years' storage, interest and evaporation. The purchaser generally gets the benefit of this. The new process consists briefly of rocking the barrels day and night on patented "cradles." Charred barrels are used, as is customary—that is to say, the barrel is burned out before the whisky is put in, thus converting the inner surface into charcoal. The constant motion for three months dissipates the fusel oil and imparts the rich color which new whisky has hitherto never had legitimately.—Philadelphia Times.

## A VICTIM OF COCAINE.

**Gives His Experience with the Fascinating Drug—Nursed Back to Health.**

Dr. Charles D. Bradley's name first came into undesirable prominence in November, 1885, when he was arrested charged with being insane through excessive indulgence in morphine and cocaine, the latter a powerful narcotic of which up to that time little had been heard. He was taken before Judge Prendergast, was declared to be insane, and given a sentence of three months in the Washingtonian home. After a fortnight's stay at the home Dr. Bradley went to Canada, his old home, where he gave himself up entirely to the demands of the drug, the fascinations of which completely enthralled him. Practice and home were gone, and he gave free rein to his vice. He returned to Chicago and was sent to the insane asylum, where a complete cure was effected, and he resumed his practice, only to find himself deserted by his clients and his reputation impaired.

Consolation for the reverses came with cocaine, to which he again became a victim, and there were months when he absolutely lived in the state of mind it produced, securing it by hook or crook until his last possession was gone and his family beggared.

The physician went to the gutter, and a year ago was begging for cocaine at drug stores or securing it by fictitious orders on druggists. Then he disappeared. He was occasionally heard from in Canada and the east until last fall, when the papers recorded his arrest in New York city for endeavoring to obtain a supply of cocaine by representing himself as a messenger sent from one physician to another. In the police court the gaunt, emaciated, ragged man told his story of want and woe, and the causes which brought them about. At that time he was using sixty grains of cocaine a day. He was sent to Bellevue hospital to die. There he was found by the manager of the Christian home, where he was nursed back to mental and physical vigor.

Dr. Bradley was reluctant to dwell on the episodes thus briefly given, but conversed freely on other circumstances of his life.

"Until 1885 there was nothing to dim my prospects," said Dr. Bradley. "It was in that year that cocaine was first brought to notice through a German physician, but it was only known as a practical anæsthetic in operation by oculists. There was no method known for using it for other purposes. I was the first man to discover that it could be otherwise used—in fact, to take the place of ether or chloroform. That discovery, so important to the world, was most unfortunate for me. When I announced my discovery physicians laughed and declared I was crazy. I wrote a letter to Mayor Harrison asking him to appoint a medical commission to inquire into the value of my discovery, which was the administration of cocaine hypodermically. I first utilized my discovery by testing it on a cat. I dissected a leg of a cat, exposing tissues and muscles, and kept the animal on my desk for hours watching the circulation. There was no pain, the drug exercising a soothing effect.

"Next I began experimenting on myself. I found that the anæsthetic influence of cocaine is limited. I experimented on myself again and again to see just how far this limit extended, and learned just where, when and how to give injections. Physicians then believed that the effects of the drug were similar to those of morphine. To disprove this I tried actual cautery by applying to my body red hot irons, but I felt no pain, and there was not the slightest sensation as the flesh withered under the heated irons. For three months every day for a half hour I experimented with the drug, and often passed several hours of the night in its study before a mirror, watching its effect on myself. But I never realized that it was obtaining a mastery over me. Its fascinating powers were unknown to the profession. I was thunderstruck when I found that the drug was absolutely necessary to my mind and body. I believe I could have conquered the habit then were it not for a misunderstanding with the man from whom I rented my home. He wanted his house, and when I refused to vacate it my weakness was made a point by which I was dragged into an insane court. Persecution and publicity drove me to desperate extremes. At the Washingtonian home no one knew how to treat my disease. Everybody knows the rest—how I went to the gutter and lost everything."

"With all your experience with cocaine, how do you now regard it?" asked the reporter.

"I think it is a grand drug, with remarkable properties, and destined to take the place of ether and chloroform. It can be used without danger of death. It produces no nausea or prostration. It is a great specific for nervous diseases, for certain diseases of the spine, for paralysis, for tetanus, hydrophobia and other convulsive diseases. It will unite with other anti-spasmodics and intensify their action. I think I know more about cocaine than most men, but I have no comprehensive idea of its possibilities. Scientists are only in the experimental stage with it."

"What are the effects of the drug?"

"To begin with, it is like the effects of any stimulant at certain stages, but it is not stupefying, as is opium. The person taking it has a feeling that everything is lovely and serene, of perfect contentment and universal satisfaction. All things seem perfect. There are none of the frightful illusions which come from liquor or other stimulants. Excessive quantities, though, cause great irritability. The duration of the effect is about two hours, and is succeeded by a feeling of depression and exhaustion. But there is none of the disturbance of the mind or nervous system that follows drunkenness. The victim loses all strength after each indulgence, and there lies the chief danger in using cocaine. It weakens the action of the heart, making sudden strains or excitements dangerous, as was exemplified in the sudden death of a physician, who engaged in a quarrel with a barber last year and fell dead during the quarrel. He used cocaine. The effects of the habit are degrading. It will deaden a man's perception of right, just the same as whisky, and pull a victim down to the lowest depths of low cunning and viciousness."—Chicago News.

## A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

**Curious Custom in the Tuscan Highlands. Saints' Bones—Village Lottery.**

In the Tuscan Highlands at the village of Cutipliano they keep high feast on the 8th of August in memory of Saint Aurelius and Saint Irenæus, whose bones lie in state in the town church. The sacred remains exhibited on the holiday are preserved in richly gilt shrines, with glass front and sides. The skulls are bare in all their grinning hideousness; the rest of the skeletons are happily hid in rich costumes, the hands covered with silk gloves and the feet with elegant stockings.

After mass is over in the church and the people have been blessed, a priest standing at the altar holds up a reliquary containing the bone of a saint for the adoration of the crowd. One by one the men come up to the altar steps, devoutly kiss the glass that covers the precious bone, and drop a copper or two into the brass tray which is carried by an attendant. After each osculation the glass is carefully wiped with a napkin and then presented to the next in order.

The women come after the men. The faith of these is apparently more lively. They seem fully satisfied that by the act of adoration they have committed themselves to she effectual safeguard of the saint, and they turn away their faces radiant with peace and contentment. Here comes a family group, a mother leading a little girl by the hand with a baby on her arm. It is touching to see the earnestness with which the mother presses the pouting lips of her infant against the sacred charm and the joy with which she broods over him when she has thus secured his salvation; behind comes an old woman, wrinkled, infirm, alone in the world, but the weight of her years and trouble seems to grow light when she has secured the good will and intercession of the saint.

So they come in a long succession of every age and condition, but all believing and devout. Long after the service is over the worshippers remain absorbed in prayer, kneeling in different parts of the church, utterly lost to all that passes around.

After leaving the church the Tuscans repair to the village green, where a lottery is in progress, and every one, from the gray head to the toddling infant invests in a ticket. They are very superstitious about significant numbers. One man chooses eight because his cat at home has that number of kittens, another twenty-nine because his son fell and broke his leg on that day of the month; still another fifteen because there are that number of letters in the saint's name whom they celebrate.

Every one is in good humor while the drawing takes place, and even if their numbers are unsuccessful they leave with the conviction that it will surely come up on the next feast day.—Foreign Letter.

### Water Changed to Blood.

There is an animalcule, sometimes called the englena sanguinea, or the blood red englena, which multiplies so rapidly in some places that the surface of the pool soon resembles a great clot of blood, to the wonder of those who see it for the first time, and do not suspect the cause. The little creature seems to be abundant all over the known world, and Ehrenberg, a German naturalist, who discovered and named it, suggested that the first plague of Egypt, when the water was apparently changed into blood, as narrated in the Bible, may have been caused by a prodigious and miraculous increase of this little blood red infusorian.

Within very recent times an apparent change of water into blood has come to the writer's notice in the White mountains, in northern New York, and in several places in New Jersey. The phenomenon is not very rare. The creature that causes this change has itself a peculiar color habit according to its age. In early youth and middle life its color is a vivid green; in maturity and old age it assumes the crimson hue referred to, and often the same individual may be both green and red as either color reaches the surface during the body's movement, each coming and going in a wave that flows across the little creature, or a minute spot may be rosy red in the general green, or an emeral island may appear in this miniature sea of crimson.—Alfred C. Stokes, M. D., in Harper's Young People.

### Cause of Decay in Steel.

It has recently been discovered by a board of naval experts at the United States navy yard, Mare's Island, Cal., that the cause of the sudden deterioration in the steel used in building the new cruisers for the government is not due to the ravages of a worm, as was supposed, but is caused by the fungus peronosporus infestans, so well known as the cause of potato rot.

With the delicate apparatus procured by the government for testing the qualities and detecting fraud in metals intended for government uses, it has been ascertained that the minute spons or suds, which float in the air, are introduced into the metallic body while in the molten state during the process of carbonization. They also find that this form of steel rot is alarmingly epidemic in much of the government material.

A large and profitable field is open to inventors and scientific men who will devise means to arrest the spores of this fungus as they are drawn into the carbonizing furnaces, or who can prevent their growth and spread either in the ingot or manufactured forms of steel.—Detroit Free Press.

### Wild Silkworms of India.

For a number of years the deficiency in the production of mulberry silk has drawn the attention of sericulturists to the rearing of the wild silkworms of India, China, Japan, America and other parts, and a great many reports have been published on these wild silkworms, some of which are already bred in a state of domesticity or semi-domesticity. Many of these wild silkworms produce silk of great strength and beauty, and could all be profitably utilized if bred in their native lands on a large scale. Specimen cocoons and carded and reeled silks of about twenty different species have been sent to the Societe d'Acclimatation, and they will be exhibited in the Paris International exhibition of 1889, together with the specimens of the moths and prepared larvæ of the various species.—Public Opinion.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 14 ..... 1888


The Convention of prohibitionists met at San Francisco on Thursday of last week. A bitter wrangle followed the effort to organize the Convention. Such language is reported as used in the Convention that would only have been expected from a body having aims directly opposed to the prohibition ists. After an organization was effected the business of the Convention went on smoothly enough. In the platform adopted by the Convention a demand is made for the extinction of the manufacture, import, export, transport and sale of all intoxicating beverages; and a pledge to give votes and use influence only for parties or persons committed and pledged to that end. The platform also demands that the inheritance of the children of America in this country shall be preserved, and that the "immigration of criminal and dangerous classes shall be positively prohibited, and to that end we demand a reformation of our naturalization laws." Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, which will meet at Indianapolis.

Beyond question there is no living American so enthusiastically liked by his countrymen as James G. Blaine. Great though his ability be as a statesman and orator, it is not these qualities alone that makes him so much admired. It is his own enthusiastic love of America and her institutions; his readiness to maintain and defend her interests against all the world, and to protect the humblest American in every part of the world that make him the favorite he is. These are the qualities that give Blaine more enthusiastic friends than any living American statesman; and the same qualities give him more bitter enemies than any other of our public men. Dull men dislike bright men; sluggards detest active men; the cowardly and selfish fear and hate the brave. All these are enemies of Blaine. The retirement of Blaine from political life may lead all his countrymen to do justice to his great qualities. As he has now no offices to bestow it is possible to give public expression to admiration of these qualities without being thought guilty of flattery for selfish ends.

Strong effort is making to bring out Governor Hill as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in opposition to Mr. Cleveland. The scheme will surely be an utter failure. Notwithstanding the fact that a strong element of the Democratic party is opposed to the President on his free trade policy, yet he is by far the strongest man in the party, and to nominate any other candidate than him would be to greatly increase the risk of defeat in the election. Democrats who are opposed to free trade know very well that the power to change the tariff laws is with Congress, and the President will not refuse his signature to any of the measures that may be adopted by his party. The issue of free trade or protection may be far more influenced by the election of a Congressman than by the election of a President. Every day the indications are becoming stronger that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated without opposition.

Santa Rosa, a strongly Democratic city, has elected Republican officers, just as Sacramento and Oakland, strong Republican cities, have elected Democratic officers. Like causes produced like effects in these cities. Corrupt politicians procured their tools to be nominated and decent men united to defeat them. Slowly but surely the voters are learning to distinguish between sound policy and mere party names. The political "boss" disappears before reason and knowledge as skunks, coyotes and other ravenous vermin disappear before the rising sun.

### Drug Stores of Dresden.

The drug stores have a curious way here of shutting up just about the time you want them. As soon as it begins to grow dark, down go the iron shutters, and if you need anything you go to a little bell handle outside one of the iron shutters and ring it. Then you hear some one at a crank inside, the massive frame rolls up and a head looks out the window. Finally, the man or boy inside opens part of the window, and you talk through a pane of glass and make known your wants. Instead of being angry at being aroused, the man begs your pardon for keeping you outside, and says: "I thank you for your order."

If you have not the exact change, and the man inside is in the same predicament, he will beg you most politely and thank you to allow him to change it. Having done so, he will thank you for calling (evidently taking the visit as a social one), bow, close his little peep hole, bow again, and then smile sweetly as he grinds down his iron shutter and his smiling face is lost to view.—Dresden Cor. Courier-Journal.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 5th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

## REPUBLICAN

### County Committee Meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL Committee will meet at Independence on

**Monday April 16th**

At 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, which will be held at Sacramento on May 1st, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
Geo. H. Hardy, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Round Valley—Thos. E. Jones.
Lincoln—A. Matlack.
Bishop Creek—S. G. Sneden.
Bishop Station—G. Thede.
Polita—W. W. Collins.
Big Pine—L. M. Newman.
Cottonwood—W. A. Greenly.
Fish Springs—C. O. McCarol.
Independence—S. A. Densmore, J. D. Blair, Thos. Parker, W. F. Matlack, Geo. H. Hardy.
Georges Creek—John Kispert.
Lone Pine—Geo. H. Palmer.
Keeler—O. F. Rowell.
Cerro Gordo—Wm. Crapo.
Keynot—John Anton.
Olancha—W. H. Walker.
Darwin—Chas. Anthony.
Lookout—Fred Wallis.
Panamint—Wm. Hedge.


Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

THOS. CROUGH. W. T. GRANT
GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.
Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer
Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetser, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and not so much more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN H. WEBER, JR., Jeweler, Neosho, Mo., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it be the best machine ever invented by man. 24. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 24. If you can't clean, you can not buy one for $100."
I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pay capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORT'H, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC.

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the Line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

### Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz: Charles Mulholland for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. O. MCBRONEY,

Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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## MISCELLANEOUS


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FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.
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Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING
FIRST CLASS WORK.
AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO
TAKING EFFECT
Wednesday, ec. 1887.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 45 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 5 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 11 5 a. m. | 3 5 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 3 0 p. m. | 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 00 p. m. | 8 20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 6 10 p. m. | 7 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7 30 p. m. | 7 5 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 5 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 00 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Boston | 10 35 a. m. | 1 40 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 12 45 p. m. | 11 15 a. m. |
| Alvord | 1 35 p. m. | 10 15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 0 p. m. | 8 45 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 00 p. m. | 7 45 a. m. |
| Keeler | 4 5 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (24 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages for Mono Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dogtown, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
Farm Produce Taken in Payment.
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.
Independence, Cal.

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.


## NATHAN RHINE.


NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every thing in my line, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.
NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
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OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14 ..... 1888


Mr. J. C. Crocker, of Big Pine, was in town yesterday.

Silas Reynolds, of Lone Pine, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. T. C. Boland was up from Keeler at the beginning of the week.

Mr. W. H. Russell, of Benton, is here looking after his mining interests.

District Attorney Forbes got back from Bishop Creek Thursday evening.

J. Y. Ashmore, the Deep Spring toll man was at Independence a few days ago.

It is not a fact that Mr. G. W. Penter has bought a place near Bishop Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane left town last Thursday on their way back to Canada.

The new postoffice at Independence Station is to be called Citrus, not Calme, as first reported.

George Lewis came up from Keeler and remained a few days on a visit at his home at Camp Independence.

Douglass County, Oregon, has a Post Office called Starvecut, and the name of the Post Master is Miser.

S. D. Woods, formerly of Inyo county, has been chosen as a delegate from San Joaquin county to the Republican State Convention.

The road to the new saw mill at Big Pine is nearly completed. When the road shall be finished the mill will be started up very soon afterward.

The Georges Creek school has closed for the winter term. By the time another term begins a new school building will be in readiness.

Mrs. Naylor, of Big Pine, will have a nice residence built at Alvord station. Mr. C. S. Swan has taken the contract to put up the building.

Our wren is a bird; he can make more music than all the robins. He must be a foreigner, for the Americans have ruled him out of their choir.

Mr. A. Davidson will leave here next Tuesday morning for the East. He has been here about six months and is much improved in health.

It is proposed to hold an election at George's Creek on Thursday, May 3 on the question of issuing bonds for building a $2,500 school house.

According to the *Miner*, all the men of Mono want to be Assemblymen; the rest want to be Sheriffs and the remainder want any office that can be got.

Hattie Woolstein tried to commit suicide in the jail at Los Angeles. She tore up a shawl into strips and tried to hang herself, but the attempt was discovered.

County Surveyor McKnight has been engaged in surveying in the neighborhood of Independence during the week. His work here will continue some days longer.

Mr. G. W. Penter, of Bodie, was at Independence at the end of last week. He has gone back to Bodie and expects to return to Independence about a week hence.

The copper mines in Esmeralda county are about to be operated by a New York company. These mines are near the C. & C. road and are not far from the Sodaville station.

The Cornet Band gave one of their open air concerts last Sunday. They had a large audience; many of the farmers of the neighborhood brought in their families to enjoy the fine music.

Last Sunday evening a building was burned at Hawthorne. It was such a place as decent people would prefer to see destroyed. The inmates all escaped in safety, but lost their garments.

Greenly and Broder shipped some fine ore from Deep Spring Valley recently. One lot went over five hundred dollars per ton and the other went over three hundred dollars.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at Independence on Saturday April 28, to choose delegates to the State Convention and to do such other business as may be necessary.

It is reported that C. P. Huntington is making investigation with a view to become interested in railroad connection between Owens valley and Los Angeles. The report is not entitled to much credit.

The bands boys will give a social dance at the pavilion on the evening of the 20th. The band is making good progress and is certainly deserving of encouragement. Everybody turn out and enjoy the occasion.

The volume of business at Rhine's store last week and this is nearly twice as much as usual. The rush is attracted by the variety, beauty and excellence of the stock of spring and summer goods for ladies, misses and children.

The mill at Beveridge is running on Keynot ore. The mine is reported to be looking well. For some months past negotiations for the sale of the mine have been in progress, and it is said that the bargain is now very likely to be made.

Mr. J. W Symmes has bought six town lots on the block south from the Land office, and west from the Pavilion. Evidently that is to be the favorite part of town for private residences. It is said that Mr. Symmes will build a dwelling soon on one of the lots.

Reno had a narrow escape from a very bad fire a week ago. The Central hotel, near the C. P. depot, caught fire and it was with much difficulty that the flames were kept from spreading all over the central part of the town. The losses are estimated at $10,000.

In the neighborhood of the well known Lapanta mine, near Hawthorne, other rich deposits of ore are found. One sack of ore taken from the Pamlico mine, near the Lapanta, contained but 135 pounds of ore and yielded $10,000 in gold. Six other sacks from the same mine were valued at $1,000 each.

County Surveyor McKnight says the work of damming the lakes west from Bishop Creek will be prosecuted with vigor during the present season. He says also that water enough can be stored to irrigate ten thousand acres of land and estimates that the work will cost five dollars per acre for a perpetual water title for the land.

### The License Tax in Mono.

The Supervisors of Mono county have made some changes in the license tax ordinance. The Bodie *Miner* says:—After much exciting debate, many petitions, a great deal of buttonholing, and things, the Supervisors last week changed Ordinance No. 22, so as to let the license stand on horned cattle, take it entirely off horses, and raising it to 7½ cts. on sheep. We are informed that all cattle men, both domestic and imported, express themselves as perfectly satisfied with this; and in fact many of them who "happened" to be in Bridgeport at the time applied for their license on cattle at once. Unless the object of the Supervisors was to place the license on sheep so high as to make the driving of outside sheep into this county for grazing purposes only, prohibitory, the license of 7½ cents on that class of animals is too much. If sheep are kept out, however, it will render the grazing grounds of Mono so much more valuable proportionately. Some men who have not yet worn out their pencils, have finally run up the number of cattle driven in here every year to graze to as high as 28,000 head. "We are informed" that Captain J. L. C. Sherwin testified before the Board, while the matter was under consideration, that last year he collected toll on 10,000 head of horned cattle driven in from Inyo county alone. But, if the whole number approximates anything near 25,000, the license collected on them, together with what may be derived from sheep, will largely increase our county revenue, and taxes will fall easy on all alike.

### A Quarrel.

A quarrel occured at Bishop Creek at the beginning of the week in which John Blair, the miller, got severely hurt. The case is reported as follows:—The initals of Doctor George and lawyer George are nearly the same, the former being W. H. and the latter W. P. The Doctor took a letter out of the post office, and after opening it discovered that it was intended for W. P. George; he returned the letter to the office and told the Post Master of the mistake. The other George was indignant when he discovered that his letter had been opened, and had the Doctor arrested. When Doctor George was taken before the Justice several persons were present, and among the rest Doctor Middleton. On the street, outside the office of the Justice, Doctor Middleton was talking about the matter, when John Blair came along just as Middleton made some remark to which Blair took exception, and asked if it was intended for himself. Then, it is reported, Middleton hit Blair over the head with a loaded cane, felling him to the ground. Doctor Middleton was arrested and admitted to bail to answer for the act. Doctor George is also under bail for opening the letter that led to the trouble. Reports from Bishop Creek say that Mr. Blair is in a critical condition. There were old grudges back of these recent troubles.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that in the altercation that grew out of the opening of the letter by Doctor George, he slapped Lawyer George on the face. It was for this offence, and not for opening the letter he was arrested. A jury trial was had and the Doctor acquitted. In the case of Doctor Middleton for striking John Blair, the charge is for assault with a deadly weapon. A change of venue was asked for and granted to the Court of Justice Blaisdel, at Round valley. The Justice is now at Santa Barbara and may not be back for several months.

### Contest for a Rich Prize.

There will be a contest for four hundred and eighty acres of land near Independence Station. The land was patented many years ago and belonged to the estate of the late Frank McCrellish, of San Francisco. So little was the land thought to be worth that the taxes were not paid and ten years ago the property was sold to the State by the Sheriff for delinquent taxes. Mrs. McCrellish, widow of Frank McCrellish and Executrix of his will, sold to John Shineberger, of San Fracisnco, her interest in the land for twenty five dollars. Last Monday parties at Independence deposited with the Sheriff the whole amount of back taxes on the property, amounting to over three hundred dollars, and will demand title to the land. On the same day McGraw, of San Francisco, attorney for Shineberger, also forwarded a like amount and will contend for the validity of his title. The land will be among the first to be reached by water from the Eastside canal; it is all of good quality; adjoins the railroad and is sure to be of great value within a very few years.

### State School Books.

Superintendent Anderson, of the Public Schools of San Francisco, says there is considerable complaint being made concerning the quality of binding on the First and Second Readers supplied the school children of that city from the State Printing Office. Particularly is this the case relative to the Fest Readers, the binding being so poor that many of the children have been obliged to replace their books two and even three times during the past year. In the State Printing Office the highest wages are paid to printers and book binders, and this ought to secure the services of first class operatives. But unfortunately for the public it is not for ability as printers or bookbinders that men are given positions in the office, but for political reasons. The printer or book binders who can do the best work in the ward caucus is preferred to the man who can do the best work in the printing office. Hence the poor quality of the school books.

### Good Investment.

The records of Inyo County show that about one hundred thousand dollars is loaned on mortgage in Owens valley. Much of this is bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and none of it less than twelve per cent. There is no better security any where than the farms of Owens valley and the property is steadily increasing in value. Here is an opening for some party with one hundred thousand dollars to invest; these mortgages could all be satisfied and the amount replaced at nine or ten per cent per annum; the security perfect and the interest greater than can be had anywhere else in the state. If such an amount of capital could be attracted here the reduced rate of interest would be a material relief to farmers, enabling them to make more improvements on their property and creating new openings for other investments.

### Transformation.

Along the line of the East side canal will in three or four years be one of the loveliest and most valuable regions in the State. Lying along the base of the Inyo mountains for a distance of more than thirty miles, the whole tract will be covered with orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields. The inmates of every dwelling in the tract; the produce of every fruit tree, vine and field will be within a few minutes travel of the railroad. Not a wave of malarious air will ever blow over the region; no purer atmosphere was ever breathed, no brighter sunshine ever brought life and light into the world. Surely the men who convert such a desert into a country of beauty and fruitfulness are not only entitled to profit but also to praise and gratitude.

### Preserve The Yellowstone Park.

Sixteen years ago, in March, 1872 a law of Congress was passed, setting aside a tract of the public domain on the headwaters of the Yellowstone river as a National Park. In all these years no law has been passed for the preservation of this Park from injury at the hands of trespassers, or for the protection of those visiting it from lawless and criminal acts. The forests of this Yellowstone National Park protect and keep ever full the sources of streams which irrigate and render fertile a territory covering more than 600,000 square miles—a region as large as the Thirteen Original States with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa added. The development of this territory and its adaptability to agricultural pursuits depend altogether on the continuance of this water supply, which would be endangered by injury to these forests, and this Yellowstone Park is the last refuge for many species of American large game which have elsewhere nearly become extinct, and contains natural wonders which ought to be cared for and protected. A bill is now before Congress to secure for the Park proper protection and an adequate form of government. The *Forest and Stream* [No. 40 Park Row, New York] is taking active and energetic measures to have this law passed. The editors have prepared a petition, and copies are sent all over the country for signatures, asking Congress to pass the bill now offered. Every body should sign the petition. The Yellowstone Park has not its equal in the whole world. No other region contains so many and so various scenes and objects of a sublime and wonderful character. This vast Park, with all its features uninjured, should be preserved for all time for the benefit of the whole people of the United States.

### Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Los Angeles May 15th. The State Central Committee adopted the following resolution on the election of delegates to the Convention. "*Resolved*. That in the election of delegates from the different counties to the State Convention, all such delegates shall be elected either at open or club primaries, held for that purpose, or by the election of delegates at an open primary to County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention." The nominations to be made by the Convention will be for sixteen delegates to the National Convention; a Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; eight Presidential Electors and as many alternates and a State Central Committee. The delegates from the various counties will meet in convention from their respective districts and nominate six members of Congress,

### Canal Company Incorporated.

The Eastside Canal Company have filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is fixed at $750,000, in 15,000 shares at the par value of $50 each. The incorporators are Trenmore Coffin, Theodore R. Hofer, George W. Richard, Simeon L. Lee, Simeon Bishop, James F. Hallock, Evan Williams and Alexander M. Ardery. All these are citizens of Nevada, and all are well known, responsible men. A Board of Trustees has been elected to manage the affairs of the Company for six months. The Board consists of Simeon L. Lee, Simeon Bishop, Theodore R. Hofer and Finley McIver, the Superintendent in charge of the work of constructing the canal.

### Railroad Surveyors.

A traveler arrived at Independence last Tuesday from the south end of the county. He saw and talked with the Surveyors for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad. They were at work near Searle's borax works. The party had five wagons and fourteen animals, and were pushing northward. Their starting point was from Barstow, on the A. & P. road. The Surveyors told this man that from Barstow south the road to Los Angeles would go by way of the Aroyo Seco.

An artesian well at St. Augustine, Florida, throws a solid column of water twelve inches in diameter thirty-five feet into the air. This is a little over one hundred and thirteen inches of water under a thirty-five foot head at the surface of the ground. Such a well would irrigate a very large tract of land in Owens Valley.

By recent change in the time table south bound trains now leave Owens Valley stations half an hour later than before; north bound trains leave twenty minutes later. At Independence the south bound trains arrive at 3:30 p. m.; the north bound trains now arrive at five minutes past nine in the morning.

Bullion deposits in the Carson Mint during March exceeded $200,000, which is more than was received during the first ten months after the opening of the Mint in 1886, and about as much as the refinery is capable of handling. Nearly all the bullion came from the Comstock mines.—*Enterprise.*

Last Monday William Livingston, a shift boss, was seriously injured in a mine at Virginia City. He had been assisting a miner named Aaron Lewis, who was charging some holes. Lewis let fall a giant powder cap and fuse upon a pile of rock; the cap exploded, injuring Livingstone as stated. He is expected to recover all right again.

If you have a photo you want enlarged in crayon, India ink, water color, or pastel at 15 per cent. below San Francisco prices, send your order to Miss O'Hara, of Bishop Creek. Prices ranging from five to thirty-five dollars according to size. An extra discount of 10 per cent. to any one ordering two or more pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mr. J. J. Gunn has bought the large lot on Main street opposite the Courthouse, and at present occupied in part by a blacksmith shop. Part of the ground will be used for a saloon building, on which work has already been begun. Mr. Gunn will fit up a very neat saloon and billiard room. Every article at the bar will be of the best, and Jack says a gentleman will always be found behind the bar if he has to hire one.

Mr. Henry Fehrman has sold his house and ground at the north end of town to John Baxter. Mr. and Mrs. Fehrman will shortly start on a visit to Germany. Mr. Fehrman left his native land in 1850. By honest industry and decent economy he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and while yet but little past the prime of life proposes to spend the remainder of his years without toil or worry.

On Monday the Republican County Central Committee will meet at Independence. Delegates will be chosen to the State Convention at Sacramento. Injustice has unintentionally been done Inyo in the apportionment of delegates to the State Convention. According to the recognized basis of representation Inyo is clearly entitled to three delegates, instead of two. If three are chosen they will doubtless be admitted to the convention on a proper presentation of the facts.


# SPRING STOCK

## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-

# Just Received

## --AT--

# NATHAN RHINE'S

## Call And Examine.

## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION


Another surprised visitor was in town at the begining of the week; this was Mr. Van Alstine, a business man of Hawthorne Nevada. Mr. Van Alstine had never been in Owens Valley before, and had not the remotest idea of the character and extent of the country. He returns to Independence during the summer with a view of going into business here.

Last Friday Joseph Shannon was shot and killed by Charles Graf at a mine near Steamboat Springs, Nevada. Shannon owned the mine and had given a lease to Graf. A quarrel arose and in the fight Shannon was killed. Graf went to Reno and surrendered himself a prisoner. Shannon was a printer and lived in Virginia City. He was thirty-five years old.

At the Pioneer Brewery, Phillip Gehrig is making considerable improvement. An entirely new feature is a marble malt floor; this will be of large blocks from the Inyo marble quarry. The floor will be put in a large cellar and is expected to be so cool as to promote that slow germination of the grain most favorable for brewing. A new drying floor and cooler are also being added. The brewery is now producing first class beer; no alum, isinglass or other unhealthy drugs are used; nothing but pure malt and Bohemian hops. For prices see advertisement.

Over in Esmeralda county, Nevada, east from Deep Spring and not far from the California line there is some revival of mining work. A new ten stamp mill is being built at Palmetto. There had been a mill there years ago, but the place was abandoned and the mill had been carried off piecemeal. Now the mines are reopened and the place is likely to be a busy place again. At Pigeon Spring, two miles from Palmetto, Charley Murphy is also stirring up a little; he is putting up a steam arastra to work ore from a gold mine he has there. A revival of work in that region will help Big Pine, that being the nearest point to getting supplies.


BISHOP CREEK

# BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*

feb12tf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,

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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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# FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,

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Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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SMITH'S STORE

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CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Reeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,

Mutton,

Pork,

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Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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260 PAGES, Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. history of sins. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in toilet. Young or old, married or single, each or well, should read. Sent real 25c. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. BEAUTY, 50c. AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

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Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS,

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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&c., &c., &c

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY

PROF. HARRIS' Vasilie

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.

One Month, - $3.00

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Three Months, 7.00

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, brought on by the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or causes pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The enlivening elements of life, which have been wasted are given back at the patient becomes a fully developed rapidly gains both strength and actual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS

306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances.

BGIVE IT A TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen,

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Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

### INTRODUCTION.

"DECEMBER 23.

"I have just buried my boy, my poor handsome boy, of whom I was so proud, and my heart is broken. It is very hard, having only one son, to lose him thus; but God's will be done. Who am I that I should complain? The great wheel of fate rolls on like a Juggernaut, and crushes us all in turn; some soon, some late, it does not matter when; in the end it crushes us all. We do not prostrate ourselves before it like the poor Indians; we fly hither and thither—we cry for mercy; but it is of no use, the blind, black fate thunders on, and in its season reduces us to powder.

"Poor Harry to go so soon! just when his life was opening to him. He was doing so well at the hospital; he had passed his last examination with honors, and I was proud of them; much prouder than he was, I think. And then he must needs go to that smallpox hospital. He wrote to me that he was not afraid of smallpox, and wanted to gain the experience, and now the disease has killed him; and I, old and gray and withered, am left to mourn over him, without a chick or child to comfort me. I might have saved him, too—I have money enough for both of us, and much more than enough—King Solomon's mines provided me with that; but I said, 'No, let the boy earn his living; let him labor that he may enjoy rest.' But the rest has come to him before the labor. Oh, my boy, my boy!

"I am like the man in the Bible who laid up much goods and builded barns—goods for my boy, and barns for him to store them in; and now his soul has been required of him and I am left desolate. I would that it had been my soul and not my boy's!

"We buried him this afternoon under the shadow of the gray and ancient tower of the church of this village where my house is. It was a dreary December afternoon, and the sky was heavy with snow, but not much was falling. The coffin was put down by the grave, and a few big flakes lit upon it. They looked very white upon the black cloth. There was a little hitch about getting the coffin down into the grave—the necessary ropes had been forgotten; so we drew back from it and waited in silence, watching the big flakes fall gently one by one like heavenly benedictions and melt in tears on Harry's pall. But that was not all. A robin redbreast came as bold as could be and lit upon the coffin and began to sing. And then I am afraid that I broke down, and so did Sir Henry Curtis, strong man though he is; and as for Capt. Good, I saw him turn away too; even in my own distress I could not help noticing it."

The above, signed "Allan Quatermain," is an extract from my diary written two years and more ago. I copy it down here because it seems to me that it is the fittest beginning to the history that I am about to write, if it please God to spare me to finish it. If not, well, it does not matter.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE CONSUL'S YARN.

A week has passed since the funeral of my poor boy Harry, and one evening I was in my room walking up and down and thinking, when there was a ring at the outer door. Going down the steps I opened it myself, and in came my old friends Sir Henry Curtis and Capt. John Good, R. N. They entered the vestibule and sat themselves down before the wide hearth, where I remember a particularly good fire of logs was burning.

*The Consul's Yarn.*

"It is very kind of you to come round," I said, by way of making a remark; "it must have been heavy walking in the snow."

They said nothing, but Sir Henry slowly filled his pipe and lit it with a burning ember. As he leaned forward to do so the fire got hold of a gassy bit of pine and flared up brightly, throwing the whole scene into strong relief, and I thought what a splendid looking man he is. Calm, powerful face, clear cut features, large gray eyes, yellow beard and hair—altogether a magnificent specimen of the higher type of humanity. Nor did his form belie his face. I have never seen wider shoulders or a deeper chest. Indeed, Sir Henry's girth is so great that, though he is six foot two high, he does not strike one as a tall man. As I looked at him I could not help thinking what a curious contrast my little dried up self presented to his grand face and form. Imagine to yourself a small, withered, yellow faced man of 63, with thin hands, large brown eyes, a head of grizzled hair cut short and standing up like a half worn scrubbing brush—total weight in my clothes, nine stone six—and you will get a very fair idea of Allan Quatermain, commonly called Hunter Quatermain, or by the natives "Macumazahn"—anglice, he who keeps a bright lookout at night, or, in vulgar English, a sharp fellow who is not to be taken in.

Then there was Good, who is not like either of us, being short, dark, stout—very stout—with twinkling black eyes, in one of which an eye glass is everlastingly fixed. I say stout, but it is a mild term; I regret to state that of late years Good has been running to stomach in a most disgraceful way. Sir Henry tells him that it comes from idleness and overfeeding, and Good does not like it at all, though he cannot deny it.

They sat and smoked and drank whisky and water, and I stood by the fire also smoking and looking at them.

At last I spoke. "Old friends," I said, "how long is it since we got back from Kukuanaland?"

"Three years," said Good. "Why do you ask?"

"I ask because I think that I have had a long enough spell of civilization. I am going back to the veldt."

Sir Henry laid his head back in his arm chair and laughed one of his deep laughs. "How very odd!" he said; "eh, Good?"

Good beamed at me mysteriously through his eye glass, and murmured, "Yes, odd—very odd."

"I don't quite understand," said I, looking from one to the other, for I dislike mysteries.

"Don't you, old fellow?" said Sir Henry; "then I will explain. As Good and I were walking up here we had a talk."

"If Good was there you probably did," I put in, sarcastically, for Good is a great hand at talking. "And what may it have been about?"

"What do you think?" asked Sir Henry.

I shook my head. It was not likely that I should know what Good might be talking about, he talks about so many things.

"Well, it was about a little plan that I have formed—namely, that if you were agreeable we should pack up our traps and go off to Africa on another expedition."

I fairly jumped at his words. "You don't say so!" I said.

"Yes I do, though, and so does Good; don't you, Good?"

"Rather," said that gentleman.

"Listen, old fellow," went on Sir Henry, with considerable animation of manner. "I'm tired of it too, dead tired of doing nothing, except play the squire in a country that is sick of squires. For a year or more I have been getting as restless as an old elephant who scents danger. I am always dreaming of Kukuanaland and gagool and King Solomon's mines. I assure you I have become the victim of an almost unaccountable craving. I am sick of shooting pheasants and partridges, and want to have a go at some large game again. There, you know the feeling—when one has once tasted brandy and water, milk becomes insipid to the palate. That year we spent together up in Kukuanaland seems to me worth all the other years of my life put together. I dare say that I am a fool for my pains, but I can't help it; I long to go, and, what is more, I mean to go."

"Ah," I said, "I thought you would come to that sooner or later. And now, Good, what is your reason for wanting to trek—have you got one?"

"I have," said Good, solemnly. "I never do anything without a reason; and it isn't a lady—at least, if it is, it's several."

I looked at him again. Good is so overpoweringly frivolous. "What is it?" I said.

"Well, if you really want to know, though I'd rather not speak of a delicate and strictly personal matter, "I'll tell you; I'm getting too fat."

"Shut up, Good!" said Sir Henry. "And now, Quatermain, tell us, where do you propose going to?"

I lit my pipe, which had gone out, before answering.

"Have you people ever heard of Mt. Kenia?" I asked.

"Don't know the place," said Good.

"Did you ever hear of the Island of Lamu?" I asked again.

"No. Stop, though—isn't it a place about 300 miles north of Zanzibar?"

"Yes. Now listen. What I have to propose is this: That we go to Lamu, and thence make our way about 250 miles inland to Mt. Kenia; from Mt. Kenia on inland to Mt. Lekakisera, another 200 miles, or thereabouts, beyond which no white man has, to the best of my belief, ever been; and then, if we get so far, right on into the unknown interior. What do you say to that, my hearties?"

"It is a big order," said Sir Henry reflectively.

"You are right," I answered, "it is; but I take it that we are all three of us in search of a big order. We want a change of scene, and we are likely to get one—a thorough change. All my life I have longed to visit those parts, and I mean to do it before I die. My poor boy's death has broken the last link between me and civilization, and I'm off to my native wilds. And now I'll tell you another thing, and that is, that for years and years I have heard rumors of a great white race which is supposed to have its home somewhere up in this direction, and I have a mind to see if there is any truth in them. If you fellows like to come, well and good; if not, I'll go alone."

"I'm your man, though I don't believe in your white race," said Sir Henry Curtis, rising and placing his arm upon my shoulder.

"Ditto," remarked Good; "I'll go into training at once. By all means let's go to Mt. Kenia and the other place with an unpronounceable name, and look for a white race that does not exist. It's all one to me."

"When do you propose to start?" asked Sir Henry.

"This day month," I answered, "by the British India steamboat; and don't you be so certain that things don't exist because you do not happen to have heard of them. Remember King Solomon's mines."

* * * * * *

Some fourteen weeks or so had passed since the date of this conversation, and this history goes on its way in very different surroundings.

After much deliberation and inquiry we came to the conclusion that our best starting point for Mount Kenia would be from the neighborhood of the mouth of the Tana river, and not from Mombasa, a place over 100 miles nearer Zanzibar. This conclusion we arrived at from information given to us by a German trader whom we met upon the steamer at Aden. I think that he was the dirtiest German I ever knew; but he was a good fellow, and gave us a great deal of valuable information. "Lamu," said he, "you goes to Lamu—oh, so beautiful place!" and he turned up his fat face and beamed with mild rapture. "One year and a half I live there and never change my shirt—never at all."

And so it came to pass that on arriving at the island we disembarked with all our goods and chattels, and not knowing where to go, marched boldly up to the house of her majesty's consul, where we were most hospitably received.

"Well, where are you gentlemen steering for?" asked our friend, the hospitable consul, as we smoked our pipes after dinner.

"We propose to go to Mt. Kenia, and then on to Mt. Lekakisera," answered Sir Henry. "Quatermain has got hold of some yarn about there being a white race up in the unknown territories beyond."

The consul looked interested, and answered that he had heard something of that too.

"What have you heard?" I asked.

"Oh, not much. All I know about it is that a year or so ago I got a letter from Mackenzie, the Scotch missionary, whose station, 'The Highlands,' is placed at the highest navigable point of the Tana river, in which he said something about it."

"Have you the letter?" I asked.

"No, I destroyed it; but I remember that he said that a man had arrived at his station who declared that two months' journey beyond Mt. Lekakisera, which no white man has yet visited—at least, so far as I know—he found a lake called Laga, and that then he went off to the northeast, a month's journey, over desert and thorn veldt and great mountains, till he came to a country where the people are white and live in stone houses. Here he was hospitably entertained for a while, till at last the priests of the country set it about that he was a devil, and the people drove him away, and he journeyed for eight months and reached Mackenzie's place, as I heard, dying. That's all I know; and if you ask me, I believe that it is a lie; but if you want to find out more about it you had better go up the Tana to Mackenzie's place, and ask him for information."

Sir Henry and I looked at each other. Here was something tangible.

"I think that we will go to Mr. Mackenzie's," I said.

"Well," answered the consul, "that is your best way; but I warn you that you are likely to have a rough journey, for I hear that the Masai are about, and, as you know, they are not pleasant customers. Your best plan will be to choose a few picked men for personal servants and hunters, and to hire bearers from village to village. It will give you an infinity of trouble, but perhaps on the whole it will prove a cheaper and more advantageous course than engaging a caravan, and you will be less liable to desertion."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Auburn is to have a big time on March 2d, says the Newcastle *News*. The redwheeled cart will be run up and down the street, the boys will squirt muddy water all over town and Governor Waterman will make a speech. The whole affair will wind up with a grand ball.

Since the loss of the bark Abercon there has been some talk among pilots and others of an effort to get the lighthouse at Fort Canby moved from its present location to a point farther to the north, on a projecting point, where it can be seen at sea when coming from the north close to the coast, though it is thought hardly probable that the effort will succeed.

## FURNISHING A ROOM,

### How to Produce a Warm, Agreeable and Pleasant Effect.

In a well-furnished house—the furniture of which may have cost twenty-five thousand dollars or five hundred no one article stands out in violent contrast to its neighbors, either in color or in quality, but each helps to produce a harmonious whole. As the writer has said elsewhere, furnishing may be done artistically without following rigidly all the rules of high art. There is such a thing as carrying art to an extent that produces a cold, disagreeable effect. A few fundamental rules, however, can not be disregarded with impunity; and these concern appropriateness, proportion, simplicity, harmony and stability. There should be no overcrowding on the one hand, nor bareness on the other; and there *should* be a central tone of color, to which all the tints must be subordinate.

Carpets are the very foundation of a good or ill effect in furnishing; and they are usually, too, the point of extravagance. Three or four dollars a yard will be paid for a parlor carpet, while showy, machine-made furniture takes the place of substantial articles with lines of grace and beauty. The coloring of this carpet is frequently an offence to a cultivated eye, and utterly inharmonious with the other furnishings. Obtrusive, dominating colors should be avoided—likewise a white ground, which always has a glaring effect. Scarlet is a very unmanageable color, and should never be seen in a floor covering.

Small, ruggy figures are always desirable, and quite a necessity in small rooms; and carpets of this character, made up with a rich border, and supplemented with a margin of inlaid or stained floor, will often be as effective as an imported rug. A good, five-frame, body Brussels can be bought now at a very reasonable rate—as well as the softer Moquette; and made up as a large rug, either carpet is both handsome and stylish for almost any room. There are also beautiful ingrains with borders; and many an ingrain at eighty cents is preferable to many a Wilton at treble the price—the carpet not being intended for decoration, but for comfort, and to show to advantage the articles placed on it.

Besides, one wants a few etchings and engravings, at least; and if there is no special sum set apart for them, they had better be taken out of the carpet.

Wall papers are quite as great marplots as carpets; and a paper which is very pretty in the piece, may utterly ruin a room. Subdued coloring is very desirable here, and as few colors as possible; a paper at twenty-five cents a roll will sometimes make a room look better than one at $2.50. A dado should never be used with a low ceiling; and the coloring of the frieze should not be in violent contrast to that below it, but rather gather up and concentrate what is already there.

Both paper and carpet are intended to serve as backgrounds, and should therefore be in subdued styles. The ingrain, or cartridge papers are admirably calculated for this purpose, and they are moderate enough in price to be within the reach of most purses.

Whatever else the young householder may do, let her avoid buying a "set" of furniture covered with silk plush. Sets of any kind are objectionable; but silk-plush that is sat upon and used wears badly, and entirely loses its original color. Mohair-plush is another matter; but much furnishing of any plain color becomes monotonous. Figured goods are preferable for ordinary wear, and one does not tire of them so easily.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

## A LUCKY HIT.

### A Bay Horse Man Secures a Prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Among the numerous strangers at present visiting the city is Mr. J. F. Stevenson of Bay Horse, Idaho. Mr. Stevenson is a long way from home, but his object in coming this far was well worth a longer journey. He held one-tenth of ticket No. 33,442 drawing the first capital prize of $150 000 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and it was for the purpose of cashing the same that he came to New Orleans.

He arrived on Wednesday, and the same day presented his ticket at the office of the lottery company, when he was promptly handed a check for $15 000, the amount of his prize on the New Orleans National Bank.

Mr Stevenson is a firm believer in The Louisiana State Lottery and has been a patron of the institution for some time.

This lucky individual is a native of Columbus, Ohio, but when quite a lad left his home in search of a fortune in the far West. For a long time he roughed it in San Francisco, and other cities in that vicinity and finally went to Bay Horse, Idaho, where he secured a clerkship in the house of C. E. Taylor & Co., general merchandise dealers. He now has a snug little fortune, but is indebted for the same to The Louisiana State Lottery Company not to any lucky find in the West.

This is Mr. Stevenson's first visit to the Crescent City, and he will remain over to see the drawing of the lottery company on Tuesday next and to witness the carnival festivities.—*New Orleans* (La.) *Picayune*, Feb. 4.


### CARD FROM CAPT. IRELAN.

As Joy's Sarsaparilla has just released me from a bad cough I do not hesitate to make mention of it thus publicly in the interest of other unfortunates who may be similarly afflicted

Capt Wm Irelan

334½ Sutter st.

San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1888.

### PUT ME ON THE LIST.

After using four bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I write to say that you may also use my name, as an additional authority, for the statement that it will cure dyspepsia and liver and kidney disease. It has done it for me.

John Argall

628 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

### THEY ALL ADMIT IT.

I have been taking Joy's Sarsaparilla for general debility with great benefit. Its effect upon the nervous system is splendid. A case of catarrh, now under my observation, has also nearly succumbed to its corrective influences.

Mrs. J. Barron

142 Seventh st., San Francisco.

### VALUABLE ADVICE.

#### An Experienced Detective Offers a Suggestion to Housekeepers.

"There are only ten persons in a thousand who, when they hear strange noises in their house, do not immediately make a light to find out the cause," said one of the detectives of a private agency. "This is the most absolute piece of folly a sane person can commit, and yet it only seems natural. But let me tell you that when you hear any noise that indicates the presence in your house of a person who has no business there, first take the precaution to put out the light. Then, if you want to search do so in the dark. Of course you know the house better than any intruder, and the chances are that if you keep quiet the intruder will expose himself either by showing a light or stumbling over something. Then you have the advantage of knowing his position without his knowing yours.

"There is many a murdered man in in his grave to-day who would have been alive had this advice been followed. What can be more preposterous than the idea of a man in his right mind (knowing that if a burglar is in his house and is discovered he will take desperate means) actually offering himself as a target by appearing with a light in his hand, which does no more good than to betray his presence, as it is only natural that he can not see three feet beyond the rays of the light. Take the record of murders committed where only burglary was intended, and you will find that three-quarters of them are due to the folly of searching for the burglar with a light."—*N. Y. Sun.*

### The Boots Gave Him Away.

Omaha Dame—Do you know what time it was when you got in last night?

Husband—Nearly one o'clock, I guess. It was after midnight when I got through balancing my books. Well, well! This is curious; here's my hat under the bed. I must have hung it on this chair and it fell down.

"Probably."

"Where are my boots?"

"On the hat rack."—*Omaha World.*

### A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONDEMNED.

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetters Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, muscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

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Little Gustavus D'Albertson, whose father is the acting manager of the Avenue Theatre—Pa, why is this called a free country? Papa (bitterly)—Because everybody wants to get in without paying.

---

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported oleographic and Chromotic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

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"Papa," said a bright Chicago boy just home from a sight-of-hand entertainment, "I wish I was a conjurer." "Why, my son?" "I would turn you into a rat, call up the cat and wouldn't I have fun?"

### A MEMORY OF EARLY DAYS.

Bane of childhood's tender years,
Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greasy, awful oil!
Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose;
All the shuddering I am revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was a greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Huge and griping old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

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Discussing the Dessert—Mr. Waldo (at a dinner party) May I pass you the cheese, Miss Breezy? Miss Breezy (daintily)—Thanks, a small hunk, please.

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Fragrance of breath and a refreshing coolness of the mouth, is the result of using RUBIFOAM for the teeth. Large bottles 25 cents.

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WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE should take Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills, the great life renewer.

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See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

### A LITTLE LEAVEN LEAVENETH THE WHOLE LUMP.

A disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with the surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn out parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Then the new body will take care of itself.

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"Do you dawnce the lawncers, Dr. Brown?
"No, I do not dawnce the lawncers,
But when the dawncers health breaks down
I sometimes lawnce the dawncers."

### THE CORRECT TIME.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine, so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man, should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The liver is the main spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is long scrofula), is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

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When you detect clove in the breath look out for the cloven foot.

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For allaying Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, it is daily proved that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a mild remedy, yet very efficacious.

### FOR RICKETS, MARASMUS, AND WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

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No steps have been taken to abolish the country grocery store "trust" and subsequent bankruptcy.

### $500 REWARD

Is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It is mild, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures "cold in the head," catarrhal deafness, throat ailments, and many other complications of this distressing disease. 50 cents, by druggists.

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Should you ask whence comes Phil Sheridan,
Our sole reply shall be:
From Albany, from Somerset,
And from beyond the sea.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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EVERYBODY. We moved into our newly fitted up quarters on the 22d, where we shall be pleased to welcome you and your friends at any and all times. Try to make it convenient to call when in town, even if you do not want to buy anything. We know that we are now so circumstanced that we can invite your confidence and your trade when in need of goods. Everybody who sends an order from home to be filled wants to feel certain that the party to whom it is directed has both the ability and the will to fill it to their entire satisfaction. We have always had the will to do it, and will now have the opportunity to show our ability. We have ample room, sufficient means, many years' experience, competent and trustworthy help, and every other facility to assist us to please. Be kind enough to send for last list if you have not had it, and favor us promptly with trial order. Goods sold on a small margin of profit, boxed carefully for home or foreign trade, and delivered at boats and depots free. **Smith's Cash Store, 16 and 418 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**

**SHEET MUSIC** 10¢ all at pieces 11x14. Catalog FREE

**Beautiful Cloth BOUND BOOKS** 50¢ Post Paid. ROMOLA, VANITY FAIR, IVANHOE, CALLED BACK, DON QUIXOTE, JANE EYRE, and 120 others. Catalog FREE. Send either above amounts for Sample Copy. **Chicago Book & News Co., Chicago.**

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$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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**Farms for Sale.** SEND STAMPS FOR CIRCULAR to M. GRIFFIN, Cottonwood, Shasta County, Cal., fruit belt of Upper Sacramento Valley; or, to S. GRIFFIN, Tolo, Jackson County, Or., center of Rogue River Valley, noted for mild climate and productiveness.

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**Rheumatism,** Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache.

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**NEED IT!**

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Sure and immediate relief in all cases of Sprains, Bruises, Contusions, Abrasions, Burns, Scalds, etc. Prevents inflammation, and effects marvelous cures.

Those who suffer from Asthma, Pleurisy, Sore Eyes or Sore Throat, will find it an incomparable remedy, as a single trial will prove convincing.

One who suffers from Boils, Bunions, or Painful Corns, cannot afford to be without a bottle of this most soothing remedy, which gives instant relief.

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**THOUSANDS** OF THE MOST **FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS** RECEIVED FROM **ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY** TESTIFYING TO THE **ABOVE FACTS:** AND THE MERITS OF **MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION.** Ask Your Druggist for It

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Shirts, Underwear, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

SHIRTS TO ORDER, $1.

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**I CURE FITS!** When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose.

For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**G** Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Made only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. 31G

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

**REWARD!**

$1000 Will be paid for each and every gram of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists San Francisco, Agents.

**BEST TREE WASH.**

GREENBANK 98 % Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10 %), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & Co., Manufacturer's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

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**STEINWAY.** KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Rownish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

**WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE** Should Take this Great **LIFE RENEWER.** **Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills** are composed of just such elements as **Enrich the Blood and strengthen the Nerves** giving the body the spring and elasticity of youth. **Men and Women** suffer from **Derangements of the Nerves and Poverty of the Blood.** We see it in the whitening hair, the untimely wrinkles, the loss of form—in fact, in all the signs of premature old age.

**Men, Young Men, Old Men,** and **Young Old Men,** you need **Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills.** It is **Brain Food.** It is a muscle invigorator; builds up the **Waste Places;** makes the weak strong and vigorous. Are you suffering in secret for past errors? We will indorse for you if you try the **Nerve Tonic Pills.** Even if you are weak and nervous with loss of vital power—your manhood almost fled, leaving you pale-faced and hollow-eyed—**Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills were made for you, and all persons with the following complaints, viz.: Palpitation of the Heart, Fluttering, Trembling, Hysteria, Nervousness in any form, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Cold Hands or Feet, Pain in the Back, or any other form of Female Weakness** which we do not care to enumerate. Try them, and you will join the thousands of happy men and women who daily bless Dr. Hobb for his great work in their behalf.

They drive away **Pimples** and **Blotches** from the skin, cause a dull yellow skin to be replaced by a **Clear Complexion,** and leave the brightness of youth. They are sugar-coated, and only one pill a dose. Price **50 cts.** a Bottle. Sent by mail or all Druggists.

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**Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute**

Staff of Eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY .....APRIL 21, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## BLIGHTED AFFECTIONS.

**Reminiscences of Some Famous Breach-of-Promise Cases.**

It was in 1874 that the famous case of Hammond vs. Dean occupied a Brooklyn court for nearly a week and filled columns of the journals. Miss Jeannette Hammond was the plaintiff, and a remarkable pretty woman of nineteen years. She lived in Sing Sing, but frequently visited her aunt, a Mrs. Noe, a sister-in-law of the merchant, Noe, whose murder by a burglar made a deep sensation a dozen years ago. Mrs. Noe lived in Brooklyn, but encouraged her niece to enjoy metropolitan sights and scenes. Just how she became acquainted with Dean is a matter of no importance now. He had a saddlery and harness business on Third avenue, near Twenty-Third street, and being a bachelor of middle age ought to have known better than get entangled with the bright young country miss. That he did not know better was put in evidence at the trial in sundry tender missives, in which his clumsy attempts to avoid committing himself were constructive proofs of his having promised to marry Miss Hammond. The letters were numerous, and plenty of female friends were able to testify to scenes, facts and declarations which placed the defendant in such a light that the jury returned a verdict for $4,500, besides large allowances for court and counsel fees. Popular interest was maintained after the suit by Dean's efforts to have the verdict set aside. The verdict was affirmed, however, and Dean's father paid the award in full.

The next suit was that of May Chamberlain against the well-known eccentric, John Bute Holmes. Holmes had a weakness for the sex which would have rendered him liable to half a dozen suits of like character, but Miss Chamberlain was the pioneer. She had met Holmes on business relating to some real estate, and the then middle-aged speculator became infatuated with her on sight. He grew eloquent about his wealth and relationship to English nobility, and by way of displaying his generosity took the young woman up to Division street and presented her with a complete outfit of suit, cloak and bonnet. Appointment was made for another meeting next day, and Holmes was much chagrined when he found Miss Chamberlain's mother also at the trysting place. He did not tell them that he had already three or four wives scattered around in the city and suburbs, but that fact probably overcame his repugnance to committing himself to another, for he promptly made formal promise of marriage to Miss Chamberlain and got the mother's blessing on the spot. Events that followed gave Miss Chamberlain a claim for damages on other grounds, if not for breach of promise, and when the long trial was finished the jury awarded her $7,500 by way of consolation. Holmes, anticipating the verdict, had put his real estate out of reach, and for a while evaded the warrant against his person. He was captured, however, and after a brief residence in Ludlow Street Jail settled his case for $4,000, paid to Dennis A. Spellisey, Miss Chamberlain's counsel. Holmes died a few months ago, and several alleged widows are now negotiating over the remnants of his property.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

## LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

**How It Was Dispelled by an Eminently Practical Chicago Parent.**

"Henrietta," said young Mr. Hankinson, "the future looks very bright before us, does it not?"

The lovely eyes of Miss Garside fell in charming confusion beneath the ardent gaze of the devoted youth, and her only answer was a soft sigh that filled the silence with thrilling eloquence and seemed to catch from her parted lips a fragrant perfume that intoxicated the senses and pervaded the apartment as with the seductive glory of an Oriental dream of paradise.

"Our beautiful Southern home," at length resumed the enraptured young man, "awaits us. In the tropical luxuriance of a Florida plantation, under a sky that rivals that of Italy, we shall set up our Lares and Penates. From the moment you promised to be mine I have dwelt with ever-increasing delight upon the vision of our sunny home, and yet with an impatience that has filled me with a delirious unrest. Let the day be soon, very soon, Henrietta, when you take possession of that home as its queen. Around you will bloom the beautiful flowers that gladden the Southern landscape. Orange groves, bending down with luscious fruit, are on every side. Figs, bananas, the incomparable Le Conte pear, the Pocklington grape, the Turner raspberry, which, under the genial rays of a Florida sun, attain a size and flavor unknown elsewhere, the useful and wholesome okra, the——"

"Young man!" thundered old Mr. Garside, entering the apartment and striding wrathfully toward Marcellus Hankinson, "in the guise of an honorable man, pretending to be the son of an old college friend, you have gained access to this house. You have trampled upon its hospitality and abused the confidence reposed in you by a trusting girl. I overheard your last words as I passed the door and I recognized their meaning. No Florida emigration agent," vociferated the thoroughly aroused old man, grasping the youth by the collar and propelling him rapidly toward the door, "can ply his iniquitous calling under this roof. Get out!"

And with nervous haste young Hankinson got out, assisted to some extent by Mr. Garside, and up the dimly-lighted street he fled, his form quickly vanishing in the gloom, while the wind moaned drearily, and the disreputable boy on the sidewalk across the way, who saw him come out, hooted derisively and threw stones after him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## COUSINS.

I met her in the summer by the loud resounding sea,
And I thought it quite peculiar she should waste her time on me.
When I begged an explanation she devoutly bowed her head:
"I will tell you, you're a fellow after my own heart," she said.

I assumed the post of suitor, as I thought it not a sin
To have her think me more than kind, a little less of kin,
For the fellowship of cousins, if they be of different sex,
Has forever been a trouble and I fear 'twill ever vex.

I read to her from Byron in a tent pitched on the sand;
With the freedom of relationship, I often pressed her hand;
Or in a creaky, rattling gig we joggled thro' the lanes
While my sweetest of divinities shook out the leathern reins.

Till at last I looked upon her as a very tender friend;
(Thus man's fellowship with cousins, if they're fascinating, end.)
I recalled to my remembrance from some closet of my head,
"You're a fellow after my own heart," the pretty witch she said.

So I marshaled all my feelings in a sentimental way,
And I quoted the expression to my second-cousin May.
But a neater, cooler answer mortal man will never get:
"You'*still* are after it, dear Jack; you haven't caught up yet."

—*Judge.*

## SUGGESTIONS TO POETS.

**Professional Hints Which Amateur Verse-Makers May Value.**

"As for subjects," said the modern poet, "the world is simply alive with them. In the first place, there is the morning paper, suggesting subject after subject. A man with an alert eye and rather a wingy imagination will find enough material in a morning paper for an epic, a lyric or two, and half a dozen assorted elegies. Equally suggestive is observation. There are a hundred droll, weird, melancholy things happening every few minutes. All you need do is to keep your eyes about you somewhere, and use them on the slightest provocation. As for the melancholy things, I wouldn't do much with them, at least if I was a beginner, with a reputation to make. Just jot them down somewhere, if you want to, for a future day; but don't try to work them off at present. The market for melancholy poetry just now is limited, and Tennyson is supplying it very fully. I would use the weird but charily; but as for the droll just bury yourself in it. You were asking, you know, what kind of poetry sold the best; well, that's the kind. In fact, in the case of an unheard-of-beginner, it is the only kind that will sell at all. There seems to be a great desire among the common people to laugh, and a timely, well-conceived jest, set to a tripping and rhythmical measure, will supply a long-felt need in the aching heart of the average American citizen, irrespective of age, sex or previous condition of servitude. It is not necessary to add that your jest must be crisp and fresh, with the odor of new-mown hay about it, and sparkling with the dew of early morning. Don't imagine for a moment that any old gray-beard of a joke can be dressed up in the swaddling clothes of infancy and be palmed off on the community as a recent arrival. It will be nosed from afar, and pelted with horse-chestnuts. That respect should be shown to old age is an excellent rule, but not applicable to jokes. They must be as young and virgin as the snow flakes from heaven; otherwise they go into the capacious maw of the 'Assyrian Pup,' or the 'Office Cat,' or other manuscript annihilator.

"Don't essay the sentimental; that is, not for cash, for the demand is not especially loud or imperative, and it is easily supplied by those eminent masters of verse who have long been in the public eye and write their names in three sections. The truth is, the appetite for the sentimental, especially the erotically sentimental, is not very general. It is confined to a number of young girls, and to a few unbalanced persons who are on the point of pairing off—a number comparatively small in any well-ordered community. Healthy, contented, single persons, of course, do not care for this kind reading, while to the married and settled, and eternally tied for this world and the next lower, nothing comes so with the force of a personal insult as a piece of sentimental poetry. Avoid it. If you must write it, write it, and hide it carefully between the leaves of the family Bible; and perhaps some day your literary executor will find it and give it to a clamoring world; but just now the world is not clamoring.

"Of course, you and I both understand that this humorous poetry, if you prefer, is not poetry at all. But that's not the point. You want to know what you can put together in the shape of meter and rhyme that will sell, and that's what I am telling you. We call it poetry, because that is the general market name for it."—*John P. Lyons, in Writer.*

### Forest Destruction in Russia.

According to the Moscow *Viedomosti* the banks of the Syr-Daria, not more than twenty years ago, were so thickly covered with woods that the operations of the Russian armies were thereby considerably impeded. So great, however, has been the destruction of timber in recent years that there are now extensive areas of from 5,000 to 8,000 square miles—notably around Perovsk, the old Ak-Metchet fortress—in the greatest want, not only of building material, but of ordinary brush firewood. To remedy this state of affairs several experienced foresters have been recently invited by General Rosenbach to visit Central Asia, and to take steps for the immediate formation of extensive plantations of young trees in this and other districts of Turkestan.

## THRILLING ADVENTURE.

**A Famous Sportsman's Narrow Escape from an Enraged Panther.**

How it feels to find one's self in the jaws of a panther is that kind of knowledge which most people are well content to acquire at second-hand. Probably all men would not have the same sensations, but this is the account which Colonel Barras gives of such an experience. He was a born sportsman, and, of course, could enjoy many things which to ordinary persons would seem any thing but pleasant:

The panther came for me with lightning bounds. I could see nothing, owing to its tremendous speed, but a shadowy-looking form with two large, bright, round eyes fixed upon me with an unmeaning stare, as it literally flew towards me. Such was the vision of a moment! My presence of mind did not desert me. I raised my gun and fired with all the care I could at such short notice. But I missed, and the panther landed, light as a feather, with its arms round my shoulders. Thus we stood for a few seconds, and I distinctly felt the animal sniffing for my throat. Mechanically I turned my head so as to keep the thick, wadded curtain of my helmet-cover in front of the creature's muzzle; but still I could hear and feel plainly the rapid yet cautious efforts it was making to find an opening, so as to tear open the jugular vein.

I was helpless, and so stood perfectly still, well knowing that Sandford would liberate me, if possible. At the first onslaught we were so placed that he could have hit the panther only by firing through me, which would have been injudicious, at least. As may easily be supposed, the animal did not spend much time in investigating the nature of a wadded hat-cover, and, before my friend could take aim without jeopardizing my own life, the beast pounced on my left elbow, taking a piece out, and buried its long, sharp fangs in the joint till they met. At the same time I was hurled to the earth with such force that I knew not how I got there nor what became of my gun. Still, throughout, I maintained a clear impression of what was going on.

I knew that I was lying on the ground with the panther on top of me, and I could feel my elbow-joint wabbling in and out as the brute ground its jaws, with a movement imperceptible to the bystanders, but which felt to me as though I was being violently shaken all over. Now I listened anxiously for the report of Sandford's shot, which I knew would be heard immediately, and carefully refrained from making the slightest sound or movement, lest his aim should be disturbed thereby. In a few seconds the loud and welcome detonation, which from its proximity almost deafened me, struck upon my ear.

I sat up. I was free! the panther gone! I looked round and found that I was some distance from the place where I had fallen, so that the beast must have dragged me some little way. Sandford, as soon as he had got the chance, had placed the muzzle of his rifle to the side of my antagonist and fired a large bullet right through it, which had caused it to dart back hastily to its lair.—*Youth's Companion.*

## WEDDING PRESENTS.

**Old Customs in Connection With the Ring and Bridal Cake.**

Among the customs peculiar to wedding occasions the ring and bride cake seem to be of the most remote antiquity, the latter being a modern improvement on the heathen practice of using a cake of wheat or barley at a marriage. The presenting of gifts to the bride is also of very old origin, the favorite present in the middle ages being a pot of butter, which was brought forward as soon as the happy couple returned home from the church, and which was supposed to presage beauty and an abundance of good things. Other bridal gifts peculiar to the olden time were scarfs and laces, and what is stranger still, a pair of knives, which it was the fashion for women to wear sheathed and suspended from their girdles. Among the Greeks, Romans, Jews and many Eastern nations it was the custom for the bridegroom to place a considerable sum of money in a purse or plate and give it to his wife at the time of the wedding; but in early English times the bride asked for any amount she pleased, which the husband could not in honor refuse.

Not very long ago, so much were wedding gifts thought of in Cumberland, England, that when a poor but respectable couple decided to marry they advertised the fact in the county paper, heading the "invitation," as it was termed, with some such couplet as:

"Suspend for one day your cares and your labors,
And come to this wedding, kind friends and good neighbors."

The people for miles around would then, on the eventful day, flock to the bridegroom's house and there be entertained by various games and pastimes, after which each guest would drop a contribution or "gift" into a bowl or plate set for the purpose in a convenient place. By this means enough money was often collected to set the newly-married pair up an housekeeping.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Plantation Philosophy.

I knows some pussons dat I likes ter talk ter, not becaze I think so much o' 'em, but becaze w'en I 'verses wid 'em I allus thinks mo' o' merse'f.

Natur', it 'pear like, takes er sort o' pleasure in flingin' cold water on de bright promises dat she hab made. De blackest ha'r is nearly allus de soones' ter turn gray.

Dar is many things wus den de lie dat is used fur ter kiver up er bad truth; not dat kine dat hides er crime, but de kine dat makes us b'lebe dat suthin' good has been said erbout us, when de fack is dat suthin' bad has been said.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## MEN'S TEMPERS.

**The Reason Why Some Husbands Are Quiet, Mild and Sedate.**

The admixture of different tempers among the brothers and sisters of the same family is a notable fact due to various causes which act in different directions. It is best to consider them before we proceed to collect evidence and attempt its interpretation. It is clear enough, and may be taken for granted, the tempers of progenitors do not readily blend in the offspring, but that some of the children take mainly after one of them, some after another, but with few threads, as it were, of various ancestral tempers woven in, which occasionally manifest themselves. If no other influences intervened the tempers of the children in the same family would on this account be almost as varied as those of their ancestors, who married at haphazard, so far as their tempers were concerned; therefore the numbers of good and bad children in families would be regulated by the same laws of chance that apply to a gambling table. But there are other influences to be considered. There is a well known tendency to family likeness among brothers and sisters which is not due to the blending of ancestral peculiarities, but to the prepotence of one of the progenitors, who has stamped more than his or her fair share of qualities upon the children. It may also be due to a familiar occurrence that deserves but has not yet received a distinctive name—namely, where all the children are alike and yet their common likeness can not be traced to their progenitors. A new variety has come into existence through the process not of individual but of confraternal variation.

The most strongly marked family type that I have personally met with first arose simultaneously in the three brothers of a family who transmitted their peculiarities with unusual tenacity to numerous descendants through at least two generations. Other influences act in antagonism to the foregoing; they are the events of domestic life, which, instead of assimilating tempers, tend to accentuate slight differences in them. Thus if some members of a family are a little submissive by nature, others who are naturally a little domineering are tempted to become more so. Then the acquired habit of dictation in these reacts upon the others and makes them still more submissive. In the collection I made of histories of twins who were closely alike, the statement was constantly met with that one of the twins was guided by the other. I suppose that after their many childish struggles for supremacy, each finally discovered his own relative strength of character and thenceforth the stronger developed into the leader, while the weaker contentedly subsided into the position of being led.

Again, it is sometimes observed that a member of an easy-going family discovered that he or she may exercise considerable power by adopting the habit of being persistently disagreeable whenever he or she does not get the first and best of every thing. Some wives contrive to tyrannize over husbands who are mild and sensitive, who hate family scenes and dread the disgrace attending them by holding themselves in readiness to fly into passion whenever their wishes are withstood. They thus acquire a habit of breaking out, to use a term familiar to the warders of female prisoners and lunatic asylums, and though their relatives and connections would describe their tempers by severe epithets, yet if they had married masterful husbands their characters might have developed more favorably.—*Fortnightly Review.*

## THE CREOLE WOMAN.

**Most of Her Time Is Spent in the Culture of Her Beauty.**

The Creoles cling to the old-fashioned idea, which somehow has almost disappeared, that simplicity of attire best befits youth. Even if a young girl be not pretty according to rule, there is a certain *vocate de jeunesse* which renders superfluous the magnificence of costly garments. Her slender arched feet must be *bien chausses*, and her pretty hands well gloved. All her life she has been taught that the business of women is to be beautiful; what is not hers by grace must be won by works. Fate may or lain that she do the cooking, but those slender fingers will never reveal the work of her hands, as she dons her gloves, spread with cold cream, as regularly every night as she says her prayers. Her finger nails must be cut *jus a awe point*, and the little half-moon at their base never suffers eclipse. Dear to her are fine soaps, perfumes and sweet waters. Her hair is diligently brushed and braided, and she pays special attention to her teeth.

But all her time is not spent in this culture of exterior self. She sews for the older and younger members of the family, and for very poor friends. She busies herself in works of charity, and she helps the younger children with their music and lessons. She cultivates her voice or takes up another language. English comes trippingly from her tongue with a delicious accent. What would not her American girl friends give to speak their own language as daintily as she does! And when she essays the English slang of the hour, nothing can be more droll, more incongruous. She is not aware that it is slang. How should she know, when so many of her American friends use it? Surely they should know their own language. Home-keeping virtues, too, are hers. She can bake, and boil, and stew. She knows wherein the glory of one washwoman's clothes differs from the dinginess of another's. She understands the washing and mending of lace, the mysteries of preserves and jellies, the curative properties of a legion of tisanes.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## THE PATIENT TRAVELER.

**He Couldn't Manage Baby, But Whipped an Individual of His Own Size.**

Just this side of Bloomington a baby in the rear of the car began to cry. He was a lusty-lunged little fellow, and made more noise than half a dozen babies ought to have. The passengers turned—a good many of them with no very pleasant expressions on their faces—to investigate. They found a man holding the little one, and doing his best to quiet him. There was no woman in sight. That was what the tiny sufferer wanted—a woman—his mother—to drive away all his little troubles and soothe him into quiet slumber. The man did all he could. He was a large, benevolent-looking man, with a sad, melancholy expression and a world of tenderness in his eyes as he looked down at the little bundle of humanity and rocked it to and fro. But the baby refused to be comforted and screamed the louder. So it went for a dozen miles. The other passengers were growing impatient, and two or three of them got up and went forward. There was a touch of sympathy in some faces, but more bore a scowl. Neither seemed to make any difference with the baby—he screamed louder, if any thing, as the train sped on. The man who held him was weary, but still he bent over his little charge and sought in low words—clumsy baby talk—to hush his weeping. There was a man in the next seat in front—a cold, hard-featured man—who had been disturbed in reading a book. Half a dozen times he turned and looked at the man working with the baby. Each time he glanced with a deeper scowl. Still the other strove to soothe the little one. "There, there, don't oo cry so! Maybe oo mama——" He stopped.

"If you can't keep that howling brat of yours still," said the hard-featured man as he turned in his seat, "you'd better chuck it out the window!"

The man with the baby glanced up surprised, pained. For the space of half a minute he looked the other full in the eye, and then he leaned forward and with a voice choking with emotion said:

"This young one isn't mine! A dodgasted woman gave it to me to hold while she made a fool trip forward to the baggage car to see if they'd got her trunk, and I guess she's never coming back! But I'll be dashed if *you* can run on me!" And he dumped the baby down in one end of the seat, and, with an altogether different look in his eye, jumped out in the aisle and got the hard-featured man by the collar, and jammed him down on the floor between the seats, and got up on him with both feet, and took hold of the hat-rack with his hands, and raised himself up and dropped back on the hard-featured man till he had the features pretty well softened up. And it appeared quite as if he would have been going up and down like a pile-driver yet if the woman who owned the baby hadn't flounced back into the car and rescued the infant and quieted him in about ten seconds, and told him in a loud, clear voice that she didn't know she'd left her little, darling, pweious baby boy with a great, big, ugly prize-fighter. Then the benevolent man quit jumping and went and sat down in another seat with his face very red, while the hard-featured party crawled up looking as if he would have to carry his features in a sling for three weeks.—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

**Lieutenant Rogers Predicts the Ultimate Completion of the Great Work.**

No exact estimate of the time and money required to finish the canal can be made, as much of the data needed is unknown. M. Charles de Lesseps said to me: "In two years the canal will be finished from Colon to kilometer forty-four, and from La Boca to Paraiso. As to the Culebra, I leave you to form your own conclusions. It is a great and difficult work."

It is evident that the rate of excavation in a work of such magnitude must be small until the plant is complete; it is equally true that more work can be done in a given time with a complete installation than with one of less size. Hence it is false reasoning to conclude that if 32,000,000 cubic meters are excavated in five years, it will require twelve years to extract the remaining 73,000,000. That such reasoning is absurd is shown by the cube of last year, which was 11,727,000 cubic meters. At this rate it would require about seven years to complete the canal. It is not probable that this rate will be exceeded materially for a year or more.

Keeping in mind the sum already expended, and the purposes to which it was applied, it is unreasonable to presume that the final cost of the canal will be less than 2,000,000,000 francs, or about $375,000,000. These figures are now acknowledged by the company; but owing to the great sacrifice at which the loans are obtained, the liabilities of the company will be nearly double this amount.

Any views concerning the completion of the canal by the present company must be conjectural; but if the present loan be expended with economy the results will enhance the prospects of success.

At Colon there were many residents and foreigners not interested in the canal. The most bitter opponents of the enterprise were Americans and Englishmen, or former employes of the company who had been discharged or had a similar grievance. But from all sources there was a free admission that the company has both brains and energy, that the canal presents no insuperable obstacles, and that its completion is a question of time and money.—*Lieutenant Charles C. Rogers, in Popular Science Monthly.*

## BURMAH TURTLE EGGS.

**How They Are Collected in Vast Quantities by Poorly-Paid Natives.**

At the mouth of the Bassein river, which is a branch outlet of the Irrawaddy, on the Pegu coast of Lower Burmah, are several small islands, much frequented by the turtle abounding on those shores. Diamond Island, where ships usually take up pilots to enter the port of Bassein—that town being ninety-three miles up the river—is only half a square mile in area, surrounded by reefs of rocks mostly covered at high tide, leaving a narrow strip of land all round, the land above rising to fifty feet elevation, with thick jungle growing over it. A pilot house with flagstaff and the telegraph buildings stand in a clearing on the east side. This island is the great resort of all the large turtle which live in those waters; and nightly throughout the year they come on to the narrow sand foreshores to lay their eggs. The right of collecting these eggs is sold by public auction every five years, and the present lessee pays 17,000 rupees annually to the Indian Government. The turtle are themselves protected by stringent regulations, and a person detected killing one is liable to a fine of 500 rupees. During the month of April egg-collecting is prohibited, and the eggs laid in that month have every chance of coming to maturity, and so keeping up the supply. It will surprise many readers to learn that one turtle will lay from 80 to 230 eggs during one night, the number depending partly on the season of the year; and it is believed that the same turtle returns frequently, and will probably lay from 500 to 1,000 eggs in the year. To form an idea of the number of turtle that frequent this island it may be mentioned that, while the contractor's rent per month, with expenses of collecting, is estimated at 1,500 rupees, he gets an estimated profit of 1,000 rupees monthly, the selling price of the eggs being 2 rupees per hundred; this represents a collection of 125,000 eggs in the month, or 4,170 daily, which, taking 100 eggs as the average lay of one turtle, requires 42 turtle every night to visit the sands and deposit their eggs. The space where they can lay is so limited that it is difficult to imagine what they could do if they were allowed to multiply for a twelve-month. They come up on the night flow-tide and dig a hole in the sand, or rather work out an old hole, as the whole foreshore above high-water mark consists of old holes and intervening hillocks. When the hole is ready the turtle lays her eggs and scrapes the sand over them again with her flippers. The whole process occupies about two hours, and the turtle then makes for the sea. It always happens that a considerable number of them do not reach the water until the reefs have become exposed by the falling tide; and though they are fair travelers on sand, they can not get on when the path is over rock, so they have to remain on the rocks, with their noses in a pool of water, until the returning tide reaches them. In the morning the spearman, whose duty it is to find the nests, comes round and follows each track, which is broad and distinct, until he reaches the nest. Into this nest he thrusts his spear, to a depth of two or three feet, and on its withdrawal he can at once see if the point has passed through an egg. If the nest has been used during the night, he sets up a mark there, and the diggers and carriers coming after him halt there to collect the eggs. The eggs are dug out by hand and thrown together in a heap, until the nest is cleared; they are then transferred to the basket, and are finally stored on the floor of a hut made of open bamboos. The skins of the eggs are tough, and will stand great pressure without bursting; and they will keep good about five weeks. About twice a month they are sent away up the country in boats for sale. They are richer than hens' eggs, but make rather tough omelets. The Burmese consume them largely.—*Illustrated London News.*

### Co-Operation of the Senses.

Some curious experiments have led Dr. Urbanschitsch, of Vienna, to the conclusion that the exciting of one sense-organ increases the acuteness of the others, the different sensations seeming to reinforce one another. Hearing a sound will bring out the just indistinguishable color of a distant disc. The ticking of a watch is heard more plainly with open than closed eyes, the fact that we listen to music or speaking with the eyes closed being due to other reasons. The sight of red and green increases perceptions of sound; that of green and red weakens them. These colors affect sensations of smell, taste and touch in like manner. Touch and temperature act reciprocally. When the skin is tickled and plunged into warm water, the tickling ceases; when into cold the tickling brings out the feeling of cold. These observations offer an explanation of the singular associations between colors and sounds that some individuals retain.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—The township of Star, Antrim County, Mich., in complying with the new law, which commands each town to provide itself with an election seal, ordered carved on the end of a stick the word "Star," believing that to be good enough for common, every-day sort o' folks. The artist who did the carving was not familiar with types, however, and that accounts for the fact that local-option returns from Star are sealed with "Rats."

—The tomb of Mrs. John Jacob Astor is to be guarded by detectives.

## HIS FIRST GRIZZ—

**A Newspaper Humorist's Encounter With a Mighty Smart Bear.**

It was this way:

We had been out from camp—Jim and I—for three days, and the whisky was getting low. We had first emptied both our flasks into the coffee pot, pooling our remaining stock, and were going to make an even divide, when the bear came in.

He had not been invited, nor did he knock as he came in. He just came strolling out of the brush, in a listless *distingue* way, up to the camp fire.

We rose, of course. It is the invariable custom in the mountains, when a bear joins a party unexpectedly, for the members of the party to rise. If the bear is a small one, it is not considered necessary to rise higher than the lowest branches—some seven or eight feet; but, on the approach of a grizzly or a large cinnamon, it is customary to rise five or six feet higher. Social etiquette is very strict on these points.

This was a grizzly; so we did not stay even to look for our guns; but rose at once about twenty feet.

He hardly acknowledged our courtesy—just the barest recognition—and then proceeded to take an inventory of our outfit. It was not long before he struck the whisky. Then he sat down to make a night of it.

"Jake," said Jim, calling across from his tree to mine: "I poured my whisky into the pot first, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"So my share's at the bottom, and it's your half he's drinking now ain't it?"

It was a low-down way for Jim to talk, and I felt like dropping out of my tree and climbing up to thrash him. But I didn't.

Soon the liquor began to tell on the bear, as we could see from his hiccoughs and the unsteady look in his eye.

Then he—the bear—began overhauling our packs. Soon he came to my spare overalls and, diving his fore paw into the pocket, pulled out an old pawn-ticket and a key. The ticket had run out, so he threw it away. Then he grabbed the key; and, picking up my hat and putting it on over one ear, staggered across to the foot of Jim's tree, and commenced jabbing the key into the crevices of the bark.

"Looking for the keyhole, by all that's holy!" said Jim, as he drew his legs up a couple of feet higher.

Presently the bear dropped the key into the grass, and tried to look as if he had done it on purpose. Then he saw my rubber boots; and you should have heard him laugh as he grabbed them! Then he sat down on his haunches and began to pull the boots on.

But he had his back turned to me now; so, while he was wrestling, trying to put his left foot into the right boot, I just dropped from my tree and reached for a rifle. He must have heard me drop, and I hardly had hold of the gun before he was up and facing me.

It was an awful moment! Scarcely ten feet separated me from the Monarch of the Mountains—the Terror of the Forests! His eyes seemed to flash living fire in the blaze of the burning logs, and in the flickering light, his teeth—those teeth which, if my muscles trembled at the critical moment, would soon be bathed in my life-blood—looked doubly terrible.

For an instant there was a death-like hush as we stood facing each other in the lurid fire-light. We both knew that it was war to the death.

Then he rose in all his rugged majesty. He came toward me—slowly, terribly. I could almost feel his hot breath on my hands. The supreme moment had arrived. My finger was already pressing the trigger. He opened his mouth.

"Let 'er—hic!—go, Gallagher!" he growled with his last hiccough.

And I did.

But when he was dead, I wished I had stopped to ask him how he had got onto my name.—*James Gallagher, in Puck.*

### An Infallible Sign.

Apartment housekeeper—How is that young man in the back room getting along, Sally?

Chambermaid—He's no young man. He's married.

"Married?"

"Yes'm. He never finds his necktie, nor his hat, nor his overshoes, nor nothin' until I looks for 'em."—*Omaha World.*

### Cold and Distant.

Miss Clara—Have you met Count Shoreroffsky, Mr. Featherly?

Mr. Featherly—Yes, last evening.

Miss Clara—He has a great deal of dignity of manner.

Mr. Featherly (who is nothing if not funny)—Yes, most Russians are cold and distant, you know, Miss Clara.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Cincinnati preacher has invented an ingenious device to boom the matrimonial market. The lovesick girl who gets tired of waiting for the vital question is advised to confront her lover with a proposal from a man of straw and ask his ideas about accepting the offer. The net result is an early marriage certificate and a fee for the dominie.

—Moses Hull, a negro who died at Washington, Pa., lately, was Stonewall Jackson's body-servant, and attended him through the war of the Rebellion. He was ninety years old, and left a family of fifteen children to mourn his loss.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 21 ..... 1888


It is a curious fact that in all frontier countries the early settlers are, with very few exceptions, opposed to all extensive improvements. They have made long and toilsome journeys; have faced the greatest dangers and endured the hardest privations to secure their locations; and yet when it is proposed to carry through any great improvements that will vastly benefit the country of their choice, and increase the value of their own property, they will do all in their power to hinder and discourage the projectors of such improvements. This is an unvarying experience all over the Pacific Coast; and it may be some consolation to the men who are improving Owens Valley to know that they have no worse experience of this kind than others have had before them. Indeed there is great reason to believe that a change of feeling in favor of improvement is making more rapid headway here than in most places in California. It is now but little more than three years since the work of making known the resources of Owens Valley was begun, and already nearly every settler is stirred up and taking an interest in improvement. No doubt this change is brought about by the steady increase in the value of property during the last three years. Let any owner of real estate look back three years to the value of his property at that time; then let him carefully ascertain the value of the same property now, and he will at once see what persistent work in making known the resources of the country has done for him. The tide of progress and improvement has set in; it cannot be turned back; those who oppose it will be swept away and more intelligent people will take their places.

It would appear that Roscoe Conkling has but a very short lease on life; the ablest physicians of New York have expressed doubts of his recovery. With all his faults Conkling was a man who commanded respect. He was neither the tool or slave of any clique or faction. He preferred to do what he thought right, even though he stood alone, than to conceal or give up his opinions for the sake of currying favor with small politicians. He entertains the most profound contempt for the men who make a profession of politics for personal gain; and rather sought than shunned opportunities for expressing that contempt. Every scheming rascal who was an ardent party man because party offers a cloak to the public robber, howled against Conkling and called him a "traitor." But rebellion against pothouse politics is loyalty and the highest patriotism. The knave raises the cry of "traitor" against the honest man who will not be a tool or a partisan of the public plunderer, and the fools repeats the cry. Conkling despised knave and fool alike, and both kept up the cry against him. He was greater than his detractors and his memory will be held in honor when they are rotten and forgotten.

The Los Angeles "Express" says it is a fact that since the first of last August nearly $2,500,000 of Eastern capital has been put in circulation there in the shape of loans on real estate. Wisconsin heads the list, and the amount of Wisconsin capital loaned on Los Angeles real estate during the period designated approximates $620,000. Of this amount one Wisconsin man of means, J. I. Case, of Racine, has loaned nearly $300,000. Fish Brothers, of the same town, the famous wagon builders, have something like $175,000 loaned out here. Other sums varying from $15,000 to $100,000 have been planted in Los Angeles by Wisconsin capitalists. Chicago monied men are represented in Los Angeles real estate to the amount of about $500,000, mostly invested by Lake City men, who have "been here and seen the country."

The German Emperor is evidently nearly done with all his dignities and power. Von Moltke cannot out general death; Bismarck cannot outwit or bully him to keep away. Late reports show the Emperor to be failing steadily and the end not far away.

Leaders of the American party are urging Abraham S. Hewit, Mayor of New York, as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Hewit is a very able man; honest, fearless, and of much experience in public life. He is such a candidate as would command respect not only for himself but for the new party.

## WHAT YOUNG AMERICA READS.

**The Public Libraries Doing Immense Good for Future Generations.**

To ascertain what the great army of New York's young folks read, a reporter visited the leading libraries of the metropolis and conversed with the librarians and readers. It is a mistake to suppose that the children are not critical, and will read everything put before them; on the contrary, they are the most critical and exacting of all readers.

"At what age do children ask for books?" was asked of a librarian who has made a study of children's literature.

"Well," answered the lady, smiling, "our rules do not permit the giving of books to children under 12 years of age, but so anxious are the little things to read that many of them come here on the day before their 12th birthday so as to make sure of the reading privilege. Many of the books taken out are actually read by younger brothers and sisters not 12 years old."

At the Apprentices' library the writer was informed that a number of children only 10 years old were readers of books. The boys seem to be the greatest devourers of books. Some regularly read one book a day, and would read more if allowed. The boys are especially fond of history, fiction, tales of travelers and sea stories. One little tot recently asked for a book "where they fight on water."

The girls are also very fond of fiction and fairy tales. It is found that the boys not only read much faster than the girls, but read more of the solid class of literature. The majority of girls read romances, especially sensational ones. Some of them like poetry, for which boys as a rule do not care. A small percentage of the boys read books of popular science, and works which may be useful in trade and business. This class of reading is almost entirely neglected by the girls. Boys read a good deal of the standard literature. Dickens is very popular among them, but where the taste for higher literature is at all developed American authors like Irving and Cooper come in for a good share of popularity.

Books and magazines containing pictures are in very much demand by both sexes. Children do not care for so called religious or Sunday school books. Books which attempt to convey moral lessons of the goodey goodey kind are given the cold shoulder. One of the librarians assured the writer that such books would never be read if the youthful readers were not sometimes misled by the authors. There does not seem to be any special difference of taste caused by the varying nationalities of the children's parents. Children of German parentage form a large proportion of the readers, and it is noticeable that no matter what the parentage of the children is, the latter all prefer books in the English language. Colored children are also numbered among the readers. Children of Jewish parentage seem to be especially fond of reading books in which things that may be useful to them in trade or business are combined with amusement or set forth in an attractive, popular form. There is a considerable love of art among children, not of course of art as art, but the pictures and woodcuts.

Some boys are careless and soil books, but as a rule they are fairly clean with them; but girls are far cleaner and neater than the boys in this respect. Of course boys, if permitted, would read the highly sensational "blood and thunder" tales, and girls would read the highly seasoned sensational romances, but all such books are carefully kept out of the public libraries. When the taste for good literature is once awakened the boy and girl find no difficulty in satisfying it.—New York Press.

**The Result of Debt.**

A Japanese proverb says that a friend at hand is better than all your relations at a distance, so a little money in your pocket is better than all the credit in the world. It is astonishing sometimes how much a little money will buy, and equally surprising how quickly a bill reaches a hundred, and yet we may have little to show for it. One purchasing on credit buys rashly and generously; he does not think of pay day, which seems far off, certain like death, but as remote and intangible. It is so easy to buy things in this way, one hardly stops to count the cost, by this method it almost seems as if all the things we covet grew on trees, and all we had to do was to put out her hands; we seem to be fed and clothed as if by a miracle, and it is surely a miracle if we pay the bill due in due season. To contract a bill is to contract an obligation, to give another the advantage; we believe that half the forgeries and embezzlements in the country are the direct result of debt. Half the paralysis and heart disease which ends men's lives in their heyday may be traced to the worry consequent upon debt; worry kills more people than work, or love, or any disease. It writes wrinkles in the face, it discolors the skin, makes the hair fall out and encourages dyspepsia.—Harper's Bazar.

The people who want Bob Lincoln for president in 1888 will have to keep on calling. Bob will not help swell the noise.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) wants the meeting of congress changed to October, or Nov. 1 at the latest, and says: "It seems absurd to continue an arrangement of sessions which crowds all of the work of both sessions into the last year of the term for which the members were elected, and very often makes a miserable abortion of the short session."


**Boot & Shoe Shop,**

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## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLADE, R. S.


**BELL'S Flouring Mills,**

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

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Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

**AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer** Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SHOTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women and save as much in money it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it." JOHN S. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Neosho, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it be the best machine ever invented by man. It will save half the work of washing on Monday alone every day." Etc. If you run short, you can not buy ours for glass. I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

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....Consisting of....

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**PROVISIONS**

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

**FLOUR & GRAIN**

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

**THE GRAND SALOON,**

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These valuable Springs offer special

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**And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing**

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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**SWIMMING : BATH**

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

**Board by the Day, Week, or the Month**

MARTIN BRAZANOVICH, Prop.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.**

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 19th 1888 and ending May 19th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

**Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.**

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 19th 1888 to May 19th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

**FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.**

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 29th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Mulholland, for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. O. MERCNEY,
Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.
Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


**TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets.

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Independence - - - Cal

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APARTMENTS,

—AND—

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Payton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 55 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 p. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 20 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 4 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodas Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 7 1 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 30 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrive— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 1 00 p. m. | 1 25 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 0 a. m. |
| Alvord | 2 00 p. m. | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

**Stage Connections:**

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Berlin, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

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**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

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**NATHAN RHINE,**

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Consisting of most every necessary article, is well calculated to suit the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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**NATHAN RHINE**

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**SELL EXCHANGE**

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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT KINDS

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—AND—

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C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21 ..... 1888


Mrs. Eva Gunn came up from Darwin last Thursday morning.

There is considerable talk of building a new livery stable in town.

Mr. A. O. Collins, of Warm Spring, was in town some days this week.

Mr. J. G. Birchim, of Round valley, was in town several days this week.

Work was begun last Wednesday on the new butcher shop being built by O. I. Mairs.

At Tuscarora, Nevada, good times are reported. Every miner who wants work is employed at good wages.

Charles Graf has been held at Reno without bail for killing Joseph Shannon near Steam Boat Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have leased the Green residence, opposite the Land office, and will live there for some time.

A. R. Conklin Esq. has been chosen delegate from the Lodge at Independence to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The hotel Maringo at Pasadena was burned last Friday morning. The loss on hotel and furniture was $32,000; insurance $15,000.

Mrs. A. K. Engley, of Big Pine, young Andy Bell and George Hall passed through town last Tuesday on their way to Tulare, to visit friends.

The flock of graded Angora goats belonging to Horace Bellows multiply rapidly. This year the number of kids is not less than sixteen hundred.

A pair of valuable horses were poisoned between Hawthorne and Garfield, by drinking out of a tub into which strychnine had been put to cure hides.

Mrs. Yandell, of Bishop Creek, was at Independence last Saturday. She made final proof at the Land Office on a tract of land near Bishop Creek.

Captain Haynie, Road Master of the C. & C. railroad was at Independence last Thursday. He was down here putting in a bridge across the East side canal.

Mr. J. Willett, so report says, has sold his land near Independence station to a party from Reno. The place contains 160 acres all below the East side canal.

The Esmeralda *News* says it is now almost a certainty that reduction works will be erected at Luning. Such works would afford a convenient market for Inyo county ores.

A praise service will be held at the M. E. Church at a quarter before eleven o'clock Sunday morning; Sunday school immediately after the praise service. Everybody welcome.

The band boys are planning a trip to Lone Pine for the first of May pic-nic. The affair is sure to prove enjoyable and no doubt will be well attended by the Independence people.

On the authority of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections it is stated that there will be a unanimous report in favor of Representative Vandever retaining his seat in the House.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jones, of Candelaria, were in town early in the week. They keep a restaurant at Candelaria, but think of giving up the business and coming to secure a home in Owens valley.

Frank P. Blaisdell, of Round valley, and C. C. Eisle are on their way here from Los Angeles. They telegraphed to Independence last Tdursday for a team to meet them at Mojave.

Mr. Mcknight will come down from Bishop Creek about a week hence to survey the various locations to be irrigated from the Stevens ditch. The ditch is nearly completed, and water will soon be turned into it.

A fire at Candelaria last week destroyed a house occupied by two sisters named Ward. The sisters were at a dance at Pick Handle gulch when the fire occurrd. They allege that a trunk in the house contained $3,000 in coin, and the money has disappeared.

The trial of Hattie Woolsteen at Los Angeles for the murder of Doctor Harlan ended last Saturday. She was acquitted. The jury said they had made up their minds to acquit before leaving their seats. The verdict appeared to give public satisfaction.

There appears to be little doubt that Senator Stanford will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. It is reported that a delegation from California to the Chicago Convention can be secured pledged to support him.

It is estimated that Owens valley will have to import about one hundred and fifty tons of flour to carry us over till the new crop is ready. Farmers are sowing less wheat every year, they find it more profitable to grow alfalfa and make beef or raise horses.

Early this spring Lank & Kehoe got a lot of young fruit trees from R. P. M. Kelly, of Reno. The trees were planted at Independence and quite a number of the young apple trees are now in bloom and will evidently bear fruit this year. All the trees are doing well.

Terrell and Thomas are working a claim owned by them just north from the old Eclipse mine, about five miles below Independence Station. They have now a lot of ore ready for shipment. Their mine looks well. We hope Steve and Triggy may become millionaires.

The annual report of the State Mineralogist states that California produced a total of $13,663,928 in ores and bullion durthe year, and exported to other countries $43,000,000 worth of silver. The greatest petroleum fields of the State are in the southern counties. The oil is adapted for use on locomotives and is cheaper than coal. Natural gas cannot be found in sufficient quantities to be of economic value, owing to the rock in the petroleum sections.

Because a good deal of attention has been given the past few weeks to the very large and fine stock of ladies goods at Rhine's, it must not be supposed that the interests of the sterner sex have been neglected. So far is this from being the case that Rhine's store now contains by far the largest and best stock of men's wearing apparel, boots and shoes and hats ever before seen in the county. Enough of these goods are there to furnish three or four ordinary country stores. All the goods are latest styles, best material and reasonable prices.

### Republican County Central Committee.

The Republican County Central Committee at their meeting last Monday, adopted a set of resolutions in which the free trade policy of the Administration is strongly denounced. The party is pledged to a protective tariff to the extent of total prohibition of entry to all products that do now or may hereafter come in competition with home products. The restriction of immigration is recommended, and also the right to the use of the ballot. The Administration of Governor Watterman is highly approved. Intemperance is described as a great and growing evil, and such legislation is recommended as may restrain or prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors. Everybody is invited to unite with the Republican party to accomplish this purpose. The Republican party is described as the great moral party of the country; its purpose is to make everybody good, great, happy, prosperous and virtuous.

### Water

In making the Stevents canal, for a distance of six or seven miles where it runs through grass land, everywhere at a deph of two or three feet a strong flow of water is found. At short distances apart openings are left in the bank for the escape of the water. If this were not done the water would gather in the cut so as to prevent work. Now it is very probable that the thousands of acres of this grass land where the water is so near the surface, only need thorough cultivation to make it very productive without further irrigation. Beyond question if trees were once fairly started no more irrigation would be needed; and not only trees but many other things would grow there. There need not be any doubt that if the Stevens ditch should be continued on to the lake this underground flow of water would fully equal, if not exceed, all the loss of water from the canal by absorption and evaporation.

### Visitors From the Orange Groves.

A party from Pasadena, Los Angeles county, have been in the valley most of the week. The party consists of Thomas R. Hoffman, Z. F. Atwell and Willard Downs. They had, through an agent, made locations on several sections of school land in the valley, and came here to look after it. Mr. Hoffman is manager of a large property belonging to the Pasadena Improvement Company. This land is being planted with orange and lemon trees and with vines. Being asked what the land was held at per acre, he said that sales were effected at eleven to twelve hundred dollars, and a good deal of it was sold by the foot front for building lots. Mr. Hoffman said that the land in Owens Valley, so far as he had seen, was better than the land about Pasadena. The country here, he said, is very much better watered than any part of Los Angeles county, and the climate he declared to be delightful. The party is now on the way back to Pasadena.

### Land Contest.

A land contest was had at the Land office at the end of last week and beginning of this. Manuel Silva appeared to prove up upon a tract near Lone Pine, and Angelo Rossi appeared to contest. The ground of contest was that as Rossi alleged Silva had not complied with the law in making necessary improvements. A good many witnesses were examined on both sides. The decision of the Register was that the allegations of Rossi were proved and final proof was refused.

### Burned to Death

The Bodie House, a hotel at Bodie, was burned last Saturday morning. The fire was not discovered until the flames had gained great headway, and the guests escaped by jumping from the windows, several being severely injured. A miner by the name of Edward McCarthy was burned to death. The loss is about $10,000; insurance light. The building belonged to O. H. Hill, who is now putting up a hotel at Bishop Creek.

### Carp and Trout

Carp are very plentiful in Owens River down about George's Creek. In the shallow water out among the tules the fish are in great numbers; the boys wade among them and knock them on the head with clubs, in this way getting all they want. The mountain streams in the same neighborhood now afford fine trout fishing. The trout in these streams are of good size and very gamy.

### A Long Race

Last Saturday a thirty mile race was run at Los Angeles. There were three riders: Ben Clark, C. M. Anderson and Harry Pepper. Harry is a black pepper; but he won the race all the same. Time, one hour and seven minutes. Each side was allowed six horses and had a change at the end of each mile.

### Round Trip Tickets.

Round trip tickets at half rates will be sold at all stations in Owens valley to all parties attending the Odd Fellows celebration at Bishop Creek. The celebration will be held on Thursday of next week, April 26th.

When the Stevens ditch was begun many a remark was made that it would never be completed by the projectors. They were all poor men and it was predicted that "they had taken a bigger bite than they could chew." The only answer made was by steady work, and by the end of next week the canal will be finished. The canal and the land it will irrigate will be very valuable property. The owners will be rich and their critics will then be wondering at the "luck some people have."

Mr. J. K. Harmon, of Chicago, and Mr. Bevan, of San Francisco, arrived at Independence Station last Monday. Mr. Harmon is one of the owners of the San Carlos and other mines in the vicinity of the station. Mr. Bevan is a well known mining expert. They partly examined the property here and have since gone to Sweetwater, Mono county, where the same Company own other mines.

Mr. W. S. Enos has made many improvements this spring on his place near town. Among these are buildings and fences; but better than these are fruit trees, chiefly apple and pear. He has also planted a great many berry canes of different kinds. About the house he has set out a lot of ornamental and shade trees. This will soon be one of the prettiest places in the neighborhood.

According to the report of Mr. Sherwin to the Board of Supervisors of Mono county, the Long valley toll road must be quite a valuable piece of property. Mr. Sherwin reported that he collected toll last year on ten thousand head of cattle passing over the road from Inyo into Mono county.

Dr. S. A. Middleton, of Bishop Creek, was arrested and brought to Independence last Thursday, on a charge of assaulting John Blair. Next day he appeared in Court and was held to [illegible] on May 1st. In the mean tim[illegible] to bail in the sum of [illegible]

### Railroad Extension.

The extension of the Carson and Colorado road appears to be getting mixed up with other projects. A report from New York says the American Finance Company of that City is endeavoring to form a syndicate of capitalists to purchase that part of the first mortgage 6 per cent forty-year gold bonds of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah Railroad Company, issued on account of the construction and equipment of the proposed section of 275 miles. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah Company's project is to give the Carson and Colorado Railroad a connection with the coast on the south. D. O. Mills has frequently stated lately that he seriously considered the building of an extension of the Carson and Colorado to Mojave. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah seems to have stepped in ahead. Mills says that the new company has no connection with the Carson and Colorado road. The latter has its plans for an extension well matured, waiting only an inspection of territory by Mills, who will not now say that his line will not be built as proposed. "I do not know that the building of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah will cause us to change our plans, but we are not ready to go ahead with the work just now," said Mr. Mills.

### Shin-Plasters.

Those who remember the "shinplaster" currency of war times will also remember what a nuisance it was. The dirty, ragged little pieces of paper were cursed by everybody who had to handle them, and were only tolerated through the patriotism of the people. Now it is proposed to issue more of the wretched little plasters of the value of ten cents, fifteen cents, and twenty-five cents each. Such vile currency should not be used an hour when there is enough silver to supply all the coins of small value needed. Everybody was heartily glad to get rid of the "shinplasters" after the close of the war and the same experience would be repeated. The former issue was tolerated only as a war measure just as suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was tolerated. Not a single good reason can now be given for a "shinplaster" currency, except to prevent the use of silver, and this is the real reason.

Last Monday evening a lamp was upset in the Post office; the oil spread over the floor and in an instant there was quite a blaze. The fire was smothered by spreading a blanket over it. Very soon it was discovered that there was fire behind the ceiling of the room. A few boards were torn off and a bucketful of water applied to the right spot ended the matter.

If you have a photo you want enlarged in crayon, India ink, water color, or pastel at 15 per cent. below San Francisco prices, send your order to Miss O'Hara, of Bishop Creek. Prices ranging from five to thirty-five dollars according to size. An extra discount of 10 per cent. to any one ordering two or more pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A big delegation of drummers has been in town during the week. Several of these represented big houses in San Francisco who never had agents here before. Dry goods, notions, wagons and farm implements were the kinds chiefly represented, though wet goods were not far behind. All the agents said thy had done a good business and would in future come regularly.

## NOTICE!

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL Committee will meet at Independence on

**Saturday, April 28, 1888,**

At 2 p. m. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, which will be held at Los Angeles on the 15th day of May, 1888. Also for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding a County Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
Thos. Crough, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

At Large—A. N. Bell, Chairman, J. A. Lank, E. Robinson, White Smith, Thos. Crough, Secretary, A. W. Elbeshuz and J. W. P. Laird.
Round Valley—C. F. Wildassin.
Lincoln—J. L. Bouriand.
Bishop Creek—P. W. Forbes.
Bishop Station—Joseph McNally.
Poleta—George Storey.
Big Pine—R. P. Hanlon.
Cottonwood—S. P. Roberts.
Independence—A. Tanner.
Georges Creek—J. E. Shepherd.
Lone Pine—John Lucas.
Keeler—John Barnes.
Cerro Gordo—Pat Clinton.
Keynot—Thos. McDonough.
Olancha—W. T. Grant.
Darwin—J. W. Murphy.
Lookout—F. Fitzgerald.
Panamint—H. J. Chickting.
Sherman—Arthur Smith.
Fish Springs—James Conners.


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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers, rates and references.

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## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-

# Just Received

--AT--

# NATHAN RHINE'S

## Call And Examine.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday the 29th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

generally. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the [illegible]

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

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Independence, Cal.

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INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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## FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 500. Beauty in and is. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of wise counsel and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—we to may Marry, when not, who; Medical Aids, where necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PRESCRIPTIONS, in Solid, Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent out [illegible] WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams. Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED
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GENERAL
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GROCERIES
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&c., &c., &c
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 6.00
Three Months, 7.00
MEN ONLY
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, Decay and numerous diseases, baffling the skill of physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or overtaxed brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains strength and sexual vigor.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
CURED PERSONS! Not a Trusses. Ask for terms of our Appliances.
GIVEN FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Fortunately there were at Lamu at this time a party of Wakwafi Askari (soldiers). The Wakwafi, who are a cross between the Masai and the Wataveta, are a fine manly race, possessing many of the good qualities of the Zulu and a greater capacity for civilization. They are also great hunters. As it happened, these particular men had recently been a long trip with an Englishman named Jutson, who had started from Mombasa, a port about 150 miles below Lamu, and journeyed right round Kilimanjairo, one of the highest known mountains in Africa. Poor fellow, he had died of fever when on his return journey, and within a day's march of Mombasa. It does seem hard that he should have gone off thus when within a few hours of safety, and after having survived so many perils, but so it was. His hunters buried him, and then came on to Lamu in a dhow. Our friend the consul suggested to us that we had better try and hire these men, and accordingly on the following morning we started to interview the party, accompanied by an interpreter.

In due course we found them in a mud hut on the outskirts of the town. Three of the men were sitting outside the hut, and fine, frank looking fellows they were, having a more or less civilized appearance. To them we cautiously opened the object of our visit, at first with very scant success. They declared that they could not entertain any such idea, that they were worn and weary with long traveling, and that their hearts were sore at the loss of their master. They meant to go back to their homes and rest awhile. This did not sound very promising, so by way of effecting a diversion I asked where the remainder of them were. I was told there were six, and I saw but three. One of the men said that they slept in the hut, and were yet resting after their labors—"sleep weighed down their eyelids, and sorrow made their hearts as lead; it was best to sleep, for with sleep came forgetfulness. But the men should be awakened."

Presently they came out of the hut, yawning—the first two men being evidently of the same race and style as those already before us; but the appearance of the third and last nearly made me jump out of my skin. He was a very tall, broad man, quite six foot three, I should say, but gaunt, with lean, wiry looking limbs.

My first glance at him told me that he was no Wakwafi—he was a pure bred Zulu. He came out with his thin, aristocratic looking hand placed before his face to hide a yawn, so I could only see that he was a 'Keshla," or ringed man, and that he had a great three cornered hole in his forehead. In another second he removed his hand, revealing a powerful looking Zulu face, with a humorous mouth, a short woolly beard tinged with gray, and a pair of brown eyes keen as a hawk's. I knew my man at once, although I had not seen him for twelve years. "How do you do, Umslopogaas?" I said, quietly, in Zulu.

The tall man (who among his own people was commonly known as the "Woodpecker," and also as the "Slaughterer") started, and almost let the long handled battleax he held in his hand fall in his astonishment. Next second he had recognized me, and was saluting me in an outburst of sonorous language which made his companions the Wakwafi stare.

"Koos" (chief), he began, "Koos-y-Pagate! Koos-y-umcool!" (chief from of old—mighty chief). "Koos! Baba!" (father). "Macumazahn, old hunter, slayer of elephants, eater up of lions, clever one! watchful one! brave one! quick one! whose shot never misses, who strikes straight home, who grasps a hand and holds it to the death" (i. e., is a true friend). "Koos! Baba! wise is the voice of our people that says: 'Mountain never meets with mountain, but at daybreak or at even man shall meet again with man.' Behold! a messenger came up from Natal. 'Macumazahn is dead!' cried he. 'The land knows Macumazahn no more.' That is years ago. And now, behold, now is this strange place of stinks I find Macumazahn, my friend. There is no room for doubt; the brush of the old jackal has gone a little gray, but is not his eye as keen, and are not his teeth as sharp? Ha! ha! Macumazahn, mindest thou how thou didst plant the ball in the eye of the charging buffalo—mindest thou"——

I had let him run on thus because I saw that his enthusiasm was producing a marked effect upon the minds of the five Wakwafis, who appeared to understand something of his talk; but now I thought it time to put a stop to it, for there is nothing that I hate so much as this Zulu system of extravagant praising—"bongering," as they call it. "Silence!" I said. "Has all thy noisy talk been stopped since last I saw thee that it breaks out thus, and sweeps us away? What doest thou here with these men—thou whom I left a chief in Zululand? How is it that thou art far from thine own place, and gathered together with strangers?"

Umslopogaas leaned himself upon the head of his long battleax (which was nothing else but a pole ax with a beautiful handle of rhinoceros horn), and his grim face grew sad.

"My Father," he answered, "I have a word to tell thee, but I cannot speak it before these low people" (umagozana), and he glanced at the Wakwafi askari; "it is for thine own ear. My Father, this will I say," and here his face grew stern again, "a woman betrayed me to the death, and covered my name with shame—ay, my own wife, a round faced girl, betrayed me; but I escaped from death; ay, I broke from the very hands of those who came to slay me. I struck but three blows with this mine ax Inkosikaas—surely my Father will remember it—one to the right, one to the left and one in front, and yet I left three men dead. And then I fled, and, as my Father knows, even now that I am old, my feet are as the feet of the Passaby, and there breathes not the man who, by running, can touch me again when once I have bounded from his side. On I sped, and after me came the messengers of death, and their voice was as the voice of dogs that hunt. From my own kraal I flew, and, as I passed, she who had betrayed me was drawing water from the spring. I fleeted by her like the shadow of death, and as I went I smote with mine ax, and lo! her head fell; it fell into the water pan. Then I fled north. Day after day I journeyed on; for three moons I journeyed, resting not, stopping not, but running on toward forgetfulness, till I met the party of the white hunter who is now dead, and am come hither with his servants. And naught have I brought with me. I who was high born, ay, of the blood of Chaka the great king—a chief, and a captain of the regiment of the Nkomabakosi—am a wanderer in strange places, a man without a kraal. Naught have I brought save this mine ax; of all my belongings this remains alone. They have divided my cattle, they have taken my wives, and my children know my face no more. Yet with this ax"—and he swung the formidable weapon round his head, making the air hiss as he clove it—"will I cut another path to fortune. I have spoken."

I shook my head at him. "Umslopogaas," I said, "I know thee from of old. Ever ambitious, ever plotting to be great, I fear me that thou hast overreached thyself at last. Years ago, when thou wouldst have plotted against Cetywayo, son of Panda, I warned thee, and thou didst listen. But now, when I was not by thee to stay thy hand, thou hast dug a pit for thine own feet to fall in. Is it not so? But what is done is done. Who can make the dead tree green or gaze upon last year's sun? Who can recall the spoken word or bring back the spirit of the fallen? That which Time swallows comes not up again. Let it be forgotten!

"And now, behold, Umslopogaas, I know thee for a great warrior and a brave man, faithful to the death. Even in Zululand, where all the men are brave, they called thee the 'Slaughterer,' and at night told stories round the fire of thy strength and deeds. Hear me now. Thou seest this great man, my friend"—and I pointed to Sir Henry; "he also is a warrior as great as thou and strong as thou art; he could throw thee over his shoulder. Incubu is his name. And thou seest this one also; him with the round stomach, the shining eye and the pleasant face. Bougwan" (glass eye) "is his name, and a good man is he, and a true, being of a curious tribe who pass their life upon the water and live in floating kraals.

"Well, we three whom thou seest would travel inland, past Dongo Egere, the great white mountain" (Mt. Kenia), "and far into the unknown beyond. We know not what we shall find there; we go to hunt and seek adventures and new places, being tired of sitting still with the same old things around us. Wilt thou come with us? To thee shall be given command of all our servants; but what shall befall thee, that I know not. Once before we three journeyed thus in search of adventure, and we took with us a man such as thou—one Umbopa; and, behold, we left him the king of a great country, with twenty Impis" (regiments), "each of three thousand plumed warriors, waiting on his word. How it shall go with thee I know not; maybap death awaits thee and us. Wilt thou throw thyself to Fortune and come, or fearest thou, Umslopogaas?"

The great man smiled. "Thou art not altogether right, Macumazahn," he said; "I have plotted in my time, but it was not ambition that led me to my fall, but, shame on me that I should have to say it, a fair woman's face. Let it pass. So we are going to see something like the old times again, Macumazahn, when we fought and hunted in Zululand? Ay, I will come. Come life, come death, what care I, so that the blows fall fast and the blood runs red? I grow old, I grow old, and I have not fought enough! And yet am I a warrier among warriors; see my scars"—and he pointed to countless cicatrices, stabs and cuts that marked the skin of his chest and legs and arms. "See the hole in my head; the brains gushed out therefrom, yet did I slay him who smote, and live. Knowest thou how many men I have slain, in fair hand to hand combat, Macumazahn? See, here is the tale of them"—and he pointed

*"See, here is the tale of them."*

to long rows of notches cut in the rhinoceros horn handle of his ax. "Number them, Macumazahn—103—and I have never counted but those whom I have ripped open, nor have I reckoned those whom another man had struck."

"Be silent," I said, for I saw that he was getting the blood fever on him; "be silent, well art thou called the 'Slaughterer.' We would not hear of thy deeds of blood. Remember, if thou comest with us we fight not save in self defense. Listen; we need servants. These men"—and I pointed to the Wakwafi, who had retired a little way during "indaba" (talk)—"say they will not come."

"Will not come!" shouted Umslopogaas; "where is the dog who says he will not come when my Father orders? Here, thou"——and with a single bound he sprung upon the Wakwafi with whom I had first spoken, and seizing him by the arm, dragged him towards us. "Thou dog!" he said, giving the terrified man a shake, "didst thou say that thou wouldst not go with my Father? Say it once more and I will choke thee"—and his long fingers closed around his throat as he said it—"thee, and those with thee. Hast thou forgotten how I served thy brother?"

"Nay, we will come with the white man," sped the man.

"White man!" went on Umslopogaas, in simulated fury, which a very little provocation would have made real enough; "of whom speakest thou, insolent dog?"

"Nay, we will go with the great chief."

"So," said Umslopogaas, in a quiet voice, as he suddenly released his hold, so that the man fell backward. "I thought you would."

"That man Umslopogaas seems to have a curious moral ascendency over his companions," Good afterwards remarked, thoughtfully.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Self Massage for Dyspepsia.

This treatment requires much perseverance and practice, otherwise it may to some extent prove a failure; but renewed vigor will always be in proportion to the practice. Be not discouraged. First thing in the morning and last thing at night rub the abdomen down the left side and up the right in a round circle, also rub down the breast; now pace across the room once or twice, and then snap the lower limbs, like a whip lash, for exercise. Now twist the lower limbs, first on one side, then on the other, and rock up on the toes. Now for the lungs and abdomen; first, take in a half breath, then exhale all the air possible, then fill the lungs to their full capacity, walk across the room and back, at the same time throwing the arms back. Now in a half breath send out every particle of air till you see the abdomen working like a bellows, and you will soon become a deep breather. For more extended practice in deep breathing the morning before rising is a good time provided there is full ventilation and that the air inside is as pure and fresh as that on the outside. Before a good fire wash the hands and face, wet the back of the neck, arms and lower limbs slightly, and rub down with a coarse towel. This is sufficient for a beginner, but entirely inadequate for the old, chronic dyspeptic.—J. N. Semple in Herald of Health.

### When Buying Wearing Apparel.

It is astonishing to observe how few people understand the common rules of measurement in purchasing wearing apparel. For instance, a man will buy a coat that is a "size" too small or too large. A "size" smaller or a "size" larger is what he probably needs, but he does not know what a "size" is. Well, a "size" in a coat is an inch, a size in underwear is 2 inches, a size in a sock is 1 inch, in a collar 1-2 an inch, in a shirt 1-2 an inch, in shoes 1-6th an inch, pants 1 inch, gloves 1-4 of an inch, and in hats 1-8 of an inch. Very few purchasers ever understand the schedule named.—Globe-Democrat.

—The four-year-old daughter of a Boston druggist has already picked up some of the words belonging to her father's business, as the following shows: This little miss had prepared to recite in Sabbath-school the line, "Search the Scriptures." When the teacher asked for her verse, however, she hesitated, then bravely uttered the words: "Hunt for the precriptions."—

## A LUCKY CLERK.

### He Draws $5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery.

Charles A. Treanor, book-keeper for the Russ Lumber and Mill Company in this city, is undoubtedly a "lucky man." Just before the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery in New Orleans on January 10, he bought half of ticket No. 6,419, which drew the fourth capital prize of $10,000, so now Mr. Treanor is the happy possessor of $5,000, less Wells, Fargo & Co.'s commission for collecting the same. He stated to a *Bee* reporter yesterday that The Louisiana State Lottery Company had paid the amount promptly, and that he now has it, but has not decided what he will do with his fortune. He says that the other half of the ticket was sold in fifths throughout the United States, and he does not know the holders of them. Mr. Treanor has been book-keeper for the Russ Lumber Company for five years, and when he drew this $5,000 was worth in real estate at least $10,000, so, that, although very welcome it will not raise him from poverty. He resides at 343 Tenth street with his mother, his father being dead, and supports her. He is an intelligent young man of about 30 years, wears gold-rimmed spectacles, and is slight of stature. He has tried his luck often before, having purchased over 100 tickets, and has been uniformly successful in drawing small amounts, ranging from $5 to $100. These winnings have kept him even with the amount expended for tickets, and he acted upon the adage, "Nothing venture, nothing have," to quote his exact words.—*San Diego* (Cal.) *Bee*, Feb. 3.


### A SAFE BANK.

Conservative commercial men will note with satisfaction that the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, continues to give proof of the soundness of its business methods, and the prudence and wisdom of its administration by its last statement.

### How Nervous People Can Avoid Half of Their Suffering.

If you are sick or ailing, don't depend too much on the medicines you take or the remedies you apply to effect a cure. Tonics and alteratives are of great use, but attention to the rules of hygiene, mental as well as physical, will make them much more efficacious. In the first place, don't give up too easily; have courage; exert your willpower; don't brood over your aches and pains and symptoms, but try to forget them; and the chances are you will forget them so thoroughly that when you do by chance remember them you will wonder where they are. If the worst comes, and you must give up, then do so gracefully and thoroughly, keep hopeful, and so order all pertaining to your mind as well as your body, that the best results may be obtained from the remedies used.

Half of the suffering of nervous people comes from their brooding over their ailments till the imagination gets the upper hand. Nine times out of ten, all their symptoms would disappear if they would pay strict attention to their diet, have it light and nutritious, and avoid stimulants of all kinds—even tea and coffe; bathe daily, using friction with a brush or towel; take plenty of outdoor exercise, whether the weather be pleasant or not; and try to forget their nerves in pleasant reading or pleasant company—not exciting company, for that would only irritate—or in congenial work; and if work they must, and it be not congenial, then let them make the best of it under the circumstances and do it "by God's law," thoroughly and conscientiously, and they will be astonished to find how the sunshine will even seem brighter, the icy wind less cold, the noise less irritating, and their friends so much pleasanter, when in reality it is all in themselves—they are only taking brighter views of life, and not causelessly irritating themselves and others around them.—*Benedorest's Monthly.*


"I scarce ever heard or saw the inroads of any words, 'without vanity I may say,' etc., but some vain thing immediately followed. Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair quarters wherever I meet with it, being persuaded that it is often productive of good to the possessor and to others that are within his sphere of action; and therefore in many cases, it would not be altogether absurd if a man were to thank God for his vanity among other comforts of life."—*Ben Franklin.*

—The English capitalists who have lately purchased Port Royal, S. C., intend to build wharves and warehouses, and will establish banks and put on a direct line of steamers between there and Liverpool. Their purchase comprises 3,600 acres, including the entire water front and the best portion of the island.

The man who was found eating oysters out of the fisherman's barrel gave as his excuse that he believed in admitting raw material free.—Independent.

There are forty-three log school houses in Iowa. This is the number given in the report of the state superintendent for 1887.


### A WOMAN'S WAY.

**A Startling Business Proposition.**

A little over six weeks ago Mrs. Fowler of 327 Ellis street, San Francisco, stopped in at a leading city druggist's to ask what effect Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, about which she had heard so much recently, would have in cases of dyspepsia and sick headache. She was assured that in most cases it would relieve both. She was, however, so incredulous that finally the druggist gave her a bottle, not to be paid for unless it effected a cure. A proposition so startlingly practical has seldom, if ever before, been made. The following just received is the convincing conclusion, and tells its own story:

San Francisco, February 8, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I write to admit that, notwithstanding my misgivings, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did all that you promised. I had tried so many prescriptions, to no purpose, that I had come to believe nothing would relieve my dyspepsia and sick headaches, but I have not had a return of either since I commenced taking it. I believe I am permanently cured, but will, out of an abundance of caution, continue to take it regularly for a while yet. You have my permission to make this public, for it is my belief that a remedy that will cure dyspepsia and prevent sick headaches should be generally known. Respectfully,

Mrs. M. Fowler,
327 Ellis street.


### Legends of Serpent Women.

In the early Egyptian hieroglyphics we find representations of snakes' bodies crowned by female heads; and, indeed, this class of serpents seems to have proved equally attractive to all nations, an evidence of which subtle fascination is that the legends of the "snake maidens" still live in the nursery tales of today, perennially young and beautiful as though their birth were not wrapped in the mysteries of a prehistoric age. Of this family came Larnia, the witch of Crete, whose woman's heart rendered her doubly sensitive to the degradation she suffered during her incarceration within her scaly prison; nor did she, on renewing the pristine glory of her human form, completely lose the essence of her serpent nature. Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus, to be a companion in her husband's misfortunes, also took upon herself the serpent's shape, but being devoid of evil intent, never, it is said, shunned, but rather sought man's presence.

Perhaps it is but another form of the classic Harmonia which has become familiar to us under the name of the fairy Gentilla, who, in an adder's shape, sought refuge with Prince Leander from the vengeance of the irate gardeners, but at the end of several days dropped her scaly mantle, and, arrayed in supernatural charms, munificently rewarded her protector. In some of the later accounts of Melusina she is cited as a member of this sisterhood. Jean D'Arras represents her as a serpent "enameled blue and white;" thus also did she present herself to the commander of Lusignan, a fortress which she erected in the early days of her wedded happiness. If there be any who wonder that this union of serpent and woman should have proved attractive to our ancestors, might not the sinuous grace and enigmatical character of our own Elsie Venner plead eloquently for the charms of her myth born sisters?—North American Review.

—Dumley (timidly, for he is behind with his board)—I—er—think, Mrs. Hendricks, that this milk is a trifle sour. Landlady (freezingly)—Jane, pass Mr. Dumley the sugar.

—A Montana coroner's jury renders a verdict of "died of softening of the brain" over the remains of a horse-thief whose head had been mashed with a club.—*Burlington Free Press.*


THE BANCROFT COMPANY (Successors to A. L. Bancroft & Co.) are now located in their new History Building, 721 Market St., S. F., with fresh new goods. The latest publications received daily. Elegant printing from new type. Everything in the book and stationery line, pianos and organs. Address, The Bancroft Company, History Building, 721 Market St., S. F.


When the average office goes out to seek the man it never needs to carry a lantern.


### A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONDEMNED.

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, muscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

The Boston *Globe* still continues to suggest Presidential candidates to the Republicans. Its latest nomination is Eli Perkins. The suggestion will naturally lie on the table—or anywhere else for that matter.

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported Oleographic and Chromatic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

There is nothing that will warm up a man's language so much as dropping a chunk of ice down his back.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and past through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

At the Bridge Station of the Brooklyn Elevated road a great crowd pushed and struggled. "That's right, gents," sang out a brakeman with fine irony, "jam in, jam in, or the ladies will get all the seats."

It is highly dangerous to use anything but a purely vegetable remedy for the liver. Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills is such, and is recommended by physicians.

Piso's cure for Consumption is the best Cough Medicine. If you don't believe it, take a dose. By druggists, 25c. a bottle.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

S. JACOBS OIL

RHEUMATISM.

**The Case Stated.**—Jan'y 17th, 1883. Messrs. George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote to the undersigned as follows: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 136 Moody street, wishes to recommend St. Jacobs Oil, and desires especially to say that:

"ORIN ROBINSON, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house *in the summer of* 1881 walking on crutches, his left leg being bent at the knee for over two months, and could not be bent back. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house, and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches, and went home well without them, as he has been ever since."

**Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.**—Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.—Gentlemen: Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.—Dr. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

R. H. McDonald PRES'T. F. V. McDonald, CASHIER.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
Oldest Chartered Bank on the Pacific Coast.
PACIFIC BANK
Capital Stock $1,000,000.00.
Surplus $ 650,000.00.
Av. Resources $4,356,175.94.

**Returning thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.**

**R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.**
**San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1888.**

**SAFE** Valuable Medical Secret for married ladies. Send One Dollar and receive information by return mail. Medical Specialties, 101 W. 21st street, Room 14, N. Y. City.

### CURE OF PNEUMONIA.

HESS ROAD, NIAGARA CO., N. Y., March 24, 1886.

About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain and then a cough accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since. WILLIAM A. SAWYER.


It would be a good thing to reduce the duty on the solder that fastens the top crust on mince pies.


### IT'S ALWAYS THE WAY.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker; "you see Smith, here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a loss of appetite, of night sweats, of low spirits and other unmistakable premonitory symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched thousands from consumptives graves. I knew it would cure Smith. It's always the way."


It matters not how worthless the book, it is "bound" to be read.


### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

The original elements are earth, air, fire and water. Fire is the most destructive and water is the most powerful. Fire-water, therefore forms a combination that is a teaser.

### SHE BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT

because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How needless, how cruel! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted, let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.


An agnostic—Clara (who is charming)—Charley, dear, what is an agnostic? Charley (who is clever)—He is a fellow who pretends he can know nothing and thinks he knows it all.


### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

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*I had catarrh very bad, could hardly breathe, suffered over 10 years. Ely's Cream Balm is slowly working a cure. Several friends have used it with happy results in every case. P. W. Sperry, Hartford Conn.*

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For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburg, Ind.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are in great demand. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT sells better than any other blood purifier. The CUTICURA SOAP is praised by my customers, especially mothers, who say it is the best for babies, preventing and curing scall head and similar diseases. GEORGE HOBBS, P. M., Collins, Texas.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady.

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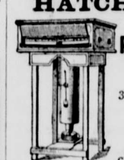

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So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. LAUDERBACK & CO., Newark, N. J.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY .....APRIL 28, 1888.

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## THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

**An Institution Which Lifts the Average Woman Above Life's Cares.**

The bargain counters in the stores of our great cities have brought more genuine happiness to the women of America than any other joy-giving thing we can now think of. Nothing brings to the average woman more tranquility of mind, more perfect serenity of soul than a knowledge of the fact that she has "got a bargain" in a remnant of calico or a bunch of ostrich tips.

Two women, with beatific expression of countenance, stood at a bargain counter in one of our Detroit stores the other day.

"*Do* look at this remnant of cashmere," said one, "*only* three *dollars* for the whole piece! It's worth four if it's worth a cent."

"I believe you. Splendid quality, and see what a good black it is."

"Isn't it, though? I'm going to have it. I've no use for it now, but it'll come in handy some time, and—oh, do see this ribbon!"

"Why! Only sixty cents for the piece! Did you ever? I paid thirty cents a yard only last week for ribbon not as good as that. Indeed I did! If you don't take it I will. It's a great bargain."

"Oh! I'll take it. A few yards of ribbon often come handy in a house."

"Of course, and—why, it isn't possible that these hose are only forty cents a pair! That's what they're marked. I paid seventy-five cents for many a pair not so fine, and these are good length and good colors. I don't really need them, but I'll never have a chance to get them so cheap again. I'll take four pairs."

"They are a bargain sure! I don't see how they can sell handkerchiefs like these for twenty-five cents each. Just look at this handkerchief of mine. I paid fifty cents for it and these are just as good. I tell you they're cheap. I'll take six of them. I have dozens now, but one can't have too many and you don't happen on such a bargain often."

"They *are* splendid, and—why, Mrs. Gadd, look *here*—now did you *ever* see such gloves as these for a *dollar?* I *know* that *I* never did! They're actually *better* than some I paid *two* dollars for."

"Are they as well made?"

"*Exactly*—if not a little better. Dear *me!* I wish I had a hundred dollars to spend!"

"Don't it seem *too* bad to let such bargains go?"

"Oh, it just breaks my heart. I always—now tell me if you *ever* saw lace like this sold for fifty cents a yard?"

"No, I never did."

"I guess *not*—nor for fifty or sixty cents. I'm bound to have six yards of that lace. I can find plenty of use for it."

"Of course you can; if I—oh, oh, *oh!* such *exquisite* embroidery!"

"Perfectly *lovely!*"

"*Look* at the prices!"

"This would be a bargain at double the money."

"I *know* it!"

"Did you *ever* see any thing more perfectly beautiful than this oak-leaf pattern? Let me see what it's marked—*thirty-nine cents!* Did you *ever!* You've seen that embroidery on my little Maudie's white skirt? Well, *that* was fifty cents, and it can't *compare* to this. Here, Mr. Clerk, ten yards of this embroidery for me; I'll never let such a bargain as *that* go."

"I shall take six yards."

"You'd better take ten."

"Well, I *will*."

"You'll never be sorry for it. It's a *bargain!*"

They go away empty in purse, but the bargains they have made have lifted them, for the time being, above the cares of this life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## THE EARTH'S MOTION.

**A Simple Experiment by Which Any Intelligent Person Can Prove It.**

Any one can prove the rotary motion of the earth on its axis by a simple experiment, for making which an educational journal of Frankfort, Germany, gives the following directions:

"Take a good sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used for purposes of the toilet, and which can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then, upon the surface of this coating of powder, make, with powdered charcoal, a straight, black line, say an inch or two inches in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it shall be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in that direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and every thing else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that every thing else has moved the other way."—*Youth's Companion.*

## WOMAN AND WORK.

**The Fondness Which Ladies of Gentle Birth Conceive for Their Labors.**

Talking here and there to women of gentle birth, reduced by circumstances to the necessity of earning their own living, a unanimous verdict is given on one point, and that is the fondness they conceive for their work. However repugnant and hateful it may have been at first, time with imperceptible touches so soothes and strengthens rebellious shoulders that, lo! before the restive woman is aware her burden has disappeared—the ugly load slipped from its place—and instead of irksome toil, behold honest work developed into a priceless garment, guarding her from a thousand ills. Not more than one woman in ten, rising daily anticipating fruitful, busy hours ahead of her, would willingly lay down such obligations for the aimless and purposeless existence which often preceded the turn of her fortunes. This can never apply to slaves who wring a wretched existence out of their needle, with unceasing oppression to fight, but to intelligent women who are to-day filling responsible, remunerative positions. One and all agree that their work is a sure refuge against depression, ennui and the trivial faults besetting those with more leisure. No grief or disappointment is so bitter that solace may not be found by giving one's self up to unreserved labor of some sort. A lady reared in luxury, who had lived until over thirty years of age with every thing her heart could desire, speaking of this, said work was to-day her dearest pleasure. It helped to make up for the loss of every thing else. Much as one will repine now and again over the monotony and annoyances attending all kinds of employment, the days would seem dreadfully empty and trivial without their ever recurring duties. It is only after a woman has had the management of an enterprise depending solely on her for its growth and prosperity that she for the first time is able to appreciate the absorbing interest a man's business often affords him. The very reason "old maid" has become a term of reproach, synonymous with cranky irritability, is that as a rule single women left without the cares and responsibilities of married life give themselves up to selfish introspection. A nature naturally sweet and sound will warp and sour when left to prey on itself. Looking through the ranks of working women, spinsters will be found to compare favorably in point of amiability with their married friends, for after a busy day over typewriter, or counter a woman returns home satisfied with herself, prepared to compress double pleasure into her few idle hours. Scandal and gossip have small chance at the ear of a woman whose mind is filled with more important matters; ugly stories and ill-natured remarks passing harmless over the head of one with no more time for abusing her neighbors than for stupid moodiness.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

## THE CAT FAMILY.

**How It Is Distributed Over Various Portions of the Globe.**

The true cats are embraced by the genus Felis, which includes some fifty of the species. These are distributed over every portion of the globe except Australia and the South Pacific islands, though most abundantly developed in the hot latitudes. According to Heilprin, the better known American forms are the jaguar, whose range comprises the entire region included between Patagonia and Texas; the cougar or puma, with probably the most extended north and south range of any mammalia species—Patagonia to the sixtieth parallel of north latitude; the ocelot, which, in one or other of its several varieties, ranges from Arkansas through Texas and Mexico to Patagonia; the nearly equally distributed margay—Mexico to Paraguay—and several allied species of small intertropical "tiger-cats;" the jaguar and eyra, unspotted cats ranging from Paraguay to the northern boundary of Mexico; the Chilian colocollo; the pampas-cat, and the lynx, which inhabits the greater part of the American continent north of Mexico. Prominent among the old world cats are the lion, the tiger, the panther or leopard, the ounce or irbis, the spotted tiger, the serval, the cheetah and the lynx. No form of cat may be said to be common to Europe and America, though there are varieties of lynx in both, as well as in Asia and Africa. The cougar is often inaccurately called the "panther" in America, while the American "wildcat" is a kind of lynx. The wildcat proper, Felis catus, extends its domain over the continent and islands of Europe. It is not, as is frequently supposed, the ancestor of the domestic animal, this place being now generally conceded to the Egyptian cat (F. maniculata).—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

### Circumstances Against Her.

Wife (at breakfast)—Oh, dear, I have so much to do, and the children and servants try me so!

Husband—And you don't look well, either, my dear.

Wife—No; but when there is nothing but turmoil and confusion, and one is expected to look after every thing, what possible pleasure is there in being sick?—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is rare to read the account of a wedding now-a-days that does not say some thing about the beautiful, bewitching and accomplished bride, and refer to the bridegroom as a shining light in social and business circles. A pug nose, a mouth like the Hoosac Tunnel and a small, slender intellect are all magnanimously overlooked by the discreet journalist who understands our country's needs.—*Drift.*

## THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

**President Gardner Induces a Brother to Change His Opinion.**

"If Jedge Pizarro Waterfall ar' in de hall dis eavnin' I should like to hev him step dis way," said Brother Gardner as he adjusted his glasses and looked over the assemblage.

The "Jedge" was present. He has lately taken the first prize in an Amateur Art Association (limited) for the best specimen of an axe-handle made by hand, and he went forward under the idea that he was to be complimented before the club.

"Brudder Waterfall," said the President, as the member stood before him with his weight on his left leg, "I war' in de back eand of a grocery sto' las' nite, beatin' Kurnel Cahoots fo' straight games of checkers, when you cum in. De fust thing you inquir'd fur was white sugar, an I sot dar' an' heard you purchase mocha coffee, currant jell an' ninety-cent tea. Ar' I k'rect, Brudder Waterfall?"

"Yes, sah."

"How's de house rent?"

"A leetle behind, sah."

"An'de chill'en's shoes an' clothes?"

"Purty bad off."

"An' you's in debt to de wood-yard an' de grocer?"

"Slightly, sah; but times is powerful hard dis winter."

"Sartin; an' who's to blame fur it?"

"De rich, sah."

"Exactly. If it wasn't fur a few rich men in dis kentry who want to show off deir cutters we shouldn't hev any winter. If de rich didn't own houses to rent an' refuse to rent 'em fur nuffin', we poo' folks could git ahead. De rich are to blame dat you hevn't got a big woodpile, a cellar full of pork and taters, an' dat your family am not dressed in broadcloth. Isn't dat de way you figger, Brudder Waterfall?"

"Yes, sah."

"An' you doan' argy dat white sugar an' ninety-cent tea ar' any too rich fur de blood of a man airnin six or seben dollars a week?"

"No, sah. I ain't rich, but I'ze just as good as rich folks."

"I see. Brudder Waterfall, please step into de ante-room. If, arter the lapse of a few minutes, you conclude dat brown sugar an' apple sass an' Rio coffee ar' mo' in keepin' wid a poo' man's wages, please gin three raps on de doah."

The audience waited. It wasn't a minute and a half before the raps were heard, and Brother Waterfall stepped out a great deal the worse for wear. He closely resembled a man who had been held by the ear and kicked by a No. 10 brogan. He was breathing hard and much excited, but he managed to say:

"My opinyuns hev undergone a complete change, sah."

"Werry well," quietly replied the president. "Some folks kin be won ober by argyment, an' odders need a sudden shock. You kin sot down, Jedge."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A LEAP-YEAR ROMANCE.

**Ernestine's Wooing, or Love Under the Chestnut Tree.**

CHAPTER I.

It was evening, and the lights from the silver candelabra came softly through the rich Venetian glass which hedged them in, and touched with its tender warmth a youth and maiden, standing silent amid the rich appointments of the great drawing-room of the girl's palatial home.

CHAPTER II.

"Henry, will you be mine?"

It was the girl who spoke, and silence, shattered into a thousand fragments, fell crumbling to the floor.

The young man blushed scarlet, and quickly hid his face in his hands.

With loving, gentle strength she took them one by one away and gazed fondly into his trembling, sweet brown eyes.

"Ah, love," she whispered, "look at me. Look deep into my soul and see the heart that beats its sweetest cadences to the measures of your name."

She took his sensitive white hands in her own, and modestly as the daisy looks upward to the morning sun he turned his eyes to hers.

There was a strange thrill in his heart, a burning in his cheeks, an indescribable power lifting him upward, upward, into a soft, sweet air, which filled his very being, as the fragrance of fir and balsam comes with life and hope to the weak and wasted consumptive.

CHAPTER III.

"With all my heart, Ernestine."

Sweet as the music of rippling waters or muffled silver bells; sweet and low as the organ harmonies whispering to each other among the carvings and the softened frescoes of some grand old cathedral choir, were the young man's words, and they brought to Ernestine such peace and rest as until this day her heart had never known.

"Oh, Henry," she said, and held out her hands to him.

Again the bright young blood surged to his cheeks, and with a glad little cry he threw himself into her arms, and like a tired bird, he nestled his head upon her shoulder and shut his eyes to all the world to dream of Heaven.

CHAPTER IV.

There let us leave them.

We can afford to leave them because neither of them appear to be left—particularly the girl.

CHAPTER V.

Thus do we see what there is in Leap Year to the hungering and thirsting soul of the young woman who knows enough to embrace her opportunities.

And embraces them.—*Washington Critic.*

## MENTAL VAGARIES.

**The Bread-and-Butter Moments of the Human Mind.**

It is astonishing how insensible we sometimes are to the most beautiful or sublime spectacles. Noble scenes, which at another time would inspire the imagination and thrill the heart with a tumult of emotion, now unfold their glory before our unmoved eyes, and the humdrum thoughts plod along their accustomed way. Travelers know this phenomenon very well. Ely Cathedral lives in my memory as a delicious vision of solemn loveliness; but when my friends praise York Minster, I hardly recall that I was ever there. This difference is to be ascribed to the fact that in York my brain happened to be dough or putty, for the time being, and in no respect on the architecture of the minster. I remember that George Sand had this experience in her voyage to Italy.

But the same phlegmatic seizure often occurs to us at home and in familiar surroundings. Three nights ago, standing at my window, I saw the full moon rise superbly through a low horizon drapery of shadowed cloud-folds, and I said to myself: Let us go walk in the garden, and drink in the splendor of this celestial spectacle. So I sought my favorite pacing-ground, a wide path from the round rose-bed to the elm tree, running between lines of stately cannas. There had been purifying rain, and the sky was deepened to its most lustrous dark, the soft billow-edges of the few fleeces, swimming over across the big moon, caught, turn by turn, a faint tinge of halo colors. The moon was dazzling. Who can believe that mere sunshine, falling on mere rock and sand, will reflect such a white-cold intensity of light? I gazed intently on the blinding shield, as if to compel it to seem to me what it really is—the big globe, rolling there, dizzily unsupported in in empty space. I said: "That distance across the bulging disk is about that which the Pacific railroad traverses across our continent. Let me try to imagine the little train full of earth inhabitants, creeping around yonder point of shadow, and across the bridgeless nose of the man in the moon." For an instant the conception of the globular form and the enormous bulk, swinging on its rounds, almost touched on the confines of my expectant imagination; then fled away, unseizable, and left but the silvery spot, stuck there inadequately against the blue ceiling, so ridiculously near that even the lighter clouds pass behind, instead of before it, and a venturous baloon might be capable of bumping at any rash discharge of ballast.

Then I took up my pacing back and forth. The broad silvered leaves of the cannas seemed to float motionless in the great flood of light, and beneath each hung its motionless black shade. Every shadow of every delicate bough and twig of the beech and the elm was lace; and bough and twig themselves, less distinct and more ethereal than their shadows, were only the mentally-conceived patterns, or Platonic ideas, of the lace, hovering above it in the air. What a mysterious and glorious night, and what sublest and most celestial dreams should throng the brain at such an hour! Back and forth, to and fro, I paced; and what, think you, were the sublime ideas I found in my brain, as I suddenly became aware of myself, after some minutes of floating in that sea of twice-distilled and space-traversing radiance? I was listening with lively displeasure to the squeaking of my own new shoes. I was thinking, "How can this intolerable thing be cured?" I was picturing in my imagination the sedulous shoemaker, anxiously handling the superintegument, and discussing with me the possible ways and means of silencing this music of abandoned soles. I remembered that some one had once recommended a hypodermic injection of pumice stone. As I turned from the shadow back into the full flood of radiance, I found myself wondering whether the leathern layers would have to be unstitched, or whether any thing could be done with a gimlet.

I saw that the whole magnificent spectacle of the night was being wasted on such an insect as I, and that the most suitable scheme was to go ingloriously to bed.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

—"I thought you took an unusual interest in my welfare," remarked an unsuccessful lover. "No, indeed," she replied, "only in your farewell."

—"Well, old fellow, its all settled. I am going to be married in two months. You will be one of the witnesses, I hope." "Count upon me. I never desert a friend in misfortune."

—"Maria, I wish you were a native of France," said Smythe, as he rolled over in bed at 1 a. m. "I'd like to know why?" "Because I don't know a word of French."—*Washington Critic.*

—"Did you know a mule was a mighty intelligent animal?" said Smythe to Brown. "No." "Well, he is." "How do you make that out?" "Look at the amount of bravin' work he does."—*Washington Critic.*

—Dumley had accompanied a friend home to dinner, and, as they seated themselves at the table, the hostess remarked: "I trust that you will make allowances, Mr. Dumley. My servant left me very unexpectedly, and I was compeled to cook the dinner myself." "Oh, certainly, my dear madam, certainly," responded Dumley, with great emphasis; "I can put up with any thing!"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## POPE LEO XIII.

**Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Bed-Time of the Sovereign Pontiff.**

Leo XIII. observes more strictly than his predecessor the rule of dining alone. No second person is ever admitted to his table. This rule of etiquette is strictly observed. Now and then, when the Holy Father is disposed to show courtesy to any royal personage, he invites him to hear the early mass and receive the communion, and only then is the guest invited to partake of a cup of *café au lait* such as that which forms the morning repast at the Vatican. Don Carlos, on his visit to Rome, was admitted to no higher honor than this; and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, with the highest Princes of the Roman empire, the Aldobrandinis, the Borghesi and others can aspire to no greater distinction than an invitation to the meager breakfast. But in every case is a second table spread by the side of that at which the sovereign Pontiff is seated, and where he remains alone.

After dinner the Pope takes a siesta, but only in a great arm-chair. The nap lasts for about an hour, and when it is over his Holiness takes his daily constitutional, sometimes walking in the garden, and sometimes driving in the park. His favorite promenade is in the direction of the vineyard he has planted and called the Vigna Pia, and he follows with the greatest interest the culture of the vines, which he has placed entirely in the hands of an agricultural school for orphan boys founded by Pius IX. The vines have been tended with such care, that the first gathering has produced a wine said to be unequaled throughout the world. A sample of this vintage is to be sent to all the sovereigns of Europe.

After the promenade the Pope resumes his receptions, and at six o'clock he is served with a cup of broth, followed by a glass of strong Bordeaux. The receptions are continued sometimes from eight till ten o'clock, unless his Holiness wishes to be alone to transact his own private business or resume the dearest pursuit of his life—that of making Latin verses, at which, it is said, he is one of the most expert practitioners known. At ten o'clock his Holiness recites the rosary with Monsignor Martellino, his favorite secretary. Between ten and eleven o'clock, when he is prepared for retiring to bed, a tray is brought on which is served another cup of strong broth, together with a small portion of cold meat, always the remains of that which appeared at dinner. As the clock strikes eleven the Pope's head rests on his pillow, and with a good conscience he courts slumber.—*Court Journal.*

**Wanted to Try It.**

Mr. Cheek—I owe you $10, Griggs; can't you let me have $5 more to make it $15?

Griggs—Ya-es, I guess I can go you a fiver; but will you tell what kind of nerve food you use?—Texas Siftings.

**Preferable.**

William N. Riddle, a New York broker, "who has the reputation of being among the best close range shots in this country, has only one lung." It may be considered a great honor to be numbered among the best close range shots in this country, but we'd rather have two lungs and be unable to hit the gable end of a house at a distance of ten feet.—Norristown Herald.

**Scarcely.**

Mr. Wabash—Did you visit Ireland while you were abroad, Miss Breezy?

Miss Breezy—Oh, yes; we were a month in Ireland.

Mr. Wabash (whose ideas regarding the location of the blarney stone are a trifle vague)—You kissed the blarney stone, of course.—New York Sun.

**Taking a Fresh Start.**

"Clara," said the old man from the head of the stairs, "hasn't that young man gone yet?"

"Your daughter isn't here, sir," feebly responded the young man. "She has just stepped into the kitchen to fill and trim the lamp."—New York Sun.

**It Will Fetch 'Em.**

A wise man, who has given the matter much earnest thought, says "the coming newspaper will receive no advertisements." Hoh! That's just what's the matter with the paper that's gone.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

**A Gentle Hint.**

"By George!" exclaimed Wagstaff, with a chuckle, as he looked his cards over, "I don't believe I could improve on this hand."

"Perhaps you have never tried soap on it," suggested Buckhorn.—Chicago Tribune.

**Where the Porter Steps In.**

It is stated that the new vestibule cars run so smoothly that a man can be shaved on them. So he can on the ordinary palace cars; the porter has always done that for all the passengers.—Boston Post.

**Horse Sense.**

"I suppose that Fielden deserved hanging," said a Chicago man, "and yet it was a pity. He had lots of good horse sense." "Just so," replied his friend, "did not know enough to keep his head out of a halter."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

**Worse Than the Climate.**

Edith—What a dreadfully trying climate you have here in Boston! Is it the east wind that chaps your lips so?

Maud—Oh, no; I've been taking some lessons in Volapuk.—Life.

## SOME FINNY TALKERS.

**Species of Fish That Are Capable of Uttering Grunting Sounds.**

Oftentimes noises that come from the sea and are seemingly unexplainable proceed from certain small animals. That many fishes utter sounds is well known; as many as sixty different species of finny vocalists have been heard from time to time. A number of years ago, while on a fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico, in the city of Yucatan, I hauled in a small fish known to science as the Hæmulon, and to the sailors as the grunt, and never was a fish better named, as no sooner did I take it in hand than it rolled a most expressive pair of eyes as far as fish could roll them, and commenced an appeal that quite astonished me. First the grunts were low and uttered singly, then they grew louder and faster; finally the fish hurled at me a perfect volley of sounds that I accepted as an entreaty for mercy, and hurriedly tossed him back. Later I caught many grunts, and they were all very talkative out of water; but whether these sounds could be uttered in their native element it would be difficult to determine.

I have heard the Hæmulon grunt, the grouper, as well as a number of fishes, croak, and the dog-fish bark (croak). The little sea-horse, hippocampus, utters a curious sound that is caused by the vibrations of certain small voluntary muscles. Dr. C. C. Abbott heard the mud sunfish, Acantharcus promitis, utter a deep, grunting sound, and the gizzard shad makes an audible, whirring noise. The chub sucker, Erimyzon oblongam, utters a single prolonged note, while the catfish, Amiurus lynx, produces a gentle humming sound. Abbott believes, however, that the most musical of the fishes is the eel, that utters a single note frequently repeated, and has a slightly metallic resonance. The fact that the organ of hearing in these musical fishes is very well developed would seem to point to the belief that the notes were calls; and as the air bladder in fish represents to some extent the lungs of other animals there is no reason for not thinking that the fishes have vocal communication. The musical notes and noises are produced in several ways. Some are due to the action of the pneumatic duct and swimming bladder, while others are accidental, or produced involuntarily by the lips of the pharangeal or intermaxiliary bones. The notes made by the carp and tench are due to the latter, while those of the catfish and eels are made by forcing air from the swimming bladder into the æsphagus.

That fishes utter sounds has been known for many centuries, and some years ago it was taken advantage of by a showman at a watering place in England to deceive the general public. The owner of the talking fish had a portable aquarium upon the beach, and in it several fishes, and when a crowd would gather about the tank, he would announce that the fish would answer questions. He would then lift one of the fishes out of the water and allow the spectators to listen to its grunt, explaining that it could not talk only when under water. The fish was then returned, and some one would ask a question, upon which a fish would dart to the surface, and a soft, low voice would be heard answering the question correctly. But the secret of this very remarkable fish was finally found out, the trick being carried on the same plan as the famous chess player. A very small man was concealed in the imitation of rockwork of the tank, who replied to the questions through a tube that led to the surface, the opening being concealed in the rockwork near the fishes. When a question was asked, the exhibitor dropped some food unobserved into the water, which made the fish dart upward in a very natural manner, and, the voice being heard at the same time, the illusion was complete, and many ignorant people were deceived.

The drumfish, Pogonius, is one of the loudest talkers in the American waters. When the nets are hauled in on the Jersey coast and large numbers of drumfish are caught, their protests are often very loud. That these fishes utter sounds under water there can be no doubt. The sailors on vessels anchored off shore, have heard the strange noise arising about them, and described it as booming, while others thought it was occasioned by drums being beaten on shore. The fish utter the sounds, according to some authorities, by striking their pharyngeal teeth together, while other writers think that they beat their bodies against the sides of vessels to rub off certain parasites that infest them.

A vessel lying in the China Sea some years ago had a most remarable experience. The sounds that rose about her greatly alarmed the crew, and were described by the captain as resembling escaping steam, the clanging of bells, the notes of an enormous harp, with others difficult to describe. The concert lasted some hours, and was attributed to a school of fishes that was seen in the vicinity. The cockoo grunard has been known to utter grunting sounds, and I have heard our common grunard grunt so loudly that the grunt could be heard twenty feet away. The herring and cotters make a similar sound, and the air-bladder theory would not be tenable in the latter.—*N. Y. Star.*

—Brown—"Do you know how long Robinson has been keeping house?" Smith—"No; but it must be a good many years. I took dinner with him the other day and he carved a duck without spilling it on the floor."—*Harper's Bazar.*

## PROFITABLE POULTRY.

**How a Yankee Farmer Derived a Good Income From His Hens.**

Any hen that lays much less than 100 eggs in a year is kept at a loss, as a hen will consume about $1.00 worth of food, besides the time used in feeding and caring for her.

We shall not approach the question from the side of the "fanciers," the breeders who aim to get $2, $3, or $5 for a setting of eggs, and $5 to $25 for a cock or pair. These gentlemen have a host of poultry papers advocating their interests, and need no help from us.

It is our purpose to consider the question from the everyday farmer's standpoint, and we shall show that a net profit of $2.50 per hen per year can be made in the ordinary way of marketing eggs at the store or at the door. We know it can be done, because we have done it and are doing it. All that is necessary is to induce the hens to lay in the fall and winter, when eggs bring a high price; in other words, get the pullets to lay when they are five or six months old, and keep them laying.

The writer bought a dozen year old hens of the Plymouth Rock breed, but doubtful pedigree, and ten pullets of most undoubted pedigree (as mixed a lot as one most ever sees on any farm), and his flock to-day is composed of their descendants, got by adding a good cock of brown Leghorn blood one year, a Plymouth Rock cock the next, and so on alternately. It will be conceded that we have no fancy birds. There isn't a pure blooded fowl in the flock. The Plymouth blood preponderates; the brown Leghorn blood shows itself in many of the pullets, and "sports" of various sorts and sizes are common.

Below we give some statistics of the egg product of these hens in the past three years:

| | *1885* | *1886* | *1887* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average No. eggs per hen | 175 | 176 | 164 |
| Average net profit per hen | $2 76 | $2 92 | $2 83 |

It should be explained that the decreased average of eggs in 1887 was caused by the failure of the stone masons to build a foundation wall for a new building, and eighty or ninety fine pullets were running wild in the field till December 15. If they had been housed October 1 we would have had probably fifty or sixty dozen more eggs in November and December when eggs were 38 cents a dozen. All our eggs have been sold at the door, that is, the grocer came for them. The price at which they have been sold ranges from 15 to 16 cents a dozen in April and May to 38 or 40 cents a dozen in November and December; the average price for the three years being between 25 and 26 cents a dozen. This high average price for the three years is due to the goodly number of eggs produced in the fall and winter when they are scarce and high. It is true that pullets that lay vigorously all winter won't increase their product so much in the spring as birds that have rested through the winter, but the average for the year is the test of profit.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

## WATER AT MEALS.

**It Washes Out the Mucus and Partially Distends the Stomach.**

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalyptic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely, provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water drunk freely before meals has, however, another beneficial result: it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucus membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is specially well marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The tubular contracted stomach, with its puckered mucus lining and viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the "tubular" stomach, and even if food be present they only mix with it to a certain extent. According to Doctor Leuf, who has made this subject a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react and hot water to the others. In chronic gastric catarrh it is extremely beneficial to drink warm or hot water before meals, and salt is said in most cases to add to the good effect produced.—*British Medical Journal.*

—Women have proved very successful in fruit growing in California. Many of them have grown rich at it.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 23 ..... 1888


## THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The platform of the American party is short and easily understood. The resolutions are as follows:

RESOLVED, That all law abiding citizens of these United States, whether native or foreign born, are political equals, and are entitled to and should receive the full protection of the laws.

RESOLVED, That the naturalization laws of the United States should be unconditionally repealed.

RESOLVED, That the soil of America should belong to Americans; that no alien non-resident should be permitted to own real estate in the United States.

RESOLVED, That all persons not in sympathy with our government should be prohibited from immigrating to these United States.

RESOLVED, That we unqualified favor, and we ask all who believe that Americans should rule America to assist in educating the boys and girls of American citizens as mechanics and artizans, thus fitting them to fill the places now filled by foreigners, who supply the skilled labor and thereby almost entirely control all the great industries of our country, save perhaps, that of agriculture alone.

RESOLVED, That we believe bossism in politics to be an outgrowth of foreign influence. We condemn it as un-American and tending to a corruption of the ballot-box. We declare that the American party has not and shall not have bosses.

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of fostering and encouraging American industries of every class and kind, and to that end would protect our home productions and manufactures, and inaugurate and maintain a system that will not only exclude the cheap labor productions of other countries, but will also exclude the cheap laborers of all other countries, and prevent their coming here to compete with American workingmen.

RESOLVED, That we believe the American free school system the guarantee of human liberty, and that the teachings of reason and the lessons of experience lead to the conviction that national existence depends on the influence of universal education.

The first clause of the seventh resolution will not be accepted generally without question, viz.: "That we believe bossism in politics to be an outgrowth of foreign influence." Nowhere has bossism in politics been more powerful or mischievous than in the Southern States; and in no other part of the Union is "foreign influence"—if by that is meant naturalized citizens—less influential than there; because nowhere else are there so few naturalized citizens in proportion to population. As a whole the platform will be heartily endorsed by many who may not join the Americrn party. The principles of the party are already accepted by many Republicans and many Democrats.

The German Emperor appears to be sinking fast; the end cannot be far off. The life of the Emperor would be an assurance of the peace of Europe; his death may be followed by thousands of men who never injured each other, being led to mutual slaughter.

### Eighty Eight Celebrated Authors

Volume IV of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature represents eighty-eight authors, and gives further proof that the work is certainly to be one of extraordinary popular interest, and it would be very strange if at its low price it should not receive an immense circulation. A distinguished critic says: "The fourth volume of this excellent cyclopedia is the richest, so far. It goes from 'Cable' to 'Clark.' For some reason, known only to Galton and other curious writers, the letter C is apparently favorable to genius. Here we find such poets as Lowell, Calderon, Callimachus, Camoens, Campbell and Chatterton; we listen to such preachers as Chalmers, Chrysostom and Chapin; Carlyle and Clarendon dispute for the honors of history; Calvin wears the laurel of the incomparable theologian; although Cheever, Chillingworth, Channing and Freeman Clarke are his near neighbors, and Cicero bears off the palm for oratory, while Caxton sets up his printing press in Westminister and, a few pages after, Cervantes launches the immortal 'Don Quixote.' This is a delightful volume, with something in it to suit every taste. Further descripttion, also the publisher's large desciptive catalogue of standard books, may be had free on application to John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 216 Clark St., Chicago.

### Kept on Buying Guns.

A firm of gun dealers down town got a consignment of beautiful cast iron shotguns from England. They were of that singular pattern which you can sell at about $4 and make a profit, the government test mark thrown in. They look well, but it is better not to fire them. The barrel may fall off or the charge come out the wrong way. But they look beautiful and solid. A seedy looking individual came in one day and bought one. He came back next day and bought another. He kept coming and buying them one at a time, and still he did not seem to look any less seedy or have much more capital. The gun dealer began to wonder what he was doing with all those guns. He might be preparing a revolution or a riot or something. He followed him one day. The fellow took the gun to a pawnbroker and got $9 on it. It cost $4 and he kept on buying those guns until he had loaded up all the pawnbrokers in town with them and almost drank himself to death with the profits.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate.

NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz.: Michael Rush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Twp 11 S, R 34 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Alonzo McKellops, Andrew J. Wren, James Lane and William R. Tibbetts, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
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## NOTICE!

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL Committee will meet at Independence on

**Saturday, April 28, 1888,**

At 2 p. m. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, which will be held at Los Angeles on the 15th day of May, 1888. Also for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding a County Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
Thos. Crough, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

At Large—A. N. Bell, Chairman, J. A. Lank, E. Robinson, White Smith, Thos. Crough, Secretary, A. W. Eibeshuz and J. W. P. Laird.
Round Valley—C. F. Wildassin.
Lincoln—J. L. Bourland.
Bishop Creek—P. W. Forbes.
Bishop Station—Joseph McNally.
Polita—George Storey.
Big Pine—R. P. Hessian.
Cottonwood—S. P. Roberts.
Independence—A. Tanner.
Georges Creek—J. E. Shepherd.
Lone Pine—John Lucas.
Keeler—John Barnes.
Cerro Gordo—Pat Clinton.
Keynot—Thos. McDonough.
Olancha—W. T. Grant.
Darwin—J. W. Murphy.
Lookout—F. Fitzgerald.
Panamint—H. J. Chickring.
Sherman—Arthur Smith
Fish Springs—James Conners.


### TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

BISHOP CREEK
## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

### Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

### Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
### Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

### Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

THOS. CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

## GRANT & CROUGH. Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of women this Washer takes off the women, and save almost money as it does not cost no more. I could sell one at every house if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. 24. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 34. If you run short, you can not buy more for $1000."

I will ship a sample to thos. looking an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable work big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

### THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

### Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Mulholland for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Twp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

W. O. MERONEY,
Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


TAKE SIMMONS
## LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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## MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Independence - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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### JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

### IRVING J. WOODIN, M D., Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

### Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

### P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING
FIRST CLASS WORK.
AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 4 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 1 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 30 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m. | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 30 a. m. |
| Alvord | 2 00 p. m. | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 20 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's coaches for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

### First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.
Independence, Cal.

## FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
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## NATHAN RHINE.


## NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

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....DEALER IN....

### General Merchandise.

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MY STOCK

Consisting of most everything an article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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## BANKING AND EXCHANGE.


## NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

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—ON—

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LONDON, England
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28 ... .....1888


## DIED.

WHITE—At Big Pine, April 25th, 1888, John B. White, aged 59 years.

Billy Grant was in town during a part of the week.

Perforated bottoms at Rhine's, all kinds of chairs fitted.

Billy Hedge is still quite ill; he needs an attendant with him constantly.

George M. Gill has bought the Gilmore property at the north end of town.

The gardens around town are now full of flowers; roses are particularly plentiful.

Mr. W. Johnson has taken charge of the office and bar department of Mair's hotel at Independence.

During the week Al. Staudinger has been engaged putting in a marble malt floor at the Pioneer Brewery.

Walter Ober won a foot race at Bishop Creek on Thursday. The contestants were Ober and Manuel Diaz.

A ball will be given at Lone Pine on the evening of May first. The Independence band will furnish the music.

Most of the young locust trees set out last year are now in bloom and the air is full of their fragrance.

A very large number of people went from Independence to attend the celebration of the Odd Fellows anniversary at Bishop Creek.

A very fine artesian well has been bored at Santa Barbara. It will furnish plenty of water for a city of twenty thousand inhabitants.

San Diego has new water works that cost a million dollars. The water is sweet and pure and the city will have an abundant supply.

A good deal of work has been accomplished during the week on the new building and other improvements Mr. J. J. Gunn is making.

Clinton and McGovern have done well with their lease of the Minnieta mine. They have about finished and propose taking a much needed rest.

Every team that can be had is hauling lumber from the station into town; and every carpenter is hard at work on new buildings.

Alexander Treffell who was so badly burned when the hotel at Bodie was destroyed by fire latety, has since died of his injuries.

The present prospect for a fruit crop is all that could be wished. So far the season has been just perfect, and fruit trees of all kinds are full of young fruit.

Rev. G. W. De La Matyr and wife expect to return to Independence about two weeks hence. Mr. De La Matyr wil again take charge of the M. E, Church.

Trenmore Coffin and Mr. Kline, of Carson, arrived at Independence last Wednesday. Mr. Coffin is here on business connected with the East Side canal.

J. W. Murphy, late of Darwin, has leased the blacksmith shop lately occupied by W. T. Matlack, near Mairs' livery stable. The shop will be opened about a week hence.

Yesterday morning Mrs. John Baxter sent to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT a lot of strawberries. The berries are very large and very fine; the crop is assured to be very plentiful.

In connection with Murphy's blacksmith shop, Arthur Smith will start a plumbing and tin shop. This is something that has long been needed in the town. Arthur is a good workman.

Pic-nic at Camp Independence next Saturday, May 5th. The party will be given by Mr. Crough, teacher, and the pupils of the Camp school. Everybody invited to attend and have a good time.

Dexter, the famous trotting horse, died last Saturday in the stable of his owner, Robert Bonner, at New York. He was the fastest trotter of his day, and the first to trot a mile in 2.17¼. He was thirty years old.

Never before did Owens valley look more lovely than at present. Thousands of acres are covered thick with wild flowers of the most beautiful colors. Trees are now as well leaved out as in many other countries in the "leafy month of June."

The funeral of the late John B. White will be conducted by the Masonic Fraternity of Independence. The services will begin at the residence of A. N. Bell at Camp Independence at one o'clock this—Saturday—afternoon.

Last Sunday Joseph Ferabach tripped and fell across a piece of iron in the yard behind the Pioneer Brewery, at Independence. In the fall his left arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. So far he is getting along fairly well.

Last Monday George Gardner had both legs cut off by a switch engine at Carson. His death has since been reported. The unfortunate man was brother to Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald, who figured in a late notorious divorce case in San Francisco.

Mr. J. W. Bledsoe, the photographer who was here last summer, arrived at Indepence last Sunday accompanied by his wife. They will stay here and have leased the place now occupied by Mr. H. Fehrman at the north end of Main Street.

Last Sunday evening about sunset a heavy down pour of rain set in. There was some lightning and thunder with it. The rain came down in floods for some time, gradually slacking off but not ceasing until the ground was soaked. This has been of very great value to the valley.

William W. Harper, for several years foreman of the Con. Cal. mine, Virginia City, has resigned his position and engaged passage to Australia. The *Enterprise* says he goes to take a position in a mine under W. H. Patton, former Superintendent of mines at Virginia City.

If you have a photo you want enlarged in crayon, India ink, water color, or pastel at 15 per cent. below San Francisco prices, send your order to Miss O'Hara, of Bishop Creek. Prices ranging from five to thirty-five dollars according to size. An extra discount of 10 per cent. to any one ordering two or more pictures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### Give The Vaqueros A Chance.

Mr. R. L. Fulton has made a suggestion to the Directors of the Nevada State Fair that the Directors of our own District Fair might adopt with advantage. The proposition is the rodeoing of a few range eattle, and the riding of range horses. The cattle and horse ranges of the West are distinctively American institutions, original and inimitable. The crack riders of other countries would be as much at sea on a bucking bronco as a sailor would be in a balloon, and yet not one in a hundred, even in Nevada, has ever seen any range riding. It would be done by cutting out one animal at a time, and the instant it left the band the horseman on deck would take after it. The time it took him to lasso it, throw it down and tie it would be the score for others to beat, as they in turn have a trial. "The 'bronco busting,' as the boys call it, could be done on the speed ring, although the other trials would need the large ground in the center. A few wild horses could be provided, and there are dozens of boys in this State ready to ride anything that has four legs, on the shortest notice. There would be no way to try the degrees of skill, perhaps, so it would have to be arranged to pay so much apiece. The horses would be blinded, saddled and bridled as part of the exhibition, and it would be exciting enough for any one.

### From Kern County To Owens Valley.

Many people in Kern county are asking for information of the best way to reach Owens valley from that region. A good starting point to come by teams would be Delano; thence to Tailholt 35 miles; thence to Glenville, 16 miles; thence over Greenhorn mountain to Kernville, 25 miles; thence to Weldon, on the South Fork of Kern river, 12 miles; thence to Prewett's place, 12 miles. Here the road leaves Kern river. Thence to Canebrake, 5 miles; thence to the summit of Walker's Pass, 8 miles; thence to Big Spring, 5 miles; thence to Indian Wells, 12 miles; thence to Little Lake, 20 miles; thence to Haiwie Meadow, 16½ miles; thence to Olancha 9 miles; thence to Lone Pine, 24 miles; thence to Independence, 16 miles. Total distance from Delano to Independence 215¼ miles. At all the places named, and also at many places between, there is plenty of good water. During the spring and early summer there is an abundance of grass by the way.

At the end of last week S. A. Middleton was brought from Bishop Creek to Independence, to answer in the Justice's Court to a charge of having committed an assault upon John Blair with a loaded cane. He was held for examination on May 1st and admitted to bail in the mean time.

Last Monday the down train was delayed about three hours by a washout on the White Mountain grade. This trifling delay is the only one that has occurred on the C. and C. road in a long time, perhaps in a year or more. This road is happily free from accidents and mishaps of all kinds.

Mr. John Lank and Mr. D. Stubblefield have each got a handsome and stylish new buggy. Uncle John has been wearing his hat on one ear of late; perhaps he contemplates doing something desperate. Any way, it is evident he don't mean to let the Judge have a monopoly of the ladies society.

The members of Independence Brass Band have now in preparation a fine entertainment, in the form of a vocal and instrumental concert. Ample preparation will be made and care taken to make it worthy of generous support. Due notice will be given when the time for the entertainment shall be fixed.

Last Monday R. E. Barnes appeared in the Justice's Court at Independence to answer a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, alleged to have been committed at Lone Pine on the person of O. F. Parish. An examination was had, and he was held for trial in the Superior Court. He was released on bail to await the trial.

The Lapanta mine near Hawthorne was but the beginning of rich strikes in that locality. The Pamlico mine in the same vicinity is paying well. About a week ago seven sacks of ore from this mine yielded $11,000. Twenty tons of the ore now at the Moss mill is expected to clean up at least $12,000.

A citizen of Sonoma county wrote to the editor of this paper a few days ago, stating that he had subscribed to the fund for having a test made of the artesian well problem at Lone Pine. The subscriber is not interested in land in that locality, but would like to see the thing tested at any point in the valley. Where outsiders show so much interest surely the effort to make a test should succeed.

The Odd Fellows celebration at Bishop Creek was a very gratifying success. The attendance was large, the town being crowded with visitors. The ball in the evening was a grand affair, and the whole proceedings ended as pleasantly as could be wished. A very thoughtful and generous care was given by the people of Bishop Creek to the entertainment and comfort of their visitors, all of which is duly appreciated.

At Lookout Frank Fitzgerald has quite a force of miners at work; they are all working under lease and are doing well. Murphy and McIntosh who have a lease of the Lookout mines are doing especially well. Not long since Montana and Farnswortt took a lease of the furnace and ore dumps for six months. In twenty-two days they took out ten thousand dollars worth of bullion, and concentrations valued at $1340. The two men got half the total proceeds giving them quite a sum for their labor.

John D. Page and W. H. Shafer, of Delano, Kern county, were at Independence during the week. They are on their return home from a long trip during which they visited Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. They said that in all their travels they had not seen any region that pleased them so well as Owens valley. Both stated that they would settle up their affairs at Delano as soon as possible and return to Independence to locate in the neighborhood.

A. J. Lucas, the head of a prominent private detective concern at Los Angeles, has been discovered in another character. Evidence has been found going to show that Lucas, who on account of his business had access to stores, residences, etc., really employed his men in their guise as guardians of the peace to act as burglars, they handing over the stolen property to Lucas. It is now supposed that very many of the burglaries that have been so frequent of late are due to Luca's schemes.

J. C. Gregory got back to Independence last Friday from a long prospecting trip. He went as far as the Colorado river. On the way back he came through Death valley and did some prospecting in that locality. He found some good prospects. After getting a new lot of supplies he left here a day or two ago on a second trip to the same country. He is backed by parties at Independence. Near the lower end of Death valley he saw both companies of Surveyors who have been in that region for some weeks past at work on railroad routes.

## John B. White Killed.

Last Wednesday morning about ten o'clock the following telegram was sent to Independence from Alvord.

C. MULHOLLAND, Independence.

Please send an officer for me, I have cut White. W. T. C. ELLIOT.

Very soon another telegram came stating that John B. White was dead, and asking that the Coroner go and hold an inquest. The Sheriff started soon afterward accompanied by Coroner Matlack. Recently the wife of Elliott had got a divorce from him; John B. White was her uncle, and since the divorce was secured Elliott and him have had some disputes, and at least one quarrel. On Wednesday morning the men again met at Big Pine when the dispute was resumed and ended in the death of Mr. White.

ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

About one hundred yards distant from the house where Mrs. Elliott lives is a small house where Elliot has lived since the couple were divorced. A road from the house passes this building and extends into a meadow beyond. In this road and a few yards from the small building is where the body of White was found. On the morning of the killing a man in the employ of Mrs. Elliott was at work in a field belonging to her. Elliott came near to this man and said, "I have cut White, you had better go and look after him." The man went at once and when he reached the place White was already dead. The man made known the fact and very soon several persons were on the spot. The body was found lying face downward in the road; a bunch of locust flowers was still held in the hand. No weapon of any kind was found upon or near the body, save a small pen knife in one of the pockets. A butcher knife was the weapon used in the killing. The knife entered a little below the collar bone, in front and on the right side, and penetrated the chest a little downward and across near, or into, the heart. The wound would indicate that when it was inflicted the slayer must have been a little behind and on the right side of his victim. At the surface the wound was large and a great deal of blood flowed from it. After telling the man what he had done, as above stated, Elliott went on into Big Pine, about two miles distant, and from there sent a telegraphic message to Independence asking that an officer be sent to arrest him. The Sheriff arrived at Big Pine about four o'clock p. m., and when he got there found a crowd of men very much excited and with a rope already prepared to hang Elliott. On the arrival of the officer, and the people being assured that Elliott would not be suffered to escape, the Sheriff was not interfered with; he stayed at Big Pine all night with his prisoner and brought him to Independence next day, where he is now in jail.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Coroner Matlack accompanied the Sheriff from Independence and held an inquest on the body next day. Dr. George, of Bishop Creek, was summoned to examine the body and testify to the cause of death. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "That the deceased, John B. White, came to his death by a knife wound, said wound being inflicted by W. C. T. Elliott."

JOHN B. WHITE.

The death of John B. White is one of the most deplorable events that ever happened in Owens valley. He was an old settler and had many friends here. He was a native of Tenessee and came to California in 1853. He at once engaged in mining near Sonora, Tuolumne county, and quickly accumulated a good deal of money. A company was formed for building an immense canal near Sonora, for mining purposes and Mr. White become interested. He invested all his money in the project; but the canal was a failure and he lost everything. He was the last President of the company. In 1864 he came to Owens valley and has lived in Inyo county all the time since. He was interested in mines from time to time, and was also engaged in a mercantile business at Darwin for some time. His wife was a sister to the late Mrs. A. N. Bell and also to the late Augustus Baker; she died in 1877, leaving one child, now a boy of fifteen years old. Mrs Fannie Elliott is the daughter of his brother. Since her divorce from Elliott some months ago there had been disputes between him and Elliott. The trouble was renewed on Wednesday morning at the home of Mrs. Elliott, and Eliot killed him. In view of the fact that great difficulty is usually had in securing juries; and that this difficulty is largely due to public discussion of cases before trial, prudence will suggest that the less said about this shocking affair the better it will be. In a county such as Inyo where population is sparse it would be very easy to make so much discussion of the matter, and have such general expression of opinion that it would be impossible to secure a jury here, to try the accused, and a change of venue to another county would follow. This would almost certainly result in a failure of justice, and would also entail increased expense upon our own county, which would have to pay all the bills. No good citizen will favor or suggest any interference with the regular course of law. Illegal and violent acts are a disgrace to any people and work injury to communities who favor or even tolerate them. Our county is, and has long been, one of the most peaceful and law abiding in the State. The good sense of the people will preserve that valuable character for us, and will not let us forfeit it by any ill advised act of violence.

### From Los Angeles.

Mr. Frank P. Blaisdell and Mr. C. C. Esle arrived at Independence from Los Angeles last Wednesday evening on their way back to Bishop Creek. Mr. Blaisdel says that when at Santa Barbara recently he saw tracts of land containing five to ten acres, and located five miles outside the town, sold for a thousand dollars per acre. At Pomona, Los Angeles county, an acquaintance who is also a real estate agent told him he—the agent—had sold a five acre lot six times in a few months. The first price paid for the lot was $2500, and the sixth time it was sold the price was $16,00. Mr. Blaisdel says there is a very noticeable lull in the boom at present. He says no place he has seen is so good for a man of small means as Owens valley.

### Reduced Telegraph Rates.

A few days ago Mr. Henry Rhine, telegraph operator, received the following instructions. "During the coming Presidential campaign, a rebate of twenty-five per cent may be allowed to regular organized political committees, on business in connection with their duties as committeemen. Any regularly organized political committee can avail itself of this rebate by making written application to this office, over the signature of its presiding officer or Secretary. Office managers are requested to communicate the contents of this circular to the parties interested.

Yours very truly
FRANK JAYNES
Supt.

Crocker Brothers have ordered lumber from Carson for a new hotel at Big Pine. A handsome building will be put up, and when finished it will be kept in first class style.


# SPRING STOCK

## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-

# Just Received

## --AT--

# NATHAN RHONE'S

## Call And Examine.

## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialy.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON,
Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.


Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

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520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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SMITH'S STORE
IS The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
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Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed (by Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo.) SEND WITH ORDER.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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Dry Goods, Ladies'
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CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain.
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THE CASH S ORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED
Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.
MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.
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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous other diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The ailmenting elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
VITAL RESTORER
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g CHEMISTS.
506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
GIVE FIT TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

### THE FUNEREAL MONTH OF MARCH.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funereal month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold-dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa. on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best State physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

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Governor West of Utah has voted the bills establishing a reform school and an agricultural college.

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**A Lucky Strike.**

As some doubts were expressed in regard to Fred Jarvis, of Empire, getting $15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing of January 10th, our reporter visited him last week and obtained positive evidence of the fact. Mr. Jarvis also informed him, that The Louisiana State Lottery Company, immediately on receipt of the winning coupon, together with his orders relative to the forwarding of the amount won, placed it in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co., as directed, and no trouble whatever was experienced by him in collecting it. He further stated that he had been investing small sums in the drawings for some time past, and has always been lucky enough to draw something each time.

Here on the bay where Mr. Jarvis is well known as one of our most respected and enterprising citizens, nothing need be said in regard to him; but as many throughout the county, and in the adjoining counties, would like to know something relative to the man who was fortunate enough to "make a killing," we give a brief outline of him since his advent on the bay. He came here from Indiana in June, 1873, and for the first three years of his residence was engaged in lumbering, logging, etc. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ida Haynes, a daughter of one of our most worthy citizens, and as further evidence of his good luck he can show a nice family of six children. After his marriage he purchased a hotel at Sumner and was also landlord at Coos City for a time. The business did not suit him, so he sold out and commenced bidding on mail contracts. Being successful in obtaining a contract to carry the U. S. mail between Empire City and Drains Station, he moved to the former place, where he has since resided. In connection with the carrying of the mail he runs a stage line, and through business ability and enterprise had already accumulated a snug sum, independent of the $15,000 by which it was lately augmented. The latter sum he intends to invest on the bay. He has already purchased some real estate; has bought another interest in a vessel, and is keeping his eye open for further investment. We hope that good luck will still continue to perch upon his banner, and that his investments will prove satisfactory in every respect.—*Marshfield (Oregon,) News*, Feb. 22.


**COMMON IN CALIFORNIA.**

I suffered for years from catarrh till it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. No remedies gave me relief till I commenced using Joy's Sarsaparilla. I began taking it last spring, and am now entirely free from that disgusting disease.

Lizzie A. Hall

Mohave, Cal.

**A CANDID CONFESSION.**

For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor and I was much emaciated, but through the free use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla my appetite and digestion improved till my health was perfectly restored.

John M. Ledbur

Redding, Cal.

**Ask for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.**

Unlike most so called blood purifiers it does not employ mercurials or other dangerous minerals, but is a compound of powerful extracts and concentrated juices of vegetable alteratives indigenous to California. It is a fortunate combination of the very finest blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy and stomach regulator in existence. Prepared only by the Edwin W. Joy Co., San Francisco. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle; six for $5.00.


# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER II.

THE BLACK HAND.

In due course we left Lumu, and ten days afterwards we found ourselves at a spot called Charra, on the Tana river, having gone through many adventures which need not be recorded here.

At Charra we had a violent quarrel with the headman of the bearers we had hired to go as far as this, and who now wished to extort large extra payment from us. In the result he threatened to set the Masai—about whom more anon—on to us. That night he, with all our hired bearers, bolted, stealing most of the goods which had been intrusted to them to carry. Luckily, however, they had not happened to steal our rifles, ammunition and personal effects; not because of any delicacy of feeling on their part, but owing to the fact that they chanced to be in the charge of the five Wakwafis. After that it was clear to us that we had had enough of caravans and of bearers. Indeed, we had not much left for a caravan to carry. And yet how were we to get on?

It was Good who solved the question. "Here is water," he said, pointing to the Tana river; "and yesterday I saw a party of natives hunting hippopotami in canoes. I understand that Mr. Mackenzie's mission station is on the Tana river. Why not get into canoes and paddle up to it?"

This brilliant suggestion was, needless to say, received with acclamation; and I instantly set to work to buy suitable canoes from the surrounding natives. I succeeded, after a delay of three days, in obtaining two large ones, each hollowed out of a single log of some light wood, and capable of holding six people and baggage. For these two canoes we had to pay nearly all our remaining cloth, and also many other articles.

On the day following our purchase of the two canoes we effected a start. In the first canoe were Good, Sir Henry and three of our Wakwafi followers; in the second myself, Umslopogaas and the other two Wakwafis. As our course lay up the stream, we had to keep four paddles at work in each canoe, which meant that the whole lot of us, except Good, had to row away like galley slaves; and very exhausting work it was. I say except, for of course the moment that Good got into a boat his foot was on his native heath and he took command of the party. And certainly he worked us. On shore Good is a gentle, mild mannered man, and given to jocosity; but, as we found to our cost, Good in a boat was a perfect demon. To begin with, he knew all about it, and we didn't. On all nautical subjects, from the torpedo fittings of a man of war down to the best way of handling the paddle of an African canoe, he was a perfect mine of information, which, to say the least of it, we were not. Also his ideas of discipline were of the sternest, and, in short, he came the royal naval officer over us pretty considerably and paid us out amply for all the chaff we were wont to treat him to on land; but, on the other hand, I am bound to say that he managed the boats admirably.

Three days after our start an ominous incident occurred. We were just drawing in to the bank to make our camp, as usual, for the night, when we caught sight of a figure standing on a little knoll not forty yards away, and intently watching our approach. One glance was sufficient—although I was personally unacquainted with the tribe—to tell me that he was a Masai Elmoran, or young warrior. Indeed, had I had any doubts, they would have been quickly dispelled by the terrified ejaculation of "Masai!" that burst simultaneously from the lips of our Wakwafi followers, who are, as I think I have said, themselves bastard Masai.

And what a figure he presented as he stood there in his savage war gear! Accustomed as I have been to savages all my life, I do not think that I have ever before seen anything quite so ferocious or awe inspiring. To begin with, the man was enormously tall, quite as tall as Umslopogaas, I should say, and beautifully, though somewhat slightly, shaped, but with the face of a devil. In his right hand he held a spear about five and a half feet long, the blade being two and a half feet in length by nearly three inches in width, and having an iron spike at the end of the handle that measured more than a foot. On his left arm was a large and well made elliptical shield of buffalo hide, on which were painted strange, heraldic looking devices. On his shoulders was a huge cape of hawks' feathers, and round his neck was a "naibere," or strip of cotton, about seventeen feet long by one and a half broad, with a stripe of color running down the middle of it. The tanned goat skin robe, which formed his ordinary attire in times of peace, was tied lightly round his waist, so as to serve the purposes of a belt, and through it were stuck, on the right and left sides respectively, his short, pear shaped sime, or sword, which is made of a single piece of steel, and carried in a wooden sheath, and an enormous knobkerrie. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of his attire consisted of a headdress of ostrich feathers, which was fixed on the chin, and passed in front of the ears to the forehead, and, being shaped like an ellipse, completely framed the face, so that the diabolical countenance appeared to project from a sort of feather fire screen. Round the ankles he wore black fringes of hair, and projecting from the upper portion of the calves, to which they were attached, were long spurs like spikes, from which flowed down tufts of the beautiful black and waving hair of the Colobus monkey. Such was the elaborate array of the Masai Elmoran who stood watching the approach of our two canoes, but it is one which, to be appreciated, must be seen—only those who see it do not often live to describe it. Of course, I could not make out all these details of his full dress on the occasion of this my first introduction, being, indeed, amply taken up with the consideration of the general effect, but I had plenty of subsequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the items that went to make it up.

While we were hesitating what to do, the Masai warrior drew himself up in a dignified fashion, shook his spear at us, and turning, vanished on the farther side of the slope.

"Hulloa!" hallooed Sir Henry from the other boat, "our friend the caravan leader has been as good as his word, and set the Masai after us. Do you think it will be safe to go ashore?"

I did not think it would be at all safe; but, on the other hand, we had no means of cooking in the canoes, and nothing that we could eat raw, so it was difficult to know what to do. At last Umslopogaas simplified matters by volunteering to go and reconnoiter, which he did, creeping off into the bush like a snake, while we hung off in the stream waiting for him. In half an hour he returned and told us that there was not a Masai to be seen anywhere about, but that he had discovered a spot where they had recently been encamped, and that from various indications he judged that they must have moved on an hour or so before, the man we saw having, no doubt, been left to report upon our movements.

Thereupon we landed, and having posted a sentry, proceeded to cook and eat our evening meal. This done, we took the situation into our serious consideration. Of course, it was possible that the apparition of the Masai warrior had nothing to do with us, that he was merely one of a band bent upon some marauding and murdering expedition against another tribe. Our friend the consul had told us that such expeditions were about. But when we recalled the threat of the caravan leader, and reflected on the ominous way in which the warrior had shaken his spear at us, this did not appear very probable. On the contrary, what did seem probable was that the party was after us, and awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack us. This being so, there were two things that we could do, one of which was to go on, and the other to go back. The latter idea was, however, rejected at once, it being obvious that we should encounter as many dangers in retreat as in advance, and, besides, we had made up our minds to journey onward at any price. Under these circumstances, however, we did not consider it safe to sleep ashore, so we got into our canoes, and paddling out into the middle of the stream, which was not very wide here, managed to anchor them by means of big stones fastened to ropes made of cocoanut fiber, of which there were several fathoms in each canoe.

Here the musquitoes nearly ate us up alive, and this, combined with anxiety as to our position, effectually prevented me from sleeping as the others were doing, and somehow, in the most unaccountable way, I had suddenly become nervous. There was no particular reason why I should be, beyond the ordinary reasons which surround the Central African traveler, and yet I undoubtedly was. If there is one thing more than another of which I have the most complete and entire scorn and disbelief, it is of presentiments, and yet here I was all of a sudden filled with and possessed by a most undoubted presentiment of approaching evil. I would not give way to it, however, although I felt the cold perspiration stand out upon my forehead.

In the distance I heard a hippopotamus splash faintly, then the owl hooted again in a kind of unnatural screaming note, and the wind began to moan plaintively through the trees, making a heart chilling music. Above was the black bosom of the cloud, and beneath me swept the black flood of the water, and I felt as though I and death were utterly alone between them. It was very desolate.

Suddenly my blood seemed to freeze in my veins and my heart to stand still. Was it fancy, or were we moving? I turned my eyes to look for the other canoe, which should be alongside of us. I could not see it, but instead I saw a lean and clutching black hand lifting itself above the gunwale of the little boat. Surely it was a nightmare! At the same time a dim but devilish looking face appeared to rise out of the water, and then came a lurch of the canoe, a quick flash of a knife and an awful yell from the Wakwafi who was sleeping by my side (the same poor fellow whose odor had been annoying me), and something warm spurted into my face. In an instant the spell was broken; I knew that it was no nightmare, but that we were attacked by swimming Masai. Snatching at the first weapon which came to hand, which happened to be Umslopogaas' battleax, I struck with all my force in the direction in which I had seen the flash of the knife. The blow fell upon a man's arm, and, catching it against the thick wooden gunwale of the canoe, completely severed it from the body just above the wrist. As for its owner, he uttered no sound or cry. Like a ghost he came, and like a ghost he went, leaving behind him a bloody hand still gripping a great knife, or rather a short sword, that was buried in the heart of our poor servant.

Instantly there arose a hubbub and confusion, and I fancied, rightly or wrongly, that I made out several dark heads gliding away toward the right hand bank, whither we were rapidly drifting, for the rope by which we had been moored had been severed with a knife. As soon as I had realized this fact, I also realized that the scheme had been to cut the boat loose, so that it should drift on to the right bank (as it would have done with the natural swing of the current), where no doubt a party of Masai were waiting to dig their shovel headed spears into us. Seizing one paddle myself, I told Umslopogaas to take another (for the remaining Askari was too frightened and bewildered to be of any use), and together we rowed vigorously out toward the middle of the stream, and not an instant too soon, for in another minute we should have been aground, and then there would have been an end of us.

As soon as we were well out, we set to work to paddle the canoe up stream again to where the other was moored; and very hard and dangerous work it was in the dark, and with nothing but the notes of Good's stentorian shouts, which he kept firing off at intervals like a fog horn, to guide us. But at last we fetched up, and were thankful to find that they had not been molested at all. No doubt the owner of the same hand that severed our rope should have severed theirs also, but was led away from his purpose by an irresistible inclination to murder when he got the chance, which, while it cost us a man and him his hand, undoubtedly saved all the rest of us from massacre. Had it not been for that ghastly apparition over the side of the boat—an apparition that I shall never forget till my dying hour—the canoe would undoubtedly have drifted ashore before I realized what had happened, and this history would never have been written by me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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### HONESTY REWARDED.

**How a Detroit Man Recognized a Clerk's Integrity and Faithfulness.**

"James," he began as the clerk entered the private office, "the new year is close at hand."

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been with us?"

"Twenty years, sir."

"Ah! Twenty years. You came in from the country with all your worldly possessions tied up in a cotton handkerchief."

"I did, sir."

"You left home determined to achieve success."

"Yes, sir."

"You believed that honesty and integrity would be rewarded, and that a faithful service would meet its reward?"

"That's the way I reasoned, sir."

"Ah! I remember the morning you applied for a situation. I liked your looks and the way you talked."

"Thanks, sir."

"Now, James, my partner goes out with the new year. I've been thinking of you."

"Y-yes, sir."

"Of your long and faithful services."

"Yes, sir."

"And I'm going to reward you. I'm glad it's in my power to do so. I shall commence the new year alone."

"Exactly."

"With limited capital."

"Ah!"

"And it will therefore be necessary to reduce all salaries. On all the others I shall make a cut of fifteen per cent. Owing to your long and faithful services I shall make the cut in your case only ten. That's all, James, and I hope you will try and get down half an hour earlier in the morning, and also be a little more economical with the gas and fuel."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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—In a Kentucky court of justice: Judge—"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" Foreman of the jury—"Gui——." Prisoner—"Hold on a minute, Judge. I simply want to state that there are fourteen gallons of apple-jack down at my place and a darn big straw stack, and——." Foreman—"We find the prisoner not guilty

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### MARSHAL M'MAHON.

**The Brilliant French Soldier Not Partial to His Hibernian Relatives.**

The recent false reports put in circulation in reference to the shattered state of Marshal MacMahon's health have for the moment attracted public attention to the veteran soldier. People are asking themselves: Would he be appointed commander-in-chief of the army if to-morrow a war broke out between France and Germany? Marshal MacMahon's military record is unrivaled in modern annals. Persons of all ranks and classes know him and appreciate him only as a soldier—so much so, indeed, that the title of "Duke of Magenta," awarded him by the late Napoleon III., is almost forgotten, both by his friends and himself, and by the outer world generally, who have a far greater admiration for a Marshal's baton than for a Ducal coronet. Despite MacMahon's brilliant career as a dashing and intrepid warrior, I doubt if he will ever again unsheath his sword on a battle field—much less be found at the head of a million of men. In the first place, old age incapacitates him for any further active service; and, secondly, he is so obnoxious to the powers that be that, even if he were young and strong enough to take command, it is not at all certain that he would be authorized to do so. I am not, however, going to discuss such a question in the present paper. What I would wish to point out to your readers, but more particularly to the Irish portion of them, is the utter fallacy of supposing that the Marshal is at all Irish in sympathy or feeling. I say lately in a newspaper, famous for the errands it floats, that the Marshal purposes sleeping his last sleep in Irish dust. This is utter farrago. MacMahon purposes nothing of the kind. I am aware, of course, that some of my own enthusiastic fellow-countrymen once presented him with a sword, and that he acknowledged the gift in terms of the most refined gratitude. Frenchmen, however, all the world over, have the knack of dressing up sweet, soft nothings in a very brilliant and artistic style. They can pile up courtesy on courtesy; but such courtesies do not really mean any thing. MacMahon during his presidency of the French Republic afforded ample proof of his un-Irish proclivities. Many Irishmen who sought audiences with him on the ground that they were Irishmen were politely bowed out the Elysee gates by his aids-de-camp without being able to see him. The few Hibernians who, thanks to perseverance and sundry letters of introduction, succeeded in being ushered into his presence were invariably treated to the following reminder from the lips of the haughty Marshal: "I am no Irishman, sir. I am a Frenchman. My country is France, not Ireland; and I am more than astonished that you, Irishmen, can for a moment fancy that I am one of yourselves!" I quote MacMahon's own words textually, for I have met a few score of my compatriots who saw the man and who reported to me the language he used in addressing them. And yet Irishmen continue to believe that this scion of Brian Boru stock is proud of his ancestry and his origin! I think it my duty, in the cause of truth, to speak plainly on this matter, for there is no use in people bowing down and worshiping an idol whose feet are of clay. Verb. sat.—*Brussels Cor. Chicago Times.*

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—In many cities of Europe during the days of extreme cold, the municipal governments, from a fund previously set apart for the purpose, place at intervals among the crowded neighborhoods of the poor, large iron braziers which are kept filled day and night with hot coals. They are circular receptacles, about the size of a barrel, with an open top and with holes pierced in the sides for the purpose of a draught. They are placed upon the pavement near the sidewalk at the corners of streets, where crowds may collect about them with the least obstruction to traffic. During the bitter cold weather, crowds of half-frozen people huddle about these braziers.

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### A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONDEMNED.

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, muscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

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"Oh, stay," the maiden said, "and rest
The weary head upon my breast."
"Aha, my girl, you can't," said he,
"Work off a leap year gag on me—
Excelsior!"

---

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported Oleographic and Chromatic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

---

Gentleman (to consumptive friend)—You walk very slow, Sam. Sam—Yes, but I'm going very fast.

---

### "DON'T MARRY HIM"!

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable, than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other woman of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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An evening paper, speaking of Emperor Frederick, says: "He was born in Koenisburg, the place of his nativity."

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Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

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The great lakes are a foot and a half lower than they were three years ago. This gives one an idea of the recent enormous growth of railroad speculation.

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See Antisell Piano advertisement

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### BETTER THAN QUININE.

Quinine is not only an expensive medicine, it is a harmful one if taken too freely and too often. Of course the world insists on taking great quantities of it for fever and ague. Some persons think nothing else will cure fever and ague. We say positively, and testimonials back us up, that BRANDRETH'S PILLS have often cured bad cases of fever and ague when quinine has failed. BRANDRETH'S PILLS break up the worst attack.

---

If man was made to mourn he wouldn't do it. He would go out and have fun.

---

### THE OLD SILVER SPOON.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore;
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loath were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicine which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

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Among the other matters to be settled in the Chinese treaty will be the question as to the right of a man to get his "washee" from a laundry when he has lost his "tickee."

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COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are not new and untried, but, having been tested by constant use for an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

---

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

---

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best Cough Medicine. If you don't believe it, take a dose. By druggists, 25c a bottle.

---

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

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### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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### SAMUEL GEDDES,

Once of San Francisco and later of Texas and Utah please send address at once to Charles P. Drace, Room 7, No. 81 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Many people use tooth powder, the grit of which, injures the delicate enamel of the teeth. No injury will follow the use of BURPEAN. Large bottles, 25c.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN on the Pacific Coast for Kimball's Liquid Glue. Needed in every family. 534 Valencia St., S. F., Cal.

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PULMONARY BALSAM
A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
And all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Sold by all Druggists for.....50 Cents.
J. R. CATES & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
417 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

## Coffee Tumbles!

We report a decline in Coffee of 2 to 3 cents per pound on all Coast grades. Butter is lower—best roll 50 to 60 cents now. Rice and Beans are higher; White Beans, 4½ to 5 cents in small lots. Orders filled at lowest market rates on day received. Our Rock Candy Drips has won its way into nearly every house in the State, and others, appreciating its merits, have imitated the name. This has compelled us to have the name and trade-mark registered, and any one offering under this name will be required to order through us. This is right, as we have spent much money and time in introducing it. Dealers everywhere will find it to their advantage to order direct or through their jobber. Dried Fruit in great abundance, for home or export trade, in sacks or boxes as wanted. A few 100 pounds each of choice Blackberries, Nectarines, Cherries, Raspberries, Apricots. Send for full list (free) to **Smith's Cash Store, 416 and 418 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**

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FOR CATTLE. FOR HORSES.

CURES

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ring bones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.

Invaluable for the Use of Horsemen, Cattlemen, Stablemen, Turfmen, Ranchmen Stockmen, Drovers, Farmers.

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TRY the CURE, HAY-FEVER

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

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which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases of the**

**Liver, Blood, and Lungs.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debil

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY ..... ..... MAY 5, 1888.

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## GILBERT ISLANDERS.

**Interesting People Who Dwell on Coral Reefs in the South Pacific.**

The Gilbert Islanders, while probably nearly related to the Hawaiians, are not their equals physically or mentally. Still they are a fine-looking people, and among them may be found many specimens of manly and womanly beauty. There is no difficulty in noting their physical characteristics, as the ordinary "clothing" of the men is a short mat wrapped around the middle, of the women a thick fringed belt tied about the hips just below the waist. Sometimes the females—the older one—are further screened by a child carelessly thrown over the back or riding astride of one hip, but this is only done when the howling youngsters refuse to be left behind when the villagers rush to the beach to see the white strangers.

The young girls often coquettishly screen their heads and necks—from the sun—with broad fans simply braided from a palm leaf. One article of dress they much affect are pretty little models of a woman's bonnet of the "coal-scuttle" pattern. These are not worn on the head, where they would look ridiculous, being only big enough for a small doll, but are fastened to their coal-black, glossy hair, which is very abundant, of which they are very vain.

This rather scant costume is completed by suspending about the neck a flat disk cut from a pearly shell, but that this is not strictly an essential part of their dress was proven by their taking off and giving us several of them—for tobacco.

The crowd that mustered on the beach as we landed was noisy and curious, but good-naturedly so. When, as happened in a few instances, they were not accustomed to a near view of "white" men, they—the young witches of girls especially—indulged in much merriment at our uncouth appearance. They made great fun, our interpreter told us, of the heavy "homes" (broad-leafed hats) we wore, of our being wrapped up in clothes, and of our feet being cased in little canoes (our shoes), so that we could hardly wade through the loose, dry sand. But when from the pockets of our "loose skins" we drew plugs of tobacco, their ridicule changed to respectful admiration and a hundred little attentions were paid us. They knew what tobacco was, and coveted it.

Gilbert Islanders manage to have a good deal of fun. Being as much at home in the water as they are on what land they have, they all—big and little—go in bathing at all hours of the day and moonlight nights. What they can't do in and under the water isn't worth attempting. In the serious business of fishing, too, they are up to all sorts of tricks. A man will provide himself with a lot of water-tight cocoanut shells as floats, and from each he suspends three or four short lines, armed with fish hooks made out of sharp fish bones. These he takes in his canoe, and, going out a little way, baits his hooks and sets the shells floating about. Soon he will see one bob and whirl around and then, slipping overboard, he disappears under the water for a time. While down he goes from float to float, detaching the fish from the hooks, stowing them into a net hung around his neck, baits the hooks from a supply he carries in his mouth, and eventually returns to his canoe with his net crowded full. All this he does without taking breath, apparently.

A times they will discover some spot in the lagoon where a shark has established himself. They will feed him for a day or two with a mixture of fish and cocoanut-meat until he is gorged. Then, calling the village out to help in the sport, a thick rope of cocoanut-fiber is laid along the beach, the noosed end being carried out in a canoe until over the sleeping brute. One man then slides overboard and, quietly descending, manages to slip the noose over the shark's tail and draw it tight. This being done, the signal is given, and, as the crowd of visitors, chanting merrily, tramp over the beach with the rope, the infuriated but helpless shark is dragged backward onto the shore, and there dispatched with clubs. It is great fun for the simple-minded natives.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Panned Oysters.—Cut stale bread in thin slices, then round them, removing the crust, to fit patty-pans, toast them, butter and put in the pans; moisten the slices with three or four teaspoons of oyster liquor; place on the toast a layer of oysters, sprinkle with pepper, and put a small piece of butter on top; place pans in a baking pan, cover with another pan to keep in the steam and flavor; put in a quick oven, and when cooked seven or eight minutes remove the cover and sprinkle with salt; replace cover and let cook one minute longer. Serve in the patty-pans.

—To season glass and china ware to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold, is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The commoner the material the more care in this respect is required.

—An English historian while writing, it is said, smokes not only one cigar, but several. To manage this he had to invent a new cigar holder. This has the ordinary mouth piece, but branches off, so to speak, at right angles at the other end. There are holes in these branches into which the cigars are placed, as many as four at a time being a possibility.

## TENDERFOOT EDISON.

**The Great Electrician Has an Amusing Experience on the Plains.**

At a dinner party at the Presidio the other evening, one of the officers related some anecdotes of Thomas Edison.

"He is the most unpractical man in the world," said the Captain. "I remember well the summer of '78 the season of the total eclipse of the sun. A lot of scientific men were there—Pro. Trouvelot, of Cambridge; Harkness, the well-known astronomer; John L. Draper, and many more of them—besides a number of army people, who went up from some of the forts to a little station on the Union Pacific, called Separation, to view the phenomenon.

"Edison was one of the party, and they made observations, drew sketches, took photographic impressions, and when the eclipse was over compared notes as to the sensations they had experienced. Draper gave it as his opinion that if it were possible for it to continue an hour numbers of people would commit suicide, and it would leave generally a bad effect on the digestion and the nervous system.

"Edison, you know, is quite deaf, and the strangest thing was, during an hour or so of the densest partial eclipse, he recovered his hearing to almost a normal degree. They were up there a couple of days before the event occurred, and we officers had our rifles with us, and hunted antelope and deer. Edison was imbued with the sportsman spirit, and handing one hundred dollars to a man, said: "Get me a gun, will you?" The man brought the gun, which had cost seventy-five dollars, and handed him the change, which he returned, saying: 'Here, I want some powder, and things; get me the balance in ammunition. I s'pose twenty-five dollars' worth is about all I can carry, isn't it?'

"Every one laughed at the picture of Edison carrying twenty-five dollars' worth of cartridges about his person.

"They had a stuffed jack rabbit at the station, which some clever telegraph man had prepared for the befooled emigrants to shoot at.

"This was set rigidly up in the sagebrush, and pointed out to Edison, who had never shot at any real game before. He deliberately drew bead on it, and, after a full minute's aiming, he pulled the trigger.

"He didn't come anywhere near the animal, but was very much excited. 'Wait,' said he; 'if the thing will only stand still five minutes longer, I'll kill him, sure.'

"Bang!" went the gun again, amid the suppressed titters of the crowd, and again, as before, the rabbit calmly viewed the horizon, with his round, unblinking glass eyes.

"Well, I do believe Edison fired away at that thing no less than a dozen times before the idea crept into his electric brain that it was a put-up job. He took it quite good-naturedly."—*Leslie's Budget.*

## SECRETS OF THE DEEP.

**A New York Diver Chats About His Unromantic Calling.**

The most unpleasant thing a diver can meet is the dead body of a human being. It is a popular delusion that all drowned men come to the surface after several days. Probably they would if they were left alone and were not attacked by wharf-rats, eels and fishes. But in the Hudson they are always attacked in this way within an hour or two after they are submerged. Once attacked, that ends it. The breaking of the skin diffuses something, it may be a scent around, and then every thing travels for that body to get a square meal. Long before decomposition it is so cut and riddled that what gases are formed have no chance to accumulate and inflate the walls of the abdomen. We divers never touch bodies in this state, because it brings the worst luck possible. The only exception to the rule I know was the body of a man who had committed suicide. He had tied around his neck a bag of some heavy stuff, shot or lead pipe, it may have been, and had jumped in from a ferry-boat or a pier-head near to shore. When I came across it it was dilated with its own gases and seemed in the half light under the water to be a stout man trying to swim to the surface, but anchored down by a heavy weight. There was so much travel that it had kept the fishes away. A single cut of my knife severed the cord and the body rose to the surface, where it was found and afterwards identified as that of a German cobbler, who had been drinking to excess. Other somber objects beneath the water are the remains of wrecks and worn-out boats. Most are gray and black in color naturally. They become covered with greenish scum and slime and with the dark ooze of the river. They are of no value and so we never bother ourselves about them.

There is very little romance or beauty about a diver's life. The white sand beaches and coral floors, the brilliant colored fishes and the exquisite forests of the sea that the reading public never weary of in Jules Verne and other writers, do not exist. It is cold, dark, filthy and dead. The first time you go down there is a novelty and excitement about it which are very pleasant. When these wear off you feel like the grave-diggers who every morning go to work in the great cemeteries. You must be quick, alert and sober. You must keep your eyes and ears always open and be ready for any thing. If you don't you'll probably feed the fishes.—*N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—He—"I fear I am wearying you with my prosy conversation. You look a little tired." She—"O, no, indeed; I was only thinking how very tired you must be."—*Judge.*

## THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

**How a Youngster in Buffalo Proposed to Keep Lent.**

A young woman teacher in one of the Episcopal Sunday schools a few Sundays ago had been seeking to convey to the minds of her little charges some idea of what constitutes a proper observance of the Lenten season. Among other things she told them that they should give up some of their pleasures, and to enforce this idea she asked each what they would let go until Easter. Freddie said he would stop eating candy; Willie volunteered to lock up his checkered game of life; Charlie said he would not go to the theatre, and Louis decided to dispense with the syrup on his pancakes. "And now, Archie," said the teacher, coming to the last lamb of her flock, "what pleasure are you going to give up?" "I'm goin' to stop coming to Sunday school," was the prompt and decided answer.—Buffalo Express.

**Passing Away.**

Little Fanny looked intently at her mother for some time. Then she said:

"Mother, you ain't a girl, are you?"

"No, Fanny."

"What are you?"

"I am a woman."

"You were a girl once, weren't you?"

"Yes, Fanny."

"Well, where is that girl now?"—Jacksonville Hotel News.

**Cooling a Room.**

Two little brothers, confined to a room on account of sickness, observed that their mother frequently looked at a thermometer by which she regulated the heat of the room. One day she removed the thermometer.

"Joe," said the youngest, "'twon't be so warm now."

"Why?"

"'Cause, mamma took away that hot thing what was on the wall."—Boston Globe.

**The Other One.**

Marion was sitting at the open window and her father desired her to move away, as she would be likely to catch cold. "Oh, no," she said, "I will not." Her father insisted that she must do as he said. She was suddenly taken with a little fit of sneezing. "There, you have got cold now," exclaimed her father. Marion, not wishing to acknowledge it, replied, "Oh, no, I have not; that is my other cold."—Portland Argus.

**The Old Man's Assistance.**

"Remember, my boy," said Uncle James, as he gave Bobby a coin, "that if you take care of the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves."

Bobby looked a trifle dubious.

"I do take care of the pennies," he replied, "but as soon as they get to be dollars pa takes care of 'em."—New York Sun.

**Blacker.**

My little 4-year-old boy Harold was sitting in a colored girl's lap asking her all kinds of cunning questions. At last, looking at Bella very seriously, he asked:

"Bella, was you as black as you are now when you was a baby?"—Boston Globe.

**Lived on One Another.**

Bobby—Ma, wasn't there anybody left in the Garden of Eden after Adam and Eve were turned out?

Mother—No, Bobby.

Bobby (after thought)—Well, who fed the animals?—New York Sun.

**An Extenuating Plea.**

Mother (who, with her little boy, is dining at a friend's)—Johnnie, I am really ashamed of you. You never behave so badly at home.

Johnnie—I know it, ma, but when I have a chance at a good dinner like this I'm apt to get excited.—Troy Press.

**The Whole Barnyard.**

Papa to Johnnie, 4 years old—Won't you have another piece of duck, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Yeth, thir, I believe I will. Duck'th my favorite chicken 'cept turkey.—New York World.

**Youthful Ambition.**

Minister—Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?

Bobby (suffering from parental discipline)—An orphan.—New York Sun.

**Two Careers.**

Mrs. Muggins—Sure, I'm that worried over my son. He's in New York a-studyin' art, an' it's an awful time the poor boy has to keep out o' the clutches of Anthony Comstock.

Mrs. Wuggins—It's safe enough my boy is. "He's not learning to paint pictures, then?"

"No, indeed. He's burglaring in Chicago."—Omaha World.

**Got Away from Him.**

Landlady (whose attention has been distracted for a moment)—Why, where is Mr. Dumley? I thought he was carving the duck!

Mr. Dumley (from under the table)—It's all right, Mrs. Hendricks; I'm after the duck.—New York Sun.

**The Craze.**

Itinerant Vender—'Ere's yer nice fraish 'ot waffles, halways hinvigoratin' han' comfortin'.

Miss Anglos—Oh, Trent do let's stop and listen a little. I haven't heard such pure English since we left Lannon.—Judge.

**Advice to Writers.**

Young writers in preparing their manuscript should leave plenty of space between the lines. The world would not suffer much if many of them should make it all space.—Somerville Journal.

**Treading the Mazy.**

Young Mr. Wabash (to Miss Waldo, of Boston, at a dancing party)—Will you favor me with two or three rounds, Miss Waldo?

Miss Waldo (an admirer of John L., of course)—Certainly, Mr. Wabash, with pleasure. Or, if you like, we will continue it to a finish.—New York Sun.

## AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

**The Invention of a California Physician for Taking Chloroform.**

One of the most peculiar cases is that of a doctor who was formerly one of the finest practitioners of the West. Coming from an excellent family, possessed of large wealth, he received a liberal education, and, deciding to become a physician, studied at one of the best Eastern colleges, and graduated with unusual honors. Many years ago he came to San Francisco, and after having been established here for a short time began to acquire a fine practice. In a few years he had among his patients some of the most prominent and wealthy men of the city. He had occasion to use a large quantity of chloroform in his treatment, and when he began to be troubled with insomnia, the result of repeated attacks of neuralgia, he also turned to the anæsthetic for relief. But the remedy subsequently proved to be worse than the disease, for with repeated applications he found that he was unable to discontinue its use, and soon became a confirmed user of the drug. He would frequently return to bed during the early part of the day for the purpose of enjoying the drug, and not a night passed that he did not avail himself of its sleep-producing powers. The cunning of an insane mind began to devise means to add to the enjoyment of the body, and finally evolved an idea which must be admitted to be certainly original.

Obtaining a long rubber tube, which could be easily stretched, he attached firmly to the ceiling at a spot which would be directly over his head when in bed. To the other end he fastened a medium-sized sponge. After getting into bed he would pour three or four ounces of chloroform over the sponge, often using half a pound during the night, and then pulling it down to his face would hold it to his nostrils until unconsciousness ensued. When his hand fell to his side, the tension on the rubber tube being relaxed, the sponge naturally flew upwards, leaving the victim to continue his sleep without the possibility of receiving an overdose.

If he awoke during the night the operation would be repeated. "It was a great scheme," to use a slang phrase, but it is not known if the doctor ever applied for a patent on the invention. It is possible, however, that the practice continued until he had been a user of the drug for some time, and so continued until he had merely patients enough to enable him to preserve a proper appearance of respectability. Although practically a slave to the drug for years, it is said, but with what truth can not be readily ascertained, that of late he has begun to see the handwriting on the wall, and realizing what the end must be unless the habit is abandoned now uses the drug to but a small extent.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## TRUTH OF WEATHER-LORE.

**The Reverence for Tradition Entertained by the Average Mortal.**

The persistent survival of weather-lore in these days of intellectual emancipation is not at all remarkable when we consider the extent to which the vulgar sayings embody real truths. A few years ago Messrs. Abercromby and Marriott embarked on an extremely interesting inquiry with a view to determine, by actual comparison, how far the popular proverbs express relations, or sequences, which the results of meteorological science show to be real. The investigation proved that something like a hundred of the more popular sayings are, under ordinary conditions, trustworthy. Such being the case, we need not be surprised that simple country folk prefer familiar couplets to all the "isobars," "cyclones," and "synchronous charts," in the world. If "hills clear, rain near," means the same as "the presence of a wedge-shaped area of high pressure, accompanied by great atmospheric visibility, is likely to be followed by the advance of a disturbance with rain and southerly winds," which for all practical purposes it does, the preference is justified on the mere ground of breath economy. The thirty-one words demanded by science stand no chance against four.

But it is unfortunate that, along with the limited number of folk-sayings founded on truth, there has survived a very large number founded on the grossest error. These latter have borrowed credence and respect from the proved credibility of the others, and apparently they are all destined to sink or swim together. Hammer as we will at certain favorite proverbs which we know to be based upon error, it is all in vain. The reverence for tradition is too much for us. And of all the superstitions, pure and simple, which defy our attempts at destruction, the most invulnerable are those ascribing certain effects to the influence of the moon.—*John Westwood Oliver, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—Senator Bate, of Tennessee, was a Confederate officer, and one of his peculiarities is the carrying of an unlighted cigar in his mouth. It is related of him that he was standing on a field of battle in conversation with his brother, and as he was in the act of lighting a cigar his brother fell dead at his feet, picked off by a Federal sharpshooter. Since that time it is said that General Bate has never lighted a cigar.

—Mrs. Mulligan, pension agent at Chicago, reports 36,509 pensioners on her rolls, of which number two are widows of soldiers of the revolution, thirty-five survivers of the war of 1812 and 452 widows of veterans of that war Last year she dispersed nearly $7,000,000.

## AMONG THE SIAMESE.

**Social Conditions of One of the Most Interesting Oriental Countries.**

It is said that in Siam the people are all slaves. But it is not the slavery we generally understand, but a species of slavish feudalism. Prisoners of war and their children for all time are absolute slaves. Of these there are a large number. But the remainder are bonded to some master. A parent sells his child, or a man sells himself, or rather mortgages himself. He borrows a sum of money at a very heavy rate of interest—fifteen per cent. being the legal rate, but a higher rate permissible—and pays the interest through life. The debt also binds his children.

Every one in this way first belongs to some nobleman, being marked by a tattoo, generally on the wrist, to indicate his master. He owes to the nobleman fifteen days' work each year. In addition to this is the mortgage or sale to some other master, perhaps less than a nobleman.

Polygamy is universal, and one sees at the theater a man in the dress circle of men, while his wife or wives and slaves (female) are in the women's circle. All classes chew the betel nut, and at the theater each family has the betal pot and spittoon. The latter is carried by a slave, who hands it to the ladies when they wish to spit.

The betel nut is astringent and somewhat intoxicant. It is chewed in connection with a paste made of lime, tobacco and pepper leaf. It not only blackens the teeth, but cracks the lips, and so injures the gums that the teeth are caused to protrude and look snaggy.

The King, Princes and common people are alike slaves to the nasty habit, and half of the women have their mouths injured if not absolutely distorted by it.

Otherwise, the women are decidedly comely, having fine forms and good gaits. Women and men dress so nearly alike that I could hardly distinguish one from the other for several days, for all wear short hair.

The dress is a cloth, called "panoong," about two feet wide, wrapped around the waist, with one corner drawn between the legs and caught in a girdle at the waist. This makes a sort of flowing trouser, falling to the knees.

A gentleman wears a closely-buttoned coat (sacque) buttoned to the neck, with long stockings and low shoes. The common man dispenses with the coat, stockings and shoes. The woman generally allows the "panoong" to hang like a petticoat and wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving the upper part of the bosom and shoulders entirely bare, and none wear shoes. Many of the working women dispense with the girdle entirely. The great mass of people, even in the city, go bare-legged and bare-footed. This is universal in the country.

The women appear to be industrious, and perform much more than half the work. The men are lazy and, with the exception of fishing, appear willing to leave the women to earn the bread. All are inveterate gamblers, and one rarely sees a gambling-house, of which there are a great many, otherwise than full. They are entirely open to the street, canal or river, and at night are distinguished by their many lights.—*Carter H. Harrison, in Chicago Mail.*

## A COSTLY TROUSSEAU.

**Gorgeous Preparations for the Wedding of China's Young Emperor.**

Although the wedding of the young Emperor of China will probably not take place before 1889, thousands of hands are already busy with the lady's trousseau and wedding presents, which have probably never been equaled in wealth at any other court. The following are the presents the young Emperor is presenting to his fiance before their marriage, after the actual engagement present, which consists of a gold seal, richly inlaid with jewels, the handle being formed by two gold dragons. Up to a month previous to the wedding, the lady is presented with 10 piebald horses with complete trappings, 10 gilt helmets and cuirasses, 100 pieces of satin and 200 pieces of cotton material as wedding presents.

The bride receives 200 ounces of gold, 10,000 ounces of silver, one gold tea service, consisting of teapot and one cup with a lid; one silver service, two silver wash basins, 1,000 pieces of satin, 20 horses with complete trappings, 20 horses without trappings, 20 saddles for pack-horses and mules, and costly gifts are also made to the parents and brothers and sisters of the bride. The bride's hats are the most remarkable among the rich trousseau. The winter court hat has a rim of satin; the crown is made of red velvet, from the center of which rises a button composed of three parts, each of which is ornamented with three small oblong pearls of particular beauty and seventeen ordinary pearls, while in the center of each part another splendid pearl is set in gold and surmounted by a gold phœnix. A handkerchief worn on the breast is green, richly embroidered, trimmed with tassels of jewels and red ribbon. A gala apron of red and blue satin, trimmed with otter skin and embroidered in gold, dragon fans and skirts of many different kinds are also part of this gorgeous outfit, and the furniture for the future Empress is in keeping.—*Shanghai Herald.*

—At the recent annual Boar's Head dinner at Queen's College, Oxford, the head, a magnificent specimen, weighing over eighty pounds, was borne in on the shoulders of four servants.

## DESERVING OF HELP.

**How a Man of Nerve and Spirit Lost His Entire Fortune.**

A haggard-looking tramp stopped at a house in Kentucky and called for the "landlord." Old Major Bowles, a well-known character in Central Kentucky, stepped out on the gallery and in a rather ungentle voice demanded:

"What do you want here, sah?"

"My dear sir," said the tramp, taking off his tattered hat and bowing with a sort of meek despair, "you see me in hard luck."

"Hang your luck!" exclaimed the Major.

"I can heartily endorse that sentiment," replied the tramp, "but I am not here to indorse or to receive indorsement but to ask for something to sustain the body. I am starving."

"That's not my fault," said the Major. "The world is pretty well filled with just such starving fellows as you are, but I have never heard of one of them dying. I don't mind giving a man a little something to eat, but I'll be blowed if I intend to encourage your infernal laziness. Like all the rest of your tribe, I suppose that you claim to be quite a respectable fellow?"

"Yes, sir."

"Of course. And I reckon you once had money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Of course. But you lost it on account of a rascally partner?"

"No, sir."

"Stocks went down, then?"

"No, I had nothing to do with stocks."

"Well, then, the bank broke."

"I had nothing to do with banks?"

"Why, this is strange. Over-cropped yourself and there came a drought?"

"No, I had nothing to do with farming."

"Is it possible!" said the Major, now keenly interested. "O, I see, you bought a steamboat."

"No."

"Saw-mill?"

"No, sir."

"And yet you had money and lost it?"

"Yes, sir."

"But how."

"I lost it playing poker."

"What!" exclaimed the Major. "Why, my dear sir, you are not the rascal I took you for. Why, you are a man of nerve and spirit. Come in, and help yourself to any thing there is in the house."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## WORK FOR WOMEN.

**How Two Enterprising and Industrious Ladies Make a Living.**

Here is the way one woman turns the honest penny: She is a seamstress by trade and a good one, but after all her faithful industry is barely able to eke out a scanty living with her needle. Constant and weary toil makes madame none the less a lady, however, and one of the first requirements of her life is to occupy pleasant apartments. Rent per month is say five dollars. With a hundred and one drains on a small treasury this is a considerable sum to compass, and the cleverness with which she manages to secure the amount would put to shame many an older financier. In the first instance one dollar was invested at the baker's, which as every one knows will buy two dozen fat loaves.

She next secured twenty-four regular customers to pay five cents apiece as she delivered the bread early every morning, carrying it warm and crisp from the oven. This, as will be seen, gives her twenty cents clear profit a day. Being carefully deposited in a savings bank on the mantle shelf, behold when the landlord knocks the required sum is all ready for payment. The early walk in no way interferes with her regular duties, but on the contrary serves as a good constitutional, a healthful preparation for the sedentary employment of the rest of the day. Hearing of a woman who has courage and energy to do this sort of thing helps others along, no matter what their calling or pursuit.

The first woman to occupy the position of cane weigher on a sugar plantation—a place of some trust and responsibility—was a young girl from the North. Fortune took her up in the coast country this past autumn, and, asking work, the situation was offered and immediately accepted. She went to work without hesitation, and, giving perfect satisfaction to her employers, proved there is still another line of work opened to those of her sex looking for employment.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

**Sleep as a Medicine.**

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food, not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability or temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure a headache. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, not too warm a room, a clear conscience and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard and nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we recommend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.—*Medical Times.*

—We don't know of any thing that is needed more than a mince pie trust.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

## VARIETY IN BONNETS.

**Studies Made on the Street and in the Millinery Shops.**

One of the curiosities of commerce is the variety in woman's hats and bonnets to be found in the millinery stores. A man likes to have his hat like the hat that every other man is wearing, but if a woman buys a bonnet and then goes out on the street and sees a bonnet just like hers on the head of another woman she loses her temper. On the hat question a woman insists upon being a monopolist. She will be exclusive or she won't play. As a matter of fact women are not often thus offended. Go over on State street and see if you can find two bonnets alike. A prize is offered for such a discovery, but you are not likely to win it. More likely are you to find a blade of grass growing in the middle of the great shopping thoroughfare. How the makers and trimmers of bonnets manage to avoid duplication is a mystery, but they do it. It is a tradition of the trade that every bonnet is a work of art, standing alone and by itself. But all bonnets are not works of art, by any means. Some of them are about as far from art as they can get. But they are works of art in that each is built from an original design, as a picture is painted. Men's hats are mere articles of commerce, turned out by machines and by the thousands, all alike. A woman's bonnet is like a painting. The picture may be a bad one, with inharmonious coloring, clumsy arrangement of forms, outlandishness of shapes. But it is fashioned by nimble fingers, and not by any machine, by fingers which never fashioned one bonnet just like another. Only the frames are machine-made. Thousands of these are of like form and appearance. But the frame is only the foundation. The superstructure is the bonnet. From Paris each season come hundreds of bonnets representing the latest and presumably the best work of the fashionable milliners of that city of the modes. On the general lines of these Paris pattern bonnets Chicago milliners build their wares, taking care to make no two alike, but to vary the detail, and to blend some of the features of one pattern bonnet with some of the features of another, thus making an entirely new article. The manufacturing departments of the big wholesale millinery houses do make bonnets just alike, but in shipping them they take good care that no duplicates be sent to the same town. Yet with all the care and all the precaution to secure variety as infinite as the variety of womankind itself, it sometimes happens in the operation of the laws of chance that a woman with a new bonnet on her head will encounter upon the street or see in the show window of a milliner a bonnet so near like her own that upon a superficial examination she can not distinguish the difference. What then happens? Why, the woman is "put out," or "mortified," or "knocked silly," or becomes "so mad that she could cry," according to the bent of her vocabulary. But this is not all that happens. The woman goes straightway to her home or to her milliner, with such precipitateness that all other errands and purposes are utterly neglected, and pauses not until a ribbon or a feather or an ornament has been taken from or put upon that bonnet, and its resemblance to the other entirely destroyed. When this is done the woman may be happy again, but not before. In this we find another phase of that process of differentiation, which gives to the world infinite variety in the species bonnet. O, that natural selection and survival of the fittest could apply as rigidly.—*Chicago Herald.*

## CHILDREN'S ROOMS.

**Alarming Practices Which Are Altogether Too Prevalent.**

Too much attention can not be bestowed on children's sleeping rooms, especially in the matter of pure air and sunlight. It is, above all, important to prevent foul and steamy vapors from the kitchen and laundry, damp emanations from the cellar and the impurities from gas and other lights from concentrating there. Some means of ventilation are indispensable in every dwelling to prevent the rising of impure atmosphere toward the roof. Shut off the children's bedrooms from the rest of the house, and open a window somewhere near for the escape of the impure air.

An alarming practice, and one altogether too prevalent, is the burning of lamps in children's bed-chambers, and this, too, all night with closed windows. Now, it should be known that the flame of a lamp consumes vitalizing portions of the air, and that a room in which a light has been burning for hours is not fit for sleeping in. In addition to this evil, a burning lamp produces another, and that is, restless slumber, as the light causes the brain to respond even through the closed eyelids, and thus make an effort which should be avoided. Teach children to sleep in the dark, by all means. They must, of course, be prepared for bed by lamp light in winter, but the room may be instantly purified after the lamp is extinguished by opening the windows and doors and letting in fresh, cool air.

Teach a child also that it is just as safe from all harm in the dark as in the light, and that it will be healthier and happier, and it will believe it, because children have inexhaustible faith in the mother's word. Never allow any one to tell children fear-inspiring, hobgoblin stories, and don't punish them by sending them or threatening to put them in dark places; thus you will be enabled easily to train them to sleep in the dark.—*Babyhood.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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C. Mulholland,
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No political party can long continue in power upon a tradition or a history. The wisdom of Joseph saved the Egyptians of his day from starvation; but the descendants of those Egyptians, with full bellies, had no scruple about oppressing the descendants of Joseph and his brethren. If the Democratic party had nothing to commend it but the memory of Andrew Jackson it would speedily be driven from power. If the Republican party had no other claim to be restored to power than its glorious history it wouldnever get there. It must be apparent to the most careless observer that every day mere party names are having less and less effect upon the opinions and actions of men. Sentiment goes for much, but not everything. Randall the Democrat and Kelly the Republican stand together for protection. Other Republicans and other Democrats stand together for reduction of tariff. In both cases it is interest that governs opinion and action. Till some great question arises that will excite all men as they were excited in 1861 that party will be strongest that offers most attractions for young men. The actors in the late war will never cease to be moved, and deeply moved, by any reference to that war. But these are now a minority of the voters; and tens of thousands who are now voters are no more excited by reference to that war than they would be by stories of the revolution. Washington to-day stands higher in the estimation of the average voter than Lincoln. Future generations may estimate them as being equally great. If old party leaders care more for the success of their party than for their own personal ends they will do well to let younger men have a share in party management. Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim were excellent characters and brave soldiers; but their stories about the army in Flanders were not near so interesting as the love affair of Uncle Toby with the widow Wadman. Thousands of young men are affiliating with the Democratic party because every effort is made to get them interested in the management of the party, and to impress them that all their interests will be best promoted by that party. This is the way to secure success.

No fair minded person will refuse to believe that Mr. Blaine meant just what he said in his letter from Italy declining to be a candidate for renomination for the Presidency. He has so timed his departure from England on his return home that he will be upon the ocean when the Convention shall meet. It is proposed to nominatee Mr. Blaine when he cannot be communicated with, and consequently could not refuse; then when he should arrive home the convention would be adjourned and he would be forced to accept the nomination rather than leave his party without a candidate. Such a course would be a most gross and fatal blunder. It would at once be urged, and thousands would believe, that the whole action was a cunning trick. Parties being now so evenly divided any strong suspicion of trickery could hardly fail to be fatal to the suspected candidate. A nomination should not be forced upon Mr. Blaine, he having given fair notice that he does not want it; nor should the party be put in the very awkward predicament that would follow his refusal to accept. No burst of unseasoning enthusiasm should lead the convention into the error of forcing a nomination upon Mr. Blaine.

In the forty-eight hours ending at noon last Monday ten thousand immigrants were landed at castle garden, New York. From the threatened wars and grinding poverty of Europe these swarms of people are flocking to to the United States. But as multitudes of them must at once compete with American citizens for employment, and as the inevitable result of such competition will be to reduce wages and diminish the comforts of our citizens, surely it would be wise to check this vast influx of strangers. There can be very little doubt that a large proportion of these multitudes of foreigners are very poor and helpless, and many of them are likely to be burdens upon the country from the day they land.

Hon. William Woodburn, Congressman from Nevada, positively declines to be a candidate for re-election.

The condition of the German Emperor is improving.

### Many Children of Many Minds.

Six months in the school room will prove to any one that there are many children of many minds. There was a lad in my school last year who was painfully stupid in all his studies, but he had a lively imagination, and in a story writing contest he led the school. Then there was a girl about the size of a silver dollar who could reason out any problem in mathematics, and that was about all she could do with the school room studies. I had an Irish-American boy in the room who was remarkable for the memory he possessed. He could frequently recite, without his book, the entire reading lesson, and he could express himself very clearly and rapidly. Then there was another boy scarcely larger than he who was a prodigy in geography. He could remember the exact location of all cities, rivers, capes, bays, inlets, mountains and valleys. He could not learn to read, however. Two years ago I taught a boy 11 years old who could draw on slate, paper or board fine pictures of any pupil in the school and of any scenery visible from the school room windows. That is all he could do, for he never averaged more than 15 per cent. in his other studies. The most remarkable boy in that school was a self-confident chap who could beat any boy I ever saw imposing misinformation on those he met. I never saw him studying, and yet he made as good appearance in the class as other pupils, because he could appear to know what he did not know.—John Lowe in Globe-Democrat.

### Good Rules for Winter.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also, the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind, never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.—Sanitarium.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executers of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate. NATHAN RHINE, S. G. GREGG,

Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz.: Michael Bush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Twp 11 S, R 34 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Alonzo McKellops, Andrew J. Wren, James Lane and William R. Tibbetts, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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### TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

BISHOP CREEK

# BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold. Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City. For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS, Will be sent FREE, on application.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 28th
" ..... February 25th
" ..... March 24th
" ..... April 21st
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 23rd
" ..... July 21st
" ..... August 18th
" ..... September 15th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 17th
" ..... December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

# BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

## Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

THOS. CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

## GRANT & CROUGH. Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Report furnished and all correspondence rendered confidential. GRANT & CROUGH

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off from as this Washer takes off the women, and sell as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and tables to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it be here enough for myself and family to say, I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT if it cost $50 instead of $5. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. All. If one run short, you can not buy ours for love."

I will ship a sample to thos. looking an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884. n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1292.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. March 30, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Smholland for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Scherbend, James E. Scherbend, John Kispert and James B. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. O. MERONEY, Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor. feb12 f

## MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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## Working Classes A Fortune!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Independence . . . Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy 1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 tf

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH, Independence

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a m | 5 30 p m |
| Layton | | 9 55 a m | 4 55 p m |
| Wabuska | | 10 45 a m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | | 4 00 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Lucine | | 4 50 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodaville | | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar | 8 00 p m | Lv 6 00 a m |
| | | No 3 | No 4 |
| | | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Belleville | | 7 00 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Benton | | 1 00 a m | 1 55 p m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p m | 11 00 a m |
| Alvord | | 2 00 p m | 10 15 a m |
| Independence | | 2 30 p m | 9 05 a m |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p m | 8 15 a m |
| Keeler | Ar | 5 45 p m | Lv 7 00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.


ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & CO. PATENTS NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE. Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most everything in article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

n282

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO,

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL And LONDON and GLOBE Insurance Company

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 5 ..... ....1888


## DIED.

COVINGTON—At Lone Pine, April 30, 1888, William J. Covington, a native of North Carolina, aged 52 years.

Walter Ober and Ad. Smith were in town a few days this week.

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo county will meet next Monday.

A beautiful stock of lawns and other goods for ladies at the store of L. Wood.

Mr. Trenmore Coffin leaves town this morning for his home at Carson.

Mairs' new butcher shop is enclosed and the work of finishing is going ahead rapidly.

Mr. A. Smith, of Alvord, has bought the Springstead place of business at Bishop Creek.

Wallace Miller came up from Cerro Gordo during the week, taking in the pic-nic on his way.

Mr. J. W. Murphy is now ready for business in his blacksmith shop next door to Mairs' livery stable.

The school at Laws closed for the term last week. Miss Voris, the teacher, is visiting with friends at Independence.

C. A. Schuman and W. O. Parker have been chosen delegates from Mono county to the Democratic State Convention.

The ground floor of Gann's new building is laid. The structure is twenty-four feet front and fifty-two feet in length.

Mr. F. Schabbell is making quite an addition to his house and other improvements on his property at Camp Independence.

Mr. J. J. Gunn starts this morning for San Francisco. He goes to buy furniture and goods for his new place of business.

A mill is about to be built to crush ore from the Hayward mine, at Silver City, Nevada. The Virginia City water Company will furnish water.

A bee paid a poet's compliment to a young lady at George's Creek a few days ago. The bee evidently mistook the lady's lip for a rose bud.

Webb Walker came up from Keeler last Saturday and spent a few days in town. Webb's jolly face is always as pleasant as a harvest moon.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento last Tuesday. None of the delegates appointed from Inyo county attended; all sent proxies.

A few days ago Hickey Hood got pitched from a scraper while at work on the East Side canal. He now hobbles around as if he had two wooden legs.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says all the smallpox patients there have recovered. At this time the disease has disappeared from the town, so far as known.

The Great Western mine, Paterson District, Mono county, has been sold to an Eastern company. It is expected that work on the mine will be begun soon.

A new marble malt floor has been completed in the Pioneer Brewery in town. A new drying floor has also been completed and several other valuable improvements added.

A few days ago W. T. C. Elliott telegraphed to R. S. Miner, asking him to act as counsel for the defense of Elliott for killing John White. Mr. Miner replied that he would.

To the surprise of everybody, the condition of Emperor Frederick appears to be much improved. The whole civilized world would be glad if he should completely recover his health.

The *Chronicle-Union* says the probability is that the vote of Mono county next November will not exceed that cast before Bodie "came out." Voters are daily leaving for pastures new.

The death of Mrs. D. O. Mills recently will prevent Mr. Mills from making his intended trip to California. This may have some effect to retard the extension of the C. & C. road.

Mrs. A. K. Eagley and George Hall, of Big Pine, passed through town yesterday on their way home from Tulare county. They had a pleasant trip and were glad to be home again.

The school at Independence will close for the term on next Friday. Miss Barnes, the teacher, has prepared a closing entertainment to be given on Friday afternoon and all are invited to be present.

Real estate at Independence is being assessed about thirty per cent. higher than the valuation of last year. We have not heard if the same rate of increase of valuation is general over the county.

Rev J. H. De La Matyr writes from Reno that he expects to be at Independence and hold service in the M. E. Church on Sunday May 13th; a week from tomorrow. Mr. De La Matyr intends to stay here for some time.

Pat. Clinton arrived in town from Darwin last Wednesday. He will stay a few days yet, but not near so long as his friends here would have him. Pat has been quite successful during the past winter in mining operations at Lookout.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* says it is useless for the cattlemen of Inyo county to "buck" against the Mono county license tax on cattle. The license ordinance is there to stay and outsiders will have to stay away or grin and bear it.

Lumber is being laid down at Independence Station for the first new building there, other than the railroad depot and other buildings. The new town is no longer "the Station," but "Citrus;" Agent Fields is Post Master.

The school pic-nic at the Fort to-day is certain to be a very pleasant affair. Every body should attend and help Mr. Crough and his pupils to make it as interesting and pleasant as possible. It is a short drive from town and a nice place when you get there.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at Independence last Saturday. Mr. P. W. Forbes and Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz were elected delegates to the State Convention at Los Angeles. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

### Worse Than Horse Racing

There is a distinction between 'outsiders' betting on a horse race and 'outsiders' betting on a foot race; the former is folly, the latter is idiocy. Last Sunday a foot race was run at Reno that marks the difference. The race was between Pete Musgrove of Carson and James Murphy of Silver City. The *Enterprise* says that the distance run was sixty yards, and to the suprise and rage of many the race was won by Musgrove. It then leaked out that the man called Murphy was Bethune, a champion foot racer from California. Those in the secret backed him for all the coin they could command, and they declared that he had given the race to Musgrove; that a job had been put up. When the two men started, at the pop of a pistol, Musgrove made a lunge and at once got a start of several feet, which he was allowed to keep till near the end of the race, when Bethune made two or three bounds that were astonishers. These leaps placed him almost side by side with Musgrove at the outcome. It was seen that had he done such work at the start Musgrove would have been nowhere. All agreed that a big job had been put up and was well played. The Carsonites boast that they won $5,000. If so they must have been the fellows who put up the job to milk the Comstock—to spoil the Philistines. Some few Comstockers may have won small sums, but it would seem that all the big bets went the other way. After the race was over and "the cat was out of the bag" things waxed warm—so warm that it is said that Bethune slipped away and struck out for California. He wanted the backbone of the Sierras between him and those who "got left." Superintendent Hamilton, of the Haywood mine, and Captain Jack Bradley had a fuss about the race. Hamilton lost fifty dollars to Bradley; angry words were spoken, Hamilton knocked Bradley down and was arrested.

### Lone Pine Letter.

LONE PINE, May 31, 1888.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed for publication.

Superintendent F. Meysan and Expert S. Reynolds Jr. are prospecting a find in the White Hill country.

It is said to be a fact that the reason why Manuel lost the foot race was because he took too much walking exercise with too short turns—across the street and back.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Our "brawny smith" is making improvements on his cottage and grounds and will have one of the coziest places in the town.

The prospects for a large fruit crop were never better. Strawberries and cream will soon be the order of the day.

As soon as a reply can be had from San Francisco it is expected that active part will be taken in the artesian well boring matter; that there has been no project ever planned that will do so much for this vicinity, and indeed for the whole valley. That the trial can be successfully made there can be no question.

Several Keelerites were at the pic-nic and ball on Tuesday. All expressed themselves as having enjoyed the affair immensely.

Bob. Carrasco has the boss Punch and Judy; well, perhaps not Judy, but he has Punch, and he can shake the clogs on a board with anybody's Punch.

Mr. Ed. Walker and his sister, Miss Teresa Walker, were in town a few days this week. Ed. will get up with the boys occasionally.

Rumor says that one of the Independence dudes experienced a cold day. Who was it?

"Brevity is the soul of wit"—also of newspaper correspondence. Believing this to be a fact I'll "let go."

JOHN DOE Esq.

### Candelaria Mining Items.

Billy Dunlap has been sinking on the General Grant, and his prospects are encouraging.

George Coster and J. Wilson have taken a lease of the Bismark mine and are extracting good ore.

Frank Stewart is taking ore out of the O. K. mine that is estimated will work $100 per ton. He will soon make a shipment.

T. Corlett and R. Creer had a crushing of ore at the Georgene mill last week. It worked first rate. W. Kent also had about twenty tons of high grade ore worked at the mill.

B. Worley, who has been at work on a prospect in the district, is taking out a quantity of ore. He lately had a batch of eight tons worked at the Georgene and the returns were very satisfactory.—*Esmeralda News.*

### Funera of John B. White.

The funeral of the late John B. White was one of the largest ever seen in the county. People from Round valley and Olancha, who live one hundred miles from each other, attended. The procession left the residence of A. N. Bell soon after one o'clock Saturday afternoon, and those on the lead had nearly reached the cemetry when the rear carriage left the house. The Independence brass band lead the procession and played music suitable to the occasion. The members of Masonic Lodge No. 221, conducted the funeral, and the remains were placed in the grave with the simple and beautiful ceremonies of the order. The pall bearers were John C. Irwin and C. Mulholland; W. L. Hunter and David Olds; P. W. Forbes and A. W. Eibeshutz. At the grave the grief of the orphan boy of the deceased and of other relatives attested their tender and abiding love for him. The scene was very distressing.

### Meteorological Summary for April, 1888, Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 29.916 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 63° |
| Highest temperature | 86° |
| Lowest temperature | 39° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 47° |
| Mean relative humidity 32 per cent. | |
| Mean dew point, 32 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, S. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. W. 16th. | |
| Precipitation | 0.12 |
| Number of clear days | 15 |
| Number of fair days | 15 |
| Number of cloudy days | 0 |
| Number of rainy days | 0 |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private Signal Service Corps.

### Held For Trial.

The case of S. A. Middleton, charged with committing an assault upon John Blair at Bishop Creek, was called for examination before C. Mulholland last Tuesday. After much testimony was taken the Court decided that the defendent be held for trial in the Superior Court. The defendant was admitted to bail. Counsel for defendant, W. P. George Esq. applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The application was heard on Wednesday by Judge Hannah, and was denied on the ground that no sufficient cause had been shown why it should be granted.

### Important Bill.

The Senate has passed a bill of great importance to miners; it was introdnced by Senator Stewart of Nevada. After prescribing the method of locating mining claims, the bill provides an amendment to Section 2325 of the Revised Statutes that no more than 3000 feet in length along a vein of claims located prior to May 10, 1872, and not more than one claim located after said date shall be included in the same application for a patent, and not more than 160 acres of placer ground shall be included in an application for a patent. It is provided as a condition of sale that each patent shall reserve the right of way through and over any mining claim for roads, ditches, canals, cuts and tunnels for the purpose of working other mines, provided that any damages occasioned thereby shall be assessed and paid in the manner provided by the laws of the State or Territory in which such mine is situated for assessment and payment for land taken up for public uses under the right of eminent domain. The rights reserved under the provisions of this section in patents heretofore issued shall be regulated and made available as herein prescribed. It is also provided in the bill that upon claims already located previous to March 1st in any year the annual work shall be performed on such claim prior to noon of August 1st, instead of January 2, as is now the law.

### Appreciated

The following is a copy of a letter received a few days ago:

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Please find enclosed five cents, and please send me all the news you can about Inyo county and Death Valley, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

———.

It is very gratifying indeed to find even one man who thinks the time and labor of an editor worth five cents. There are many who think the time and labor of an editor not worth anything.

Mr. A. R. Conklin left town this morning for San Francisco to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows as delegate from the Lodge at Independence. He will be gone about three weeks.

The I. B. B. boys were highly gratified with the warm reception and kind hospitality tendered them by the Lone Piners at the pic-nic on Tuesday. They wish to return thanks for the generous patronage of their ball.

There can be no mistake about the fact that the old soldiers regard the war of the rebellion as over. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston joined a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia last Saturday. When his name was proposed to the Post for membership every member present—and there were about 200—voted "aye," heartily.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fehrman left here last Tuesday morning for Holstein, Germany. The kindest wishes of very many friends go with them, and they leave not an illwisher behind them. During the absence of Mr. Fehrman Mr. Rhine will act as his agent in all business matters. See notice to that effect in another column.

Last Saturday W. T. C. Elliott was brought before C. Mulholland, Justice of the Peace, charged with the murder of John B. White. The examination was set for next Monday, May 7th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House at Independence. A. R. Conklin and J. W. P. Laird have been retained as counsel to assist the District Attorney in the prosecution.

The May-day party at Lone Pine was as pleasant and successful as could be wished. During the day a pic-nic was held in Begole's grove. At night there was a ball, attended by very many who had not been able to go to the pic-nic. The band from Independence attended and furnished music during the day and at the ball. A numerous deputation of citizens from Independence attended.

The Lone Piners are not a bit cast down over the defeat of their champion at Bishop Creek and are reported to willing to back their faith in Diaz to the extent of five hundred dollars at Independence on the Fourth of July. Ober's friends are equally sure of winning in view of the fact that out of three races Ober has been twice successful. A very interesting race may be expected.

Extensive improvements are making at the Lake view House at Keeler. A large addition is now under construction for a bar and billiard room. A separate building is also being put up for a Post office. When these are finished the present bar room and office will be added to the dining room of the hotel. These increased accommodations are much needed. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have made the Lake view house a favorite and the business is steadily increasing.

From the west side of the mountains reports come that the grain crop will be very light. In parts of the San Joaquin Valley the crop is said to be a total failure. A few days ago the San Francisco *Bulletin* telegraphed to Independence for a report of the grain crop of Owens Valley. It afforded great pleasure to be able to answer that the crop never looked better than at present, though the average acreage planted may not be up to other years. Our farmers find more profit in alfalfa than in grain, and for that reason are sowing less ground than formerly.

Mr. McIver is making good headway with the East Side canal. Where he is now at work there is a piece of cutting about seven feet deep. This is at the head of the canal and near the river bank. This cut will be finished in a few days; then between seven and eight miles of the canal will be finished. One stretch of about two miles in length; and two and a half miles from the head of the canal to the upper end of the stretch, was quite difficult and took much time to make; the ground being somewhat rocky. This is now completed and the rest of the work will be in easy ground; can be rapidly done and the cost will be light.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE, April 30, 1888.

During my absence from this County and State Mr. Nathan Rhine is authorized to act as my agent. HENRY FEHRMAN


**Boot & Shoe Shop,**

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

# SPRING STOCK

## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-

# Just Received

## --AT--

# NATHAN RHINE'S

## Call And Examine.

## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

**PIONEER BREWERY.**

INDEPENDENCE

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


### Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON,
[SEAL.] Secretary.
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.


**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

**NORMAN HOUSE,**

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

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**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

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Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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**INDEPENDENCE MARKET,**

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
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Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**MARRIAGE GUIDE**

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in tolid. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read; Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SEND WITH ORDER.

**TUTT'S PILLS**

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

**TUTT'S HAIR DYE.**

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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A Full Line

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Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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Dealer in

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&c., &c., &c.

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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and actual vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
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HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Agents,
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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances.

EGIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## "NASAL VOICES, CATARRH AND FALSE TEETH."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry, stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old-fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose-talkers and false-teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

There is a probability that the Panoche coal mines will be developed at once. It is pronounced equal to Wellington, but is eighteen miles from the railroad, in Fresno county. Eighteen miles of road is not much for the Santa Fe people to build, with coal at $20 a ton in San Francisco.

### Fortunate Ticket Holders.

Some three or four months ago a party working in the lumber camp of Wm. Coach, on the Sturgeon river, clubbed together and ordered 31 tenth tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. The money was sent by express and not with the order. When the order arrived at New Orleans, the money not being found, it was laid aside and afterwards lost. When the money arrived it was charged on the books, but the order having been forgotten, no tickets were sent. Early in February Mr. Coach, while in New Orleans, took the opportunity to inquire after the missing money, and the matter was promptly explained by the company and the money offered him. This Mr. Coach declined to accept, but took tickets instead, among them being a tenth of ticket No. 71,575. As is now well known here, this ticket drew the first capital prize of $150,000, giving to the fortunate possessors of this tenth the handsome sum of $15,000 to be divide among them.

Mr. Coach, to whose foresight they are indebted for their good fortune, has taken charge of the matter, and it will be divided among them in proportion to the amount invested.

There were sixteen in the club, the tickets being sent to Geo. J. Johnson, of Baraga, one of the number. Three of the holders were of one family, being John Bodwein, his wife and child. Mr. Bodwein thus secures a good share of the prize. Mr. Coach negotiated the purchase of a house for him this week in Baraga, and he has commenced the erection of another house upon the lots. The money is going to do good in each case.—*L'Anse (Mich.) Sentinel March 3.*

### WORDS OF PRAISE.

No better word of praise or confidence can be given to the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, than the statement that its record is without a blot, and stands as clean as "Truth" itself. No runs have ever been made upon it, no panic has ever impaired its credit.

—The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upwards of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,960,080 in thirty days, 157,680,000 in one year; it travels one and 43-100 inches with each vibration, which is equal to 9¼ miles in twenty-four hours, 292½ miles in thirty days, or 3,558¾ miles in one year.

—"I have a girl," says a Jerseyman, "that's so modest that she wouldn't even learn improper fractions in school."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—He—"My income is small, and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof? She—"I don't live on the roof."—*Punch's Almanac.*

### A LUCKY TRIAL.

**The good Fortune which followed fair treatment.**

San Francisco, February 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to send you this voluntary statement of my experience in testing the merits of Joy's Sarsaparilla. For the past five years I have been troubled with an exceedingly sluggish liver, and within the past two years it has brought within its trail a thoroughly disordered stomach, including loss of appetite and distress after eating, pains in the back and kidneys, and boils around my neck and face. I have tried several remedies which are advertised as specially for the liver, and could never get more than temporary relief of about a week or two. I was recommended to try a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla as a test, and while taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits for I could feel it was working a change in me. I have taken five bottles, and during that time my troubles have left me. Everything is working full and regular, in fact it has cleansed, purified and braced me up generally. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this as you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to

Chas. Lee

With Beamish, corner Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

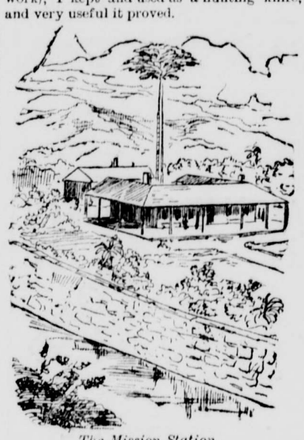
AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE MISSION STATION.

We made the remains of our rope fast to the other canoe, and sat waiting for the dawn and congratulating ourselves upon our merciful escape, which really seemed to result more from the special favor of Providence than from our own care or prowess. At last it came, and I have not often been more grateful to see the light, though, so far as my canoe was concerned, it revealed a ghastly sight. There in the bottom of the little boat lay the unfortunate Askari, the sime, or sword, in his bosom, and the severed hand griping the handle. I could not bear the sight, so hauling up the stone which had served as an anchor to the other canoe, we made it fast to the murdered man and dropped him overboard, and down he went to the bottom, leaving nothing but a train of bubbles behind him. Alas! when our time comes, most of us, like him, leave nothing but bubbles behind, to show that we have been, and the bubbles soon burst. The hand of his murderer we threw into the stream, where it sank. The sword, of which the handle was ivory, inlaid with gold (evidently Arab work), I kept and used as a hunting knife, and very useful it proved.



*The Mission Station.*

Then, a man having been transferred to my canoe, we once more went on about 11 o'clock. Just as we were thinking of halting, as usual, to rest, and try to shoot something to eat, a sudden bend in the river brought us in sight of a substantial looking European house, with a veranda round it, splendidly situated upon a hill, and surrounded by a high stone wall with a ditch on the outer side. Right against and overshadowing the house was an enormous pine, the top of which we had seen through a glass for the last two days, but of course without knowing that it marked the site of the mission station. I was the first to see the house, and could not restrain myself from giving a hearty cheer, in which the others, including the natives, joined lustily. There was no thought of halting now. On we labored, for, unfortunately, though the house seemed quite near, it was still a long way off by river, until at last, by 1 o'clock, we found ourselves at the bottom of the slope on which the building stood. Running the canoes to the bank, we disembarked, and were just hauling them up on to the shore when we perceived three figures, dressed in ordinary English looking clothes, hurrying down through a grove of trees to meet us.

"A gentleman, a lady, and a little girl!" ejaculated Good, after surveying the trio through his eye glass, "walking in a civilized fashion, through a civilized garden, to meet us in this place. Hang me if this isn't the most curious thing we have seen yet."

Good was right; it certainly did seem odd and out of place—more like a scene out of a dream or an Italian opera than a real tangible fact; and the sense of unreality was not lessened when we heard ourselves addressed in good broad Scotch, which, however, I cannot reproduce.

"How do you do, sirs?" said Mr. Mackenzie, a gray haired angular man with a kindly face and red cheeks; "I hope I see you very well. My natives told me an hour ago they spied two canoes with white men in them coming up the river; so we have just come down to meet you."

"And it is very glad that we are to see a white face again, let me tell you," put in the lady—a charming and refined looking person.

We took off our hats in acknowledgment, and proceeded to introduce ourselves.

"And now," said Mr. Mackenzie, "you must all be hungry and weary; so come on, gentlemen, come on, and right glad we are to see you. The last white that visited us was Alphonse—you will see Alphonse presently—and that was a year ago."

Meanwhile we had been walking up the slope of the hill, the lower portion of which was fenced off, sometimes with quince fences and sometimes with rough stone walls, into Kaffir gardens, just now full of crops of mealies, pumpkins, potatoes, etc. In the corners of these gardens were groups of neat mushroom shaped huts, occupied by Mr. Mackenzie's mission natives, whose women and children came pouring out to meet us as we walked. Through the center of the gardens ran the roadway up which we were walking. It was bordered on each side by a line of orange trees, which, although they had only been planted ten years, had in the lovely climate of the uplands below Mt. Kenia, the base of which is about 5,000 feet above the coast line level, already grown to imposing proportions, and were positively laden with golden fruit. After a stiffish climb of a quarter of a mile or so—for the hillside was steep—we came to a splendid quince fence, also covered with fruit, which inclosed, Mr. Mackenzie told us, a space of about four acres of ground that contained his private garden, house, church and outbuildings, and, indeed, the whole hill top. And what a garden it was! I have always loved a good garden, and I could have thrown up my hands for joy when I saw Mr. Mackenzie's. First there were rows upon rows of standard European fruit trees, all grafted; for on the top of this hill the climate was so temperate that very nearly all the English vegetables, trees and flowers flourished luxuriantly, even including several varieties of the apple, which, generally speaking, runs to wood in a warm climate and obstinately declines to fruit. Then there were strawberries and tomatoes (such tomatoes!) and melons and cucumbers, and indeed every sort of vegetable and fruit.

"Well, you have something like a garden!" I said, overpowered with admiration not untouched by envy.

"Yes," answered the missionary, "it is a very good garden, and has well repaid my labor; but it is the climate that I have to thank. If you stick a peach stone into the ground it will bear fruit the fourth year, and a rose cutting will bloom in a year. It is a lovely clime."

Just then we came to a ditch about ten feet wide and full of water, on the other side of which was a loopholed stone wall eight feet high, and with sharp flints plentifully set in mortar on the coping.

"There," said Mr. Mackenzie, pointing to the ditch and wall, "this is my magnum opus; at least, this and the church, which is the other side of the house. It took me and twenty natives two years to dig the ditch and build the wall, but I never felt safe till it was done; and now I can defy all the savages in Africa, for the spring that fills the ditch is inside the wall, and bubbles out at the top of the hill winter and summer alike, and I always keep a store of four months' provisions in the house."

Crossing over a plank and through a very narrow opening in the wall, we entered into what Mrs. Mackenzie called her domain—namely, the flower garden, the beauty of which it is really beyond my power to describe. I do not think I ever saw such roses, gardenias, or camellias (all reared from seeds or cuttings sent from England); and there was also a patch given up to a collection of bulbous roots, mostly collected by Miss Flossie, Mr. Mackenzie's little daughter, from the surrounding country, some of which were surpassingly beautiful. In the middle of this garden, and exactly opposite the veranda, a beautiful fountain of clear water bubbled up from the ground, and fell into a stone work basin which had been carefully built to receive it, whence the overflow found its way by means of a drain to the moat round the outer wall, this moat in its turn serving as a reservoir, whence an unfailing supply of water was available to irrigate all the gardens below. The house itself, a massively built single storied building, was roofed with slabs of stone, and had a handsome veranda in front. It was built on three sides of a square, the fourth side being taken up by the kitchens, which stood separate from the house—a very good plan in a hot country. In the center of this square thus formed was, perhaps, the most remarkable object that we had yet seen in this charming place, and that was a single tree of the conifer tribe, varieties of which grow freely on the highlands of this part of Africa. This splendid tree, which Mr. Mackenzie informed us was a landmark for fifty miles round, and which we had ourselves seen for the last forty miles of our journey, must have been some 200 feet in height, the trunk measuring about 16 feet in diameter at a yard from the ground. For some seventy feet it rose a beautiful tapering brown pillar without a single branch, but at that height splendid dark green boughs, which, looked at from below, had the appearance of gigantic fern leaves, sprang out horizontally from the trunk, projecting right over the house and flower garden, to both of which they furnished a grateful proportion of shade, without—being so high up—offering any impediment to the passage of light and air.

"What a beautiful tree!" exclaimed Sir Henry.

"Yes, you are right; it is a beautiful tree. There is not another like it in all the country round, that I know of," answered Mr. Mackenzie. "I call it my watch tower. As you see, I have a rope ladder fixed to the lowest bough, and if I want to see anything that is going on within fifteen miles or so, all I have to do is to run up it with a spyglass. But you must be hungry, and I am sure the dinner is cooked. Come in, my friends; it is but a rough place, but well enough for these savage parts; and I can tell you what we have got—a French cook!" And he led the way on to the veranda.

As I was following him, and wondering what on earth he could mean by this, there suddenly appeared through the door that opened on to the veranda from the house a dapper little man, dressed in a neat blue cotton suit, and shoes made of tanned hide, and remarkable for a bustling air and most enormous black mustaches, shaped into an upward curve, and coming to a point for all the world like a pair of buffalo horns.

"Madame bids me to say that dinner is served, Messieurs, my compliments;" then suddenly perceiving Umslopogaas, who was loitering along after us, and playing with his battleax, he threw up his hands in astonishment. "Ah, mais quel homme!" he ejaculated in French, "quel sauvage affreux! Take but note of his huge choppare and the great pit in his head."

"Ay," said Mr. Mackenzie, "what are you talking about, Alphonse?"

"Talking about!" replied the little Frenchman, his eyes still fixed upon Umslopogaas, whose general appearance seemed to fascinate him; "why, I talk of him"—and he rudely pointed—"of ce monsieur noir."

At this everybody began to laugh, and Umslopogaas, perceiving that he was the object of remark, frowned ferociously, for he had a most lordly dislike of anything like a personal liberty.

"Parbleu!" said Alphonse, "he is angere!—he makes the grimace. I like not his air. I vanish." And he did with considerable rapidity.

Mr. Mackenzie joined heartily in the shout of laughter which we indulged in. "He is a queer character—Alphonse," he said. "By and by I will tell you his history; in the mean while let us try his cooking."

"Might I ask," said Sir Henry, after we had eaten a most excellent dinner, "how you came to have a French cook in these wilds?"

"Oh," answered Mrs. Mackenzie, "he arrived here of his own accord about a year ago, and asked to be taken into our service. He had got into some trouble in France, and fled to Zanzibar, where he found an application had been made by the French government for his extradition. Whereupon he rushed off up country, and fell in, when nearly starved, with our caravan of men, who were bringing us our annual supply of goods, and was brought on here. You should get him to tell you the story."

When dinner was over we lit our pipes, and Sir Henry proceeded to give our host a description of our journey up here, over which he looked very grave.

"It is evident to me," he said, "that those rascally Masai are following you, and I am very thankful that you have reached this house in safety. I do not think that they will dare to attack you here. It is unfortunate, though, that nearly all my men have gone down to the coast with ivory and goods. There are 200 of them in the caravan, and the consequence is that I have not more than twenty men available for defensive purposes in case they should attack us. But, still, I will just give a few orders;" and calling a black man who was loitering about outside in the garden, he went to the window and addressed him in a Swahili dialect. The man listened, and then saluted and departed.

"I am sure I devoutly hope that we shall bring no such calamity upon you," said I, anxiously, when he had taken his seat again. Rather than bring those bloodthirsty villains about your ears, we will move on and take our chance."

"You will do nothing of the sort. If the Masai come they come, and there is an end on it; and I think we can give them a pretty warm greeting. I would not show any man the door for all the Masai in the world."

"That reminds me," I said, "the consul at Lamu told me that he had a letter from you, in which you said that a man had arrived here who reported that he had come across a white people in the interior. Do you think that there was any truth in his story? I ask because I have once or twice in my life heard rumors from natives who have come down from the far north of the existence of such a race."

Mr. Mackenzie, by way of answer, went out of the room and returned, bringing with him a most curious sword. It was long, and all the blade, which was very thick and heavy, was, to within a quarter of an inch of the cutting edge, worked into an ornamental pattern exactly as we work soft wood with a fre saw, the steel, however, being invariably pierced in such a way as not to interfere with the strength of the sword. This in itself was sufficiently curious, but what was still more so was that all the edges of the hollow spaces cut through the substance of the blade were most beautifully inlaid with gold, which was in some way that I cannot understand welded on to the steel.

"Then," said Mr. Mackenzie, "did you ever see a sword like that?"

We all examined it and shook our heads.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A woman, Mrs. A. H. Holloway, has been given a five years' contract to clean the streets of Buffalo, N. Y.

## A SEA TELEPHONE.

**Communicating Under Water by Means of a Novel Device.**

Some interesting experiments have lately been made to test the feasibility of enabling ships to communicate with one another by means of what may be called a sea telephone. It is known that water is a good transmitter of sound, and that the velocity with which sound is conveyed through it is about four times as great as its velocity through the air.

Experiments made on the Lake of Geneva long ago showed that the sound of a submerged bell could be heard by means of a special form of ear trumpet, also placed beneath the water, at a distance of several miles from the bell.

Mr. Boyer, of H. M. S. Malabar, has lately in a measure revived this experiment, only he has used a telephone instead of an ear-trumpet as receiver of the sounds transmitted.

The apparatus consists of a large, flat bell or gong placed just below the water line at a ship's side, and which is so connected by means of a tube with the deck that a hammer can be made to act on the bell at will. This is the transmitter. The receiver consists of a Bell telephone, with a large diaphragm placed in the center of the bell and connected by means of wires with another telephone on the deck of the ship. This second instrument is held to the observer's ear.

By means of this apparatus it is found that sound can be readily conveyed through the water for upward of a mile, and it is claimed that signals can be thus made under the sea which will be quite independent of fog or stormy weather.

There seems to us to be only one weak point in this method of signaling, and that is the want of a means of calling the attention of the distant receiver when the transmitter wishes to send a signal. In the working of the ordinary telephone each observer has his signaling bell, but this is impossible with the sea telephone. In the absence of fog, too, the ordinary system of signaling, either by means of flags, or at night by flashing lights, meets all requirements.—*London Graphic.*

—At 10:30 o'clock on a recent evening the people of Middletown, Pa., who had not retired at that hour were startled by their natural gas lights and fires suddenly springing up a distance of a foot or so. Then the lights leaped to the ceiling and the stoves roared like furnaces. The people rushed through the streets warning their neighbors, and but for the prompt action taken the town would have been sacrificed. The surplus gas was caused by the ball or safety valve of the gasometer being either taken off, or falling off, thereby throwing the entire pressure of the well, ninety pounds, on the service lines. The pressure was thrown on in every house, and almost every one had left the gas burning.

—A house painter who slipped from a staging the other day, carrying his paint pots with him, came off, it is said, with flying colors.—*Tit-Bits.*

### CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

**Complicated with Gravel. How Help came at last. A Lucky Woman.**

I have long resolved that I would apprise you of the deep sense of obligation which I feel. There is nothing which I now enjoy that I do not owe to the happy chance of having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my Kidneys over nine years ago and from which I never expected to recover. First there was increasing pains in the small of my back and in my loins. I was feverish with no appetite and no sleep. I was compelled to use a cane when I walked, and I finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. The distress in my back was terrible, I was burning up with a fever or constantly shivering as if cold. In a few months my physicians said I had Bright's disease, which was indeed alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of gravel. When this made its appearance my physician gave up my case and I resigned myself to die. Up to this time I had four different doctors attend me, the best in the country, yet I constantly grew worse. Six years ago, last June, how well I remember the day, I saw Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., advertised in our paper. I purchased a bottle, paying the price of One Dollar, and used it faithfully. After using one bottle I through away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me, this was six years ago. I have never had a return of gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back, and though I am over sixty years of age, I am now vigorous and strong as I was in my prime.—Mrs. Emeline P. Mizner, Rocky Hill, Ohio.

Avoid making a mistake, by remembering the name of medicine, Favorite Remedy. Price $1.00, made at Rondout, N. Y. Redington & Co., Agents.

The world is plunged in deep despair,
In wormwood and in gall;
We'll have to pay our 50 cents,
Or see no game of ball.

### A REPRIEVE FOR THE CONDEMNED.

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetters Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, nuscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

JOHN L.

He went to France as big as twenty men;
Went—but only one of him came back again.

All the art and taste of the best artists seems to have been combined in the magnificent package of imported Oleographic and Chromatic Cards which is being offered by the well known firm of Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

To procure these elegant frosted and satin fringed cards, buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for 25 cents from your druggist and mail the outside wrapper with your address (plainly written) and four cents worth of stamps to Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. You will be surprised and delighted with the beauty and variety of the cards you will receive.

Consistent to the last in his sympathy for the brute creation the great heart of Henry Bergh broke when the news of John L. Sullivan's treatment flashed across the ocean.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.


ST JACOBS OIL

THE LEADING REMEDY.

THE TRADE SAYS SO.

The Suffering Class Says So To The Trade.

ITS VIRTUES ARE PHENOMENAL.
ITS CURES ARE MARVELOUS.

Chronic Cases 40 Years' Standing Cured Permanently.

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.


She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1. Six for $5.

Somehow the European dogs of war bark more than they bite.

### TOOK ALL HIS PAINS AWAY.

A. M. Chisholm, of No. 2724 Stoddart Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"During my long residence in Canada I suffered for years from severe pains in my back, across the region of the kidneys, and by the constant use of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS invariably obtained great relief. Upon removing to St. Louis, I was again troubled with the same complaint, and was advised to use Magnectic and other kinds of plasters, without being relieved of pain, so fell back to my old friend ALLCOCK, who gives me more relief than any other I have ever tried. I always recommend them to my friends and all who suffer from pains and aches of any kind."

A Chicago shoestore bears this sign: "Truth spoken here." Here's another Western monopoly.

### HUMBUG.

Barnum said "The American People like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

The man who is "wedded to art" generally lets his relatives support the family.

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

Hoyt's German Cologne has supplanted all others as the "Universal Perfume." Supreme merit has won for it its fair title. Connoisseurs award it the highest place.

The New York blizzard tickles Dakota a good deal more than would its admission to the Union.

### "NOT BULK, BUT BUSINESS!"

is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

Dogs are not allowed to pick their company. That is why you often see a $75 dog out walking with a 15-cent man.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts a box.

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.


R. H. McDONALD PRES't. F. V. McDONALD, CASHIER.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Oldest Chartered Bank on the Pacific Coast.

PACIFIC BANK

Capital Stock $1,000,000.00.
Surplus $ 650,000.00.
Av. Resources $4,356,175.94.

**Besides** paying the usual dividends, we have been enabled to add $200,000 to Surplus Fund during the past 2 years

**We are pleased** to announce that the past year has been the most prosperous one the PACIFIC BANK has had during its 25 years of existence.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Premises, | $150,000 00 |
| Other Real Estate, | 30,918 83 |
| Land Association, Gas and Bank Stocks, | 26,242 30 |
| Loans and Discounts, | 2,914,119 99 |
| Due from Banks, | 340,897 37 |
| Money on hand, | 502,979 85 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid up, | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 650,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits, | 9,369 40 |
| Due Depositors, | 2,094,780 69 |
| Due Banks, | 211,068 25 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

**Returning** thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of **Individuals, Firms and Corporations.** R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1888.

R. HALL'S
PULMONARY BALSAM
A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
And all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Sold by all Druggists for .....50 Cents
J. R. GATES & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
417 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

*For three weeks I was suffering from a severe Cold in Head, and pain in temples, after only six applications of Ely's Cream Balm I was relieved. A very trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, 1st Division N. Y. Appraiser's office.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

REWARD!

$1000 Will be paid for each and every gram of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists San Francisco, Agents.

## Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm psoriasis, etc. I took ..... and ..... Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

PIANOS. 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use. 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest Ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

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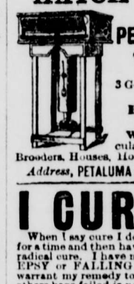

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 12. 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## WHEN HE HAD RIDDEN ON.

She was a poor, unlettered maid,
With but one gown to wear.
He, riding down the street, delayed,
To gaze—for she was fair.
He spoke with her, as gallants may,
And then he rode away.

He sighed to see such beauty drest
In garments poor and plain.
Some feeling stirred within his breast
That was akin to pain.
He spurred his steed and galloped on—
She watched till he was gone.

In time the wheel of fortune brought
The maiden gold and place.
By fashion clothed, by masters taught,
They called her "Queen of Grace."
She heard it with a bitter sigh,
For he had ridden by.

The robes a princess might have worn,
The learning—came too late!
She felt a Cynic's blighting scorn
For such a tardy Fate.
The need of all these gifts had gone
When he had ridden on.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Frank Leslie's.

## PATENT MAPLE SUGAR.

**It Is Made by Mixing Extract of Hickory with Any Ordinary Sirup.**

Among the curious inventions for which a patent has been granted is one to Josiah Daily, of Madison, Ind., by which any body who likes maple sugar and maple sirup may readily supply himself at a small cost. If the patentee's statement is correct, it is no longer necessary to go through the tedious and exhausting labors of tree-tapping and sirup-boiling in order to obtain maple sugar. If it should be found that the patent process will also convert into maple sirup a solution of the newly-discovered chemical sweet known as "saccharine," which is said to be three hundred times sweeter than cane sugar, or the more recent artificial sugar of Drs. Fischer and Tafel, then the very acme of transformation will have been reached, and the interposition of Congress will be necessary to save the genuine maple sugar industry from going to destruction. The patent maple sugar is made by simply mixing an extract of hickory with an ordinary sirup, such as cane sugar sirup or sorghum. The patentee says: "The extract is to be obtained in any convenient manner, such as making a decoction of the hickory bark or wood, or percolating liquid through the same, or drawing off the sap from the tree. The bark or wood of the hickory tree may be ground to facilitate the extraction of its principle, and the extract may be made more or less strong by increasing or diminishing the quantity of bark or wood, or by boiling the extract for a longer or shorter time. In preparing sirups I ordinarily add about three tablespoonfuls of the decoction to a gallon of heated or boiling sirup. Of course the stronger the extract the less the quantity required for flavoring a given amount of sirup. The sirup may be manufactured from any kind of saccharine matter or mixture of saccharine matters, or the sirups ordinarily found in the market may be used. The effect of the extract or decoction is to give to the sirup the flavor of the maple, producing a sirup which can not be distinguished from genuine maple sirup. It is evident that the flavored sirup may be boiled down and a sugar resembling maple sugar in taste may be produced."—*Scientific American.*

## LEGAL RUFFIANISM.

**Why Lawyers Should Be Compeled to Treat Witnesses Decently.**

A lawyer who is proficient in the art of badgering a witness seldom lacks clients. He is considered "smart;" and if, by dint of insolent and exasperating cross-questioning, he can goad a man into such a state of excitement that he contradicts himself, and involuntarily commits perjury, the feat is looked upon as a "great legal triumph." Occasionally, however, an abusive counsel is confronted, out of court, by an enraged witness, and receives a lesson in civility too impressive to be readily forgotten. Not long ago a somewhat notorious member of the bar in a Southern city was tremendously pounded by a witness in a divorce case, against whom, in summing up for the defense, he had insinuated nearly all the crimes enumerated in the decalogue. The libeled citizen, who was a person of irreproachable character, met the professional traducer at the court-house door after the conclusion of the day's proceedings and thrashed him without stint or pity. The flagellant was arrested and held to bail for the assault, and will doubtless be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both; but he was content, he said, to endure any penalty the law might inflict for the enjoyment of so prime a luxury.

We have never been able to see why a lawyer should be permitted to address a respectable member of society in the witness box, or to refer to him after he has left it, in terms as opprobrious as if he were a burglar or a pickpocket. It is, or should be, the business of a court to protect from insult persons who are summoned before it—often to their own great inconvenience—to further the ends of justice; and if such protection is not extended, we hold it to be natural right of the outraged parties to chastise at the first convenient opportunity the maligners and slanderers. Let the privileges of the legal profession be respected; but why should men who play the ruffian at the bar be exempted from the punishment which we all delight to see inflicted upon ruffianism in the street?—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Experiments made in France in "deep sea" photography have been successful. With a camera and the electric incandescent light, it is said to be possible to photograph sunken ships, and make simpler the diver's perilous work.

## FREEZING TO DEATH.

**Acute Pains Followed by a Very Comfortable Condition of Mind.**

Early in January, 1854, I left Red Wing in company with S. J. Willard, John Day and Albert Olson for a place fourteen miles distant, near where Vasa Church now stands, for the purpose of cutting and hauling logs preparatory for our settlement at that point the following spring. It was a clear, beautiful day, with the thermometer twenty degrees above zero. We had a span of good horses, a sleigh partly loaded with lumber, forage and provisions for a few days.

We arrived at the spot just before dark and camped in a ravine well sheltered with timber. After making ourselves comfortable with a good supper, and a blazing log fire, all four laid down to sleep on a bed made on the snow, with a thin layer of hay on top of some boards, and were well wrapped up in blankets. During the night the temperature changed to a terrible cold, the thermometer falling to forty-five degrees below zero, as we learned afterward. Had we known this and kept our fire burning, there would, of course, have been no danger. But being very comfortable we all fell asleep early in the night, and were unconscious of the danger we were in until awakened by the pain of intense cold, and then we were already so overcome with the cold that we lacked power or energy to get up or even to move.

Comparing notes afterward we found that all had experienced a like sensation, namely—first, an acute pain, like the point of a needle in every pore, but free from all mental anxiety, except a dull conception of something wrong and a desire to get up, but without sufficient energy to do so. This feeling, however, did not last long, and subsided gradually into one of quiet rest and satisfaction until consciousness ceased altogether, and without any struggle or pain, either bodily or mental. We had all reached that stage when by an accident, the arm and bare hand of Mr. Day, who lay on the outside, fell in the snow. This started the circulation in his body and gave him such intense pain that he quickly aroused himself and got on his feet, and of course we were all saved. It took a long time before we could use our limbs sufficiently to rebuild the fire, and during that time we suffered much more pain than we had before. I am satisfied from that experience that a person perishing in that way has a very easy death, because he sinks gradually into a stupor, which blunts his sensibility both to physical pain and mental agony long before life becomes extinct.

It was about fifty degrees in the morning when we got up; we did not lie down again or attempt to haul out building logs, but started in a few hours on a bee line for a ravine that would lead us back to Red Wing. It was a struggle of life and death to get across the rolling prairie, and had the cold been accompanied by a blizzard, we would not have got across.

To keep warm we took turns to walk or run behind the sleigh, and Mr. Willard was walking when he was suddenly missed, and the team turned back, following its tracks a short distance to a hill side, where we found him sitting down in the snow, apparently comfortable and with no desire to move. He rather censured us for coming back after him, claiming that he was all right, and would have come along when he got ready, but the fact was that he was already so stupefied with the cold that he would never have made any exertion to move.

After a drive of ten miles we arrived at the first and only inhabited house between Vasa and Red Wing, and it was high time that we found shelter, both for ourselves and the horses. That was the coldest day of that year, and to me the coldest in the history of Minnesota.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

## FAMOUS ACTRESSES.

**Indefatigable Study Essential to Success on the Stage**

People say some people are "born actresses," but those who imagine that they have not cultivated with an indefatigable assiduity the talent he or she possesses from nature have a very imperfect knowledge of the source of that merit which so astonishes them. Who that knows or reads of Rachel realizes how she worked and struggled to gain the goal—hour after hour, day after day, intonation, pauses, declamations—all she studied step by step with her master and her friend Sampson? All cried: "She is a genius," yet how many hours of deep reflection and earnest study were her rare exhibitions of skill the fruit?

"I have studied my sobs," she wrote, "and shall watch to see if you are satisfied, for I am not sure they will come." This she said of perhaps her greatest piece of acting, the scene in "Phedre," where she utters "Miserable et je vis." Not one effect that delighted and electrified her audiences during two years of this great role but was studied and tried and studied again. Rachel was never lost in a character; it was lost in her.

In referring to my own humble efforts in the past, I can only say that my best results have been through my greatest study and work. Many a night have I cried myself to sleep, unable to reach an effort or make a certain point. There have been times when certain roles have been as a closed book to me, and even after repeated rehearsals remained a blank, and I became wholly despondent, when all at once the vail fell from before my eyes and I seemed to realize the character and its possibilities.—*Fanny Davenport.*

## CLASPED BY A BEAR.

**Exciting Midnight Adventure Related by a Railroad Man.**

A man who is well thought of by the railway fraternity is Hoyt Sherman, general agent of the Union Pacific, of Salt Lake. He was first brought into prominence by an adventure which he had on the road from Beaver Canyon into the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Sherman was a tourist agent for the road, and when a big party went up to the park he would accompany them. The distance from Beaver Canyon is one hundred and twenty-five miles, and three years ago, when he had the adventure, the road was very primitive. Rough and rocky, it wound its way through deep canyons, whose walls rose to magnificent heights, making the scenery awful and grand, and then over fertile plains, through mountainous country into timbered regions that could not be excelled. There was something about this drive that thrilled and delighted passengers and made them want to cover the distance again. But as pleasant as they were, they were not free from danger. It lurked everywhere. In the fissures of the rocks were skulking mountain lions watching the passing of the stage-coach with gleaming eyes, while panthers, more cowardly, yet fully as dangerous, perched in the trees that overhung the road on which the stage traveled, would give their fierce cry and perchance leap upon its top to find that its occupants were beyond reach. Then the silver-tipped bear and big black bruin, on his stately round for meat, would cautiously pass that way. Sometimes at night the tourists would camp for a change.

It was one night that they did this that Mr. Sherman had his adventure—one that is not new to him now. They camped in a clump of timber below the mountains, and corralled the horses a few rods off. It was about midnight when Mr. Sherman was awakened by the neighing of a horse. He got up to reconnoiter and saw a black object pass near the corral. The moon was out in all her splendor, though the trees shadowed the earth. Thinking that the object was a man, and that he meant to steal the horse, he took his pistol from his pocket, and noticing that his clasp-knife was all right, he cautiously advanced. He was looking about to see where the big black object had gone, when, as though it had risen from the ground, a big black bear stood in front of him.

First he thought to run, but this would be death, for one stroke from its powerful paw would lay him low. The pistol was a small one, but he raised it after his first surprise was over and pulled the trigger. It did not go off. He just remembered that he had neglected to reload the weapon that evening after discharging all the cartridges. When the trigger snapped the bear looked at the pistol curiously and then at Sherman. The latter took his knife out and slowly backed up until he was protected by a tree. The bear followed and caressingly began to hug him. Its hot breath was upon his face, and he grew faint. He rallied and drove the knife to the hilt into bruin, who, now fully enraged, rolled Sherman on the ground. Now it was fight or die. Another plunge and the sharp edge of the steel went plowing up the bear, fairly disemboweling him. The struggle soon ended, and although Sherman was the victor, he was not altogether unharmed. The tourists heard the noise, and were in time to witness the end of the battle. For a week after three Englishmen did nothing but curse their ill-luck for not being the man that the bear attacked.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

## BOARDING SCHOOLS.

**How Girls Are Benefited by Attending Institutions of This Kind.**

"Shall we send the girls to boarding-school?" Well, that depends a good deal upon where the girls live and what their temperaments are. If the home of the young girl ly under consideration is in the country or some small village, there are reasons besides the superior advantages for a book education why it is best to send her away to school. Contact with other minds and individuals besides the narrow circle which such places afford furnishes a valuable part of the education which is to fit the young girl to be a woman. Going away to school is not going to make smooth all the rough places, but it goes a long distance toward giving a young girl a certain self-reliance and confidence, which are the best possible cures for awkwardness. In the narrow circle of relatives and intimate friends she feels that she is understood and judged kindly. The moment she is set out among strangers she says to herself: "What do they think of me?" The constant reiteration of this question causes embarrassment and awkwardness. If she is sent among people without any of her own family to fall back upon she must stand upon her own merits, and she will find that in the main people are much kinder than she gave them credit for.

By all means let the school be carefully chosen. In a good school the young girl, besides her studies and contact with people, learns system, and comes under a discipline which is good for her. The meals are regular, the sleep is regular, and a certain amount of exercise is insisted upon. To the girl who has been rather "spoiled" at home and allowed to retire at one or two, rise at ten or eleven, and subsist on fruit cake and pickles, never walking over two blocks if she can help it, such a change is highly desirable. Something to do every day, and a stated time to do it in, with obligations which must be met, is a discipline which, even if not kept up, is invaluable.—*Detroit Tribune.*

## FORMAL CROW COURTS.

**How They Are Conducted and How Their Judgments Are Executed.**

Mr. Romanes, in discussing the question of animal intelligence, cites several instances in which jackdaws, rooks and crows have been seen to hold what may be called a formal court for the trial and punishment of offenders. It will surprise many persons, no doubt, to learn that such creatures have something like a regular system of "public justice." In the northern part of Scotland, writes one observer, and in the Faroe Islands, extraordinary meetings of crows are occasionally known to occur.

They collect in great numbers, as if they had all been summoned for the occasion; a few of the flock sit with drooping heads, and others seem as grave as judges, while others again are exceedingly active and noisy. In the course of about an hour they disperse, and it is not uncommon, after they have flown away, to find one or two left dead upon the spot. These meetings will sometimes continue for a day or two before the object, whatever it may be, is accomplished. Crows continue to arrive from all quarters during the session. As soon as they have all arrived, a very general noise ensues, and shortly after the whole fall upon one or two individuals, and put them to death. When the execution has been performed, they quietly disperse.

An army officer writes from India that while sitting in a veranda, he saw three or four crows come and perch on a neighboring house. Soon a gathering from all quarters took place, till the roof of the guard-house was blackened with them.

"Thereupon," he continues, "a prodigious clatter ensued. It was plain that a 'palaver' was going forward, some of its members, more eager than others, skipping about. I became much interested, and narrowly watched the proceedings, all within a dozen yards of me. After much cawing and clamor the whole group suddenly rose into the air, and kept circling around half-a-dozen of their fellows, one of whom had clearly been told off for punishment; for the five repeatedly attacked it in quick succession, allowing no opportunity for it to escape, which it was trying to do, until they had cast it fluttering on the ground, about thirty yards from my chair.

"Unfortunately, I rushed forward to pick up the bird, prostrate but fluttering on the grass. I succeeded only in touching it, for it wriggled away from my grasp, and flew, greatly crippled and close to the ground, into some adjacent bushes, where I lost sight of it. All the others, after circling around me and chattering, in anger, as I thought, flew away, on my resuming my seat, in the direction taken by their victim."—*Youth's Companion.*

## A SMART COCKROACH.

**How It Was Utilized by Two Notorious Indiana Convicts.**

A common cockroach was trained to act as a letter-carrier between William Rodifer and "Starlight Jack" Ryan, convicts in the Southern Indiana penitentiary. It is probably the first instance on record, too, where there was any use found for the little creature. Rodifer occupied a cell in the tier just above the one where Jack was confined, and for a long time they had no means of communicating with each other. Rodifer was a daring fellow, but he had not sufficient imagination to get up a plan of escape and he relied on the bright mind of his friend "Starlight Jack" to suggest an idea. One evening Rodifer noticed an innocent looking cockroach running about on the floor. After watching its gambolings for a time he concluded he could use it. So writing a short note to his friend he tied it to the cockroach's wing, and kneeling down on the floor he put it out on the wall under the iron balcony in front of his cell. He calculated that it would run into the cell underneath. And it did. Jack noticed the paper, caught the insect, and read the note. Then he answered it, and, poking the little creature out on the wall from the ceiling over the door, he released it. The roach went into Rodifer's cell and was caught. Then they fed and cared for it, and used it in this manner for some months. In fact it grew to understand its business. It must have been a female cockroach, however, for one day it stopped to chat with a friend and was noticed by the warden. The note, which was written in some sort of cipher, was taken off, the hospital steward, Dr. Sid. C. McClure, read it. Then the bug was put on the balcony floor, and ran into Rodifer's cell. Thus the officials kept posted as to the plans of the two famous jail-breakers. After a time Jack began to suspect that something was wrong, and he added a postscript to his letter something like this: "If every thing is all right you will find a hair from my head in this note." The warden read it as he did the others, but dropped the hair and lost it. "Never mind," said Captain Craig, whose hair was red, "put one of mine in it." The answer came back: "That last whipping must have been an awful one, Jack, for it has changed the color of your hair."

The scheming of these two worthies came to naught, however, and they served their terms.—*Louisville Times.*

—A rough father was thrashing his little son, when a neighbor remonstrated. "Go away," said the father. "I know what I'm doing. He won't grow, and as iron can be extended by beating, I thought I would malleable this boy, and see if I can extend him."

## HELPLESS AS A PAUPER.

**Experience of a Philadelphian Who Was Without Small Change.**

"Speaking about having money in your pocket and yet feeling as helpless as if you were a pauper," said a Philadelphian to some friends who were discussing the subject, "reminds me of a small experience I had in that line a little while ago. I was in the northern part of the city, and in a great hurry to go to Seventh and Market streets. In my pocket was a twenty dollar gold piece and no other money—not even a nickel. Fully persuaded that no car conductor would change the coin for me, I entered a saloon and ordered a glass of beer, throwing the yellow piece upon the bar as I did so. The bar keeper turned from the keg rack, placed the beer before me, eyed the coin an instant, looked at me sharply, then reached for the untouched glass of beer, put it down behind the counter and said: 'You can't work that here; it's been tried afore.' I protested that the coin was genuine, that it was all I had and that I wanted change to pay car fare—but it was no use. In his own words, he was 'onto the game,' and I left the place filled with my own rage and covered with that bar-keeper's suspicion.

"On the next corner was a drug store. I went in with the twenty dollar piece in my palm, and upon thrusting it before the clerk, asking him whether he could change it, he replied sneeringly, and in tones which implied that he felt hurt at me for taking him for a green-horn: 'Well, not this time.'

"Once outside the place, it occurred to me that if I had made a purchase there would have been no trouble in getting change. Resolved not to be so stupid again, I made for an inviting looking cigar store five doors away, where I put my luckless coin on the glass top of the show case, and politely told the salesman, if he would change it for me, I would be only too glad to buy two dollars' worth of his goods. The smile that crept into his face persuaded me that I had conquered him. In reality I had only put him on his guard. He merely said as he turned to wait on another customer: 'And I've had 'em offer to buy five dollars' worth, but we're not in that business.' Nothing but the fear of being arrested on the double charge of assault and battery and shoving counterfeit money prevented me from throwing a tobacco scales at that heartless wretch.

"At three other places the coin was refused curtly and suspiciously, and finally fully realizing what an absurd thing it was to do, I hurried over to the conductor of a Columbia avenue car that had stopped on a crossing, and showing him my solitary coin, asked him if he could make change for me if I got aboard. He didn't even answer me, but as he yanked his bell to go ahead I heard him say gruffly to a fortunate possessor of a nickel who stood on the platform: 'Guess that feller thinks I own the road.'

"Now, not one of the people who refused to make change for me touched the coin; the sight of it was enough for them and it made them suspicious. What did I do? Why, I walked from Columbia avenue and Eighteenth street to Seventh and Market and the big end of my twenty-dollar piece went to pay for the supper and theater tickets. I had wagered on being there at the appointed time. That's what a nickel cost me when I didn't have it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

## TOO MUCH GOOD LUCK.

**If You Run Across a Stray Silver Dollar, Don't Pick It Up.**

"If you ever happen to find a silver dollar in the course of your travels, you let it lie right where it is when you see it," said a jolly young broker yesterday.

"Coming down on the elevated a few days ago," he continued, "I noticed something bright wedged in between the basket-work seat to the wooden arm. I poked her out with my knife blade and found my prize to be a silver dollar. I had never found any money before and I felt so good that when I got off the train I stepped into a cigar store and bought four cigars, for a dollar, instead of three for a quarter as usual. That note at luncheon I felt awfully thirsty, and being a dollar ahead I ordered a bottle of claret. Later, buoyed up by the same thought, I asked the boys to take something, and the round cost me ninety cents. When it came time to go home the elevated trains were crowded, so I thought I'd spend my dollar for a hansom cab and drive home, stopping at a theater, where, on account of my find, I bought tickets of a speculator instead of at the office. I told my wife about my luck and showed her the identical dollar, which I had saved. She was delighted, and insisted upon my having the piece smoothed off on one side and the place and date of my good fortune inscribed thereon, the carrying out of which conceit cost me two dollars and fifty cents. Altogether, I should think my find cost me nearly ten dollars; so take my advice, and if you run across any stray dollars don't pick 'em up."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A pretty young lady of Jamestown has a seal-skin sacque and muff which she is quite proud of, as they are the result of her own labors. After receiving them she had a full-figure photograph made, representing herself as out in a snow-storm with her muff up to her face, etc. A traveling representative of a soap manufacturing firm saw the picture, admired it, got acquainted with the lady, secured a copy of the photograph, had a lithograph made from it, which is now used to advertise his goods.

## PRACTICAL HELP.

**The Humble Beginning of a Now Prosperous Working Woman's Club.**

About ten years ago, a Quaker lady in one of our large cities, while buying some trifle in a retail shop, noticed that the young girl who waited upon her was thin and pale, and had the jaded appearance of one who has nothing to look forward to in life. On questioning her, she found that she was from the country, and had not a single friend in the city. With thousands of others, she worked ten hours each day for four dollars a week, slept in a garret with three other women, and ate such scanty food as she could buy.

"What does thee do in the evening?" asked the interested lady.

"Sleep generally, or look out of the window. I have no books. Some of the girls go to the ten-cent theaters, but I have not done that yet."

The Friend went home and considered how she should supply a home, friends and all the protecting influences which surrounded her own daughters, to this girl who was tottering on the verge of ruin. With the help of a few friends she rented a room, with an open fire, near the large shops, furnished it with comfortable chairs, growing plants, two or three hundred interesting books and the magazines, and then invited the saleswoman and her colleagues to join a club, which should have the use of this room at all times. Payment of one dollar annually was exacted, to give them the feeling of independence.

They came eagerly, brought their lunches at noon, gathered in the evenings to talk, read, sew, play draughts or chess, or to sing. As the club grew the interest in it increased. Saleswomen, seamstresses, artists, every class of homeless working-women joined it. It now numbers over seven hundred members. They occupy a large house, which they have fitted up and decorated with their own hands. It is their "home," in which each one feels herself a hostess. They have a piano, an organ, sewing-machines, a gymnasium and bath-rooms. Night classes have been formed in cookery, music, embroidery, drawing, French, literature and history, for which the fees are but five or ten cents. The members form intimacies among themselves, and make for each other a society cheerful, active and friendly. During the last year they have been zealously combining in "circles" for different benevolent purposes, such as visiting the hospitals, or contriving Christmas surprises for poor children. The humble beginning of the quiet Friend has grown into a strong organization, in which these friendless, homeless girls are surrounded by the purest influences.

Two questions suggest themselves, as we read this true story. How many of us, noticing that a stranger was ill and weary, would have set to work to discover her ailment, and to cure it? How many of us would have been content to make so humble a beginning, and, having made it, would have the faith to persevere to success?—*Youth's Companion.*

## LIFE IN A BEE-HIVE.

**How Honey and Wax Are Made by the Busy Little Workers.**

The whole atmosphere of the hive in the summer is one of bustle and hurry. The workers hustle day and night, and work so hard that when honey is plentiful in the flowers the average life of the working bee is rarely over six weeks. It is safe to say that not one in 5,000 bees lives to eat the honey it has toiled so hard to lay up for the winter. There are usually about 30,000 bees in a colony or hive, and they will average in a good season something like 57 pounds.

It takes 40,000 bees, working one entire day, to gather a single pound of honey, and to get the sweets they must rummage 3,500,000 clover blooms. Now when we know that 75,000,000 pounds of honey are yearly produced in the United States, it becomes a very nice problem to calculate how many bees there are working, say, eight hours a day.

The bee brings four substances into the hive and creates one substance there. The honey is brought in in a little sac and stored in one of the cells of the comb. If you'll notice you'll find the cells slant a little bit, so that the sweet stuff will not spill till the cell is full and can be sealed up. This raw honey has to be stirred and mixed with formic acid, which the bees' jaws secrete, and frequently moved from one cell to another, so as to hasten its evaporation and thickening. Then there is pollen dust from the flowers, which is used to feed the young bee babies, and is also used for capping over their cells, as it is porous to the air and is much cheaper than wax. Then propolis, or bee glue, is fetched from the willow, poplar, cottonwood and balm-of-gilead trees, and is used to cement cracks and crevices about the hive. Last of all, water is brought into the hive to give drink to the babies.

But, more precious than honey, is wax, which is really a tallow and not wax. It costs twenty pounds of honey and a long time to make one pound of wax. The bees eat the honey, and then hang quietly in a cluster, waiting for the wax to form. It is secreted under little scales on the abdomen, and is used immediately. This wax is not made unless it is actually required, and never as long as there are any vacant combs.

It is this desire to economize in wax that makes the bee store its honey in six-sided cell, for when one cell is built there is one side furnished for six new cells.—*Golden Days.*

## TUBERCULOUS GERMS.

**The Nature of One of the Most Disastrous Diseases of Cattle.**

Farmers as well as veterinarians should understand the nature of this contagion. Too few are aware of its spread and only an occasional animal is lost financially. Diseased animals are nearly always sold to the butcher. The flesh of cattle suffering from many maladies may be eaten with impunity and yet the flesh of some (oftentimes apparently well) may prove fatal to man. The diseases which render animal food perilous to man are few, but among them are anthrax, tuberculosis, trichina and hydrophobia. Even a diseased article may not prove injurious to a healthy stomach if well cooked. In tuberculosis, deposits upon the pleura membrane lining the chest cavity, thus causing the lungs to adhere to the ribs, or along the internal walls of the abdomen, are sufficient evidence to condemn the carcass.

Mr. Rupert Kolt, of Germany, discovered the long-sought-for germ of this dread disease in 1882, and he has not only solved the mystery but enabled us to identify this especial bacillus in all forms of tubercular affections. Dr. Morgagni, a celebrated Italian physician, more than a century ago claimed that virulent matter in the expired air of a consumptive patient was very infectious and liable to transmit the malady. This theory, long believed, has now been proved true by Dr. Taffiener. He has satisfied even the doubting members of the profession by causing animals to inhale the particles of tubercular matter which had been evaporated in a room by a steam atomizer. About ninety per cent. of the puppies thus confined from twenty-five to forty days showed well marked symptoms of tuberculosis in both lungs. These experiments have also demonstrated that the disease can be artificially propagated.

Tuberculosis can be conveyed by inoculation and the virus is believed not to lose its vitality by long drying in a stable. Thus it appears that a man can be vaccinated while skinning an animal or making a post mortem examination, or that an animal can take the disease by licking the manger in which a consumptive cow has fed, for the digestive organs are quite as susceptible of contagion as any. The fact that animals can contract the disease through the agency of the food should give us new apprehensions.

Both the meat and milk may contain the death-dealing germs. Tuberculosis does not necessarily imply a disease of the lungs. The glands of the udder, of generation and of the liver are as liable to consumption. The germ should be termed bacillus tuberculosis to distinguish it from other germs of the same family. It is of vegetable origin, of the fungi order.

A cow only affected in the lungs, slightly, is not to be feared, but affections of the udder are very apt to pass the disease to those using the milk. Scrofula often results from tuberculosis. Prof. Bollinger, of Munich, says that boiling the milk will not always render it safe, but that long and repeated boiling is necessary to kill the spores, or a second boiling shortly after the first. A spore is a germ within a germ. Many of these are found in the sputa of a human consumptive patient, and it is hard to cleans the house, clothes, bedding and wall-paper where one has lived.

All infectious diseases have a continuous existence like the succession of organized beings; the succession exists from a diffusion of these living germs, and each as surely produces its kind as the acorn the oak.—*Dr. Noah Cressy, in Farm and Home.*

## JEWS IN SALONIKA.

**A Greek City Which Contains Seventy Thousand Hebrews.**

Salonika may be termed a New Jerusalem, as there are no less than 70,000 of the seed of Abraham within its walls. Almost all the business of the place is carried on by them. The quays are gay with them in their quaint costumes, the men with their long robes lined with fur over a tunic of striped cotton or silk, whilst the women are decked in the gayest colors possible and adorn their heads with caps of green or red, closely bound over their foreheads, and hanging down behind in a thick tail embroidered with gold thread, and terminating in a fringe of gold, whilst around their necks hang strings of pearls and other jewels. These Jews of Salonika are perhaps the most fervid adherents of the quaint rabbinical doctrines to be found any where nowadays. During the days before the passover you may see Jewish women at the tombs outside the walls, in their long red cloaks and white mantles round their shoulders, wailing over their dead. Turbaned rabbis stand at the gate of Karamilia to conduct families, for a consideration, to the graves of their relatives, there to excite them to frenzy by reading portions of Scripture, and finally to drive them home again like sheep when the ceremony is over, with lacerated arms and faces, uttering bitter wails. Their cemetery the Jews call "the house of the living;" for the dead they look upon as alive, and passing the first eleven months after their departure in Ghenna, when they can intercede for the living; consequently during this period the death wails are continued, which are in point of fact in many cases more intercessory than the outcome of genuine grief. If a rabbi of distinction dies, you see Jewish women rush forward to thrust letters into his hands for delivery to departed friends as he is carried on the bier to the house of the living.—*Interior.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MAY 12..... 1888


### A Great House Forced To Suspend.

Every citizen of Inyo county will deeply regret that on last Monday the wholesale commission house of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. made an assignment to L. L. Baker and Louis Sloss for the benefit of their creditors. Frank S. Johnson, managing partner of the firm, submitted a statement to the effect that the firm was unable to realize upon its assets immediately, and in view of pressing engagements in New York, where the call upon them for money was urgent, they had decided to make an assignment in order to prevent the dissipation of their property. Johnson places the assets of the firm at from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 and its liabilities at $2,000,000. The indebtedness in California, with the exception of a number of small amounts, is confined to four banks and two individuals. Johnson further states that among the most valuable assets of the firm is borax property which is valued at $2,000,000, and that negotiations for its sale were in a fair way to be consummated when the announcement of the Tariff bill placing borax on the free list tended to defeat the efforts in that direction. The firm is confident that its resources are sufficient to more than meet all its engagements.

It is said that the firm is indebted to the Bank of California to the amount of $190,000, of which $150,000 is secured. It is also estimated that the firm owes the Bank of British Columbia $100,000, the Nevada Bank $220,000 and Bank of British North America $100,000.

It is stated that of the whole amount of Coleman & Co.'s indebtedness one-half is in this State and the other half is in the East, the greater part of the latter being held by New England banks. The Nevada Bank called in its loans some time ago, and the failure of the house to respond to that has probably been the cause of the collapse.

The house has agencies in Astoria, Oregon; New York, Chicago and London. It also acts as agent for a large number of manufacturing and producing establishments, and for the principle salmon canneries on the Columbia, Fraser and Sacramento rivers and several in Alaska. In the shipping department it is agent for several lines of clippers to and from Australia, China and South America. The business of the firm is said to amount to $14,000,000 per year.

### LABOR NOTES.

There are 50,000 colored Knights of Labor.

Virginia is to have a state bureau of labor statistics.

Labor unions in all large cities complain of labor bureaus sending men far away to work and starve, the work giving out.

A large cotton factory, 300 feet long by 75 feet wide, is being built on top of the Cumberland mountain, North Carolina.

Knights of Labor petitions are circulating asking congress to have all convict made goods plainly marked "Convict labor."

Pennsylvania has abandoned prison labor, and in one prison 350 convicts are begging for something to do, as without occupation their imprisonment amounts to solitary confinement.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Bricklayers' International union will meet in Boston Jan. 10, 1888. Among the subjects to be discussed is the further reduction of working time from nine to eight hours.

The English board of trade has made a report in which it alleges that the number of paupers in the country now are only 24.7 to the 1,000, while in 1870 there were 40 to the 1,000, and that the total number has fallen from 900,000 to 697,000, while the population has increased by 5,700,000. In London, it is alleged, there are now only 21 paupers to 1,000 inhabitants.

### The Indians of Alaska.

The husbands have seemingly everything to do with the management of common property, as far as use and employment are concerned, but the instant it is to go out of the household by sale or barter, the better half (or two thirds to three fourths) regulates the entire affair, and can annul or veto any sale or exchange of her husband's even after the money has been passed to an exchange of goods. This singular state of affairs has caused more petty trouble in Alaska between the whites and Indians than any other source I can now recall. Most of the white men there are of that kind who hate to see a woman "stick her jaw in," especially to undo a good bargain that they thought was past recalling. The husband has no such right in the woman's shopping, nor does he ever think of anything more than the meekest suggestions in such matters.

Not that the husbands are "hen pecked" at all, as my remarks might imply, for beyond the peculiar relations I have explained, there seems to be no difference between them and the ordinary run of other people in like conditions. The women do the hard work of the household, and the men the harder work of keeping it supplied with everything; and rough and severe as the work necessarily is, it is somewhat fairly divided according to the strength and capability of each. No such brutal sight, once so common among the Indians of lower latitudes, as an active young warrior (?) reclining in the shade while his wife and aged mother did the men's work toward making him comfortable, is ever seen in Alaska.—Lieut. Frederick Schwatka in Demorest's Magazine.

### Evictions in New York City.

There are now each year, and there have been for many years, more evictions of tenants by landlords in New York city, with its population of 1,500,000, than there have been in corresponding periods in all Ireland, with its population of about 5,000,000. Once every few months the American correspondents in London cable to their papers in the United States vivid accounts of heartrending cruelty on the part of English land owners toward unfortunate occupants of shanty houses and poor farms. Once every few years the New York reporters have to write for their papers a story of the misery of a family ejected from the two or three wretched rooms in a rickety seven story tenement, because the relentless agent of the millionaire owner must have "the money or the rooms."

Ireland's woe is not as great as is New York's. The sheriffs in Ireland do not have so many cases of eviction to deal with in a month as do the marshals of New York's eleven district courts in a week. From June 30, 1885, to June 30, 1886, there were turned out of their homes, in all Ireland, according to parliamentary report, 2,088 families, aggregating 8,817 persons. In a similar period, twelve months, in New York city there were evicted 22,804 families, or 124,029 persons, estimating five members to a family. This shows that the evictions in this city each year are nearly eleven times as many as in Ireland.—New York Cor. Chicago Times.


MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday the 5th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 26, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate.

NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz: Michael Bush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Twp 11 S, R 34 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Alonzo McKellops, Andrew J. Ween, James Lane and William R. Tibbetts, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o m14. Register.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

INDEPENDENCE, April 30, 1888.

During my absence from this County and State Mr. Nathan Rhine is authorized to act as my agent. HENRY FEHRMAN


TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various editions of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT
GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.
Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence receive careful and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sherman, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Keeper and Mover that ever was put on any farm with less than a team in cultivation. If you will get up any nonsense that will take so much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and send me one, I could sell one at every house. I have had to take the feathers from under their wife and tables to pay for it."
JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Newark, Ills., writes: "I do not know what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yet it is the best machine ever invented by man. Yet. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Yet. If you run short, you can not buy more for glory."
Still, ship a sample to this. Sending an agent on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best seller in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC.
☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
947dly.

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE - CAL.
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Choicest Liquors, the finest quality of Wines Imported Cigars. Pleasant rooms to greet really are invited to call. 36Nm3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
TAKE WINTER CONTRACTS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSE HAS BEEN REBUILT, and is large.
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZ, NOUGUE, Prop.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1888 and ending May 10th, 1889, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1888, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1888 to May 11th, 1889, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meeting of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made on warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 8th day of May, 1888, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1292.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Mar. 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Mulholland for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of B. S. GLOVER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Executor of the estate of B. S. Gover, deceased, to the Creditors and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his store on the southeast corner of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop Creek, in said County, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. W. O. MERGNEY,
Executor of the estate of B. S. Glover, deceased.

Dated at Bishop Creek, March 7, 1888.


TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and refurnished in a style second to no one this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb22

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Indepen - - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.
Jy 1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN).
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
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### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Dayton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 45 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 p. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 0 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 1 00 p. m. | 1 55 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 0 a. m. |
| Alkali | 2 00 p. m. | 10 15 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 25 p. m. | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 0 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections.

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); inside (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (175 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 12 ..... ....1888


Mrs. C. Ober is staying at Independence.

Mr. A. Walker was up from Olancha during the week.

Dr. I. J. Woodin has been reappointed County Physician.

Billy Hedge appears to be improving a little, though still very weak.

Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, arrived at Independence last Monday.

Mr. J. R. Hawley and wife, of Darwin came up to town last Thursday.

J. J. Stewart and J. E. Reynolds were up from Lone Pine last Tuesday.

Every train brings something new for the great variety of goods at Rhine's store.

Bonds to the amount of $2500 have been voted for a school house at George's Creek.

Mrs. Richards and her son, Alfred Viel, of Lone Pine, were in town some days this week.

Greenly and Broder continue to take out very rich ore from their mine at Deep Spring.

Mr. James McIntosh was in town last Wednesday; his friends are always glad to see him.

John Thomas, Cerro Gordo, and Bill Richards, of Darwin, came up on the train Thursday morning.

The Board of Supervisors accepted the bid of Mrs. Lewis and the county hospital is again at Independence.

Tom Bastian has again been very ill during the early part of the week. Dr. Woodin reports him a little better.

Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz and wife left town last Wednesday on a trip to Los Angeles. They went by way of Mojave.

Mr. C. W. Adamson arrived at Independence last Monday from Petaluma. He is here looking after interests in land.

Sheep are swarming into the county by thousands; the license ordinance appears to attract the sheep men, rather than repel them.

Gus. McGovern came up from Lookout at the beginning of the week and is taking a rest after several months hard work in the Minnietta mine.

Judging by recent events in the United States Senate John L. Sullivan would be the right man in the right place as a member of that body.

Some days ago a girl's cloak was found in the road at Georges Creek. The owner can have the same by applying at the residence of Mr. Henry Glade.

O. I. Mairs has the contract for boarding the county prisoners. It is an advantageous contract for the county, one that the taxpayers ought to be well satisfied with.

Sheriff Gregg is now busy collecting the sheep license tax of five cents per head. Thousands of sheep are now in the valley and a good sum should be collected.

Farm hands and men to work with horses on canals are wanted in Owens valley. Current wages $35. per month and board. The climate pleasant and very healthy. Railroad the entire length of the valley.

Quite a convenience to strangers having business at the Court House, will be the new gilt signs put up at the doors of the several offices in the building. The signs were made by Mr. Al. Viel and are a very neat job of lettering and gilding.

The hotels at Independence are constantly filled to overflowing. It is a frequent occurrence that beds for guests have to be sought for in private dwellings. Three years ago it was very diff rent; then not a guest would be found at any of the hotels in town for days together.

Melville W. Fuller, the new Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, is said to be a very nervous, restless man. He cannot sit still and listen to nonsense. He may make a very good Chief Justice, but certainly would be quite unqualified for being a Justice of Peace.

Editors are the kindest hearted people in the world. A subscriber to a certain paper died a few years ago, leaving 14 years subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave when the lid was screwed on and put in the coffin a palm leaf fan, a linen duster and a receipt for making artificial ice.—*Exchange.*

The proposal in Congress to put borax on the free list has forced the great House of William T. Coleman & Co to make an assignment. For months we have been trying to show that there is hardly a county in the United States that would not be injured by free trade. Here is the proof how it will affect Inyo county.

Two years ago a piece of land near Independence was offered for six thousand dollars. One year ago the same tract was held at eight thousand dollars. Now the owner has fixed his price at fifteen thousand dollars. The tract contains three hundred and twenty acres. Nowhere else in the county is property of all kinds so rapidly increasing in value as within a distance of ten to twelve miles around Independence.

A terrible deed was committed in Virginia City last Friday. John Black murdered his brother, Samuel Black. The deceased was aged 67 years; the murderer is a few years older, Samuel Black went to Virginia in 1859 and John the next year. They had frequent disputes about business transactions. The deceased had been shot near the heart and there were two wounds in the head from which the brains oozed out. The murderer is in jail.

A week ago it was stated that Rev. J. H. De La Matyr would return to Independence to take charge of the Methodist Church. Since then he has been forced to go to Virginia City to take charge of the church there, in consequence of sickness in the family of the Pastor of that Church. Mr. De La Matyr writes that a minister from the east will arrive at Independence soon to take charge of the Church; he is a young man and comes very well recommeded.

The *Esmeralda News* says:—Again we have the pleasure of noting another rich strike in Hawthorne Mining District. This time the lucky men are Al. Finny and John Hammond, and the mine the Bright Light, which is a southern extension of the Early Dawn mine, owned by Messrs. Kimball and Ganong. While at work sinking a shaft on their claim, Finny and Hammond ran on to a two foot ledge, from which they have extracted nuggets as large as a $5 piece.

### The Little Blaze.

BISHOP CREEK, May 9, 1888.

The true facts of the fire that occurred last week in one of the rooms of the Academy are about as follows: Mr. C. L Logan had placed a patent incubator in one of the unfinished rooms; it seemed to be doing well until the evening mentioned, when some one discovered the presence of smoke. The alarm was given and Ed. Clarke, who was taking a book-keeping lesson at the time, rushed into the room in question and was met at the door with suffocating volumes of smoke; with presence of mind he rushed into an adjoining apartment, tore up a piece of carpet, and succeeded in smothering the flames until water could be brought, and the last spark was soon extinguished. The eggs, it seems, were not hatched after all. The fire decidedly originated with the incubator.

W. J. PHILLIAPY,

And many other citizens.

### Held For Trial

The examination of W. T. C. Elliott, charged with the murder of John B. White, was begun at Independence before C. Mulholland last Monday. On Tuesday District Attorney Forbes submitted the case for the People. The defendent did not call any witnesses nor make any statements. The Court decided that the defendant be held without bail to answer to a charge of murder. It would not be proper now to make any comment on the testimony offered at the examination. The scene in Court when Mrs. Elliott, neice of the deceased, was examined, was of deep and painful interest. A very fine map of the locality of the tragedy has been prepared by County Surveyor McKnight. This map shows accurately the location of the body of John B. White when found; the location and distance of the buildings and of footsteps described in the evidence. The map will be of value at the trial.

### Academy Exercises.

The Third Annual Commencement of Inyo Academy occurs the first week in June. Entertainments, speeches and lectures will begin Saturday evening, June 2d, and last till June 6th. Everybody is invited.

There will be an educational meeting at Lone Pine on Sunday, May 27th, at 11 o'clock a. m. An educational meeting will be held at the Methodist Church, Independence, Wednesday evening, May 30th. Rev. E U. Van Deventer, speaker. There will be an educational meeting at Big Pine, Thursday evening, May 31st. We invite the public spirited in these several communities to assist in securing rousing audiences for the addresses.

### Cattle Ordinance

The Mono county cattle men do not appear to favor any effort to contest the cattle license ordinance. The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* says that T. B. Rickey informed the cattle men of Inyo county that he had studied the matter thoroughly and had taken the best of legal advice, and was satisfied the Ordinance could not be "beaten," and he was not willing to have anything to do with any contest, as it would be throwing away good money. He is willing to have the Ordinance tried this year, and trust to the judgement of the people and the next Board of Supervisors as to the propriety of reducing or repealing it, next Winter. As long as our resident cattle owners pay the license, outsiders will have an uphill fight on their hands to "beat" the Ordinance.

### The Picnic

The school pic-nic at Camp Independence last Saturday was far more enjoyable than such affairs usually are. As a rule pic-nic's are something of a bore, except to children; but this was as much of a pleasure to older people as to the very young. The May Pole dance by the school children was as gay as could be. Miss Ella Malone made a pleasing address of welcome, and the teacher, Mr. D. Crough added a short appropriate address. Miss Annie Bell was crowned as the May Queen with proper ceremonies and singing. Then came games and other amusements till near sunset. In the evening a dance was had; Independence band giving the music. From first to last the affair passed pleasantly.

### A Sheep License Case

Last Wednesday Mark Watterson passed near Independence with a band of sheep. Sheriff Gregg informed Mr. Watterson that he must take out a license as provided in Ordinances passed by the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Watterson refused to take out a license whereupon the District Attorney began an action against him to compel payment of the license, and for the recovery of damages. The case is now pending before C. Mulholland, Justice of the Peace at Independence.

### Appointed Agent

I hereby give notice that I am duly accredited as agent for Mrs. Harris, of San Francisco, to transact business for her in Inyo county. Town lots at Independence now for sale. Map can be seen at my store. Apply to L. WOOD,
Independence.

Moonlight boating parties on Owens Lake during the summer months would be just too nice for anything; and at Keeler the summer lasts about nine months in the year. Uncle John Barnes will please take the hint.

There was only a quorum of the members present at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors this week. Mr. Boland is at Los Angeles and Mr. Eddred is at San Francisco attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

For some days past Mr. Alison Wheeler former Superintendant at Swansea had been at Cerro Gordo examining the Yellow and other mines. He was accompanied by a mining expert named Knapp and another party by the name of Johnston. All three left Keeler last Wednesday for Mojave.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, asking an appropriation of $100,000 for a Post Office at Reno. We wish California could borrow Senator Stewart for a few months in place of our other Senator, whom everybody appears to have forgotten.

About two weeks ago Pat Keyes went up on the White Hill prospecting. Within a day or two he struck a vein of ore. He has already developed quite a nice ore body that shows all the indications of turning out well. Pat Downs is getting ready to pack supplies up to the hill and to pack out ore already taken out. The White Hill country is a good region for prospectors.

Last Saturday Mr. O. I. Mairs kindly provided several teams and wagons to convey parties to the pic-nic at Camp Independence. One of the teams was left standing on the street unattended but for an instant. The horses were high spirited and started on a run; the wagon was upset and smashed. In trying to stop the team Arley Mairs got thrown down and bruised on one leg, but not seriously. No further damage was done.

### SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

INDEPENDENCE, May 7 1888.

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo county met at Independence on the above date. Present J. D. Harger and E. Robinson.

Absent—Supervisors Eddy, Eldred and Boland.

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday May 8 1888.

TUESDAY May 8 1888.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—J. D. Harger, Chairman E. Robinson.

Absent—Eddy, Boland and Eldred.

No quorum being present the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

The Board met at 2 o'clock p. m. pursuant to adjournment.

Present—J. D. Harger, Chairman, E. Robinson, J. C. Eddy.

Absent—Boland and Eldred.

The minutes of February 10th., March 7th, and May 7th, were read and approved.

The Board proceeded to examine bids for boarding county prisoners and for care of indigent sick.

J. H. Dodge and Mrs. Stewart, of Lone Pine, and Mrs. Lewis of Independence, each had entered a bid for caring for the sick. The Board gave the contract to Mrs. Lewis she being the lowest bidder, the sum being $640 on a basis of an average of four sick persons daily, and for all over that number sixty cents each per day.

For boarding county prisoners H. Levy and O. I. Mairs had each entered a bid. The contract was given to O. I. Mairs, his bid being the lowest, and the price being fifty cents per day for each prisoner.

The Board ordered that a County Physician be appointed at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

The following bills were allowed and warrants issued for the amounts.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. W. Eibeshutz..mdse | $12 00 |
| N. Rice ..... | 18 92 |
| Mrs. A. Stewart ..... | 16 75 |
| I. J. Woodin, Health Officer | 500 00 |
| A. E. Janvier..B'd Ed. | 10 00 |
| W. James .... labor | 8 25 |
| D. Crough .....services | 10 00 |
| A. Carlisle & Co books etc. | 126 25 |
| H. Levy ....B'dn'g prisoners | 12 60 |
| J. H. Shannon..B'd Ed. | 23 50 |
| " " .....visit'g schools | 11 00 |
| E. Chenot.....mdse | 4 50 |
| P. H. Mack...postage, expressage etc. | 14 05 |
| Mrs. J. Kepler....Janitress | 30 00 |
| H. G. Pinney, Constable's fees | 68 40 |
| J. J. Moore.....postage | 1 90 |
| S. G. Gregg.....sundries | 6 60 |
| H. H. Howell....B'd Ed. | 18 50 |
| P. A. Chadbant....for deputy Assessor | 200 00 |
| H. S. Crocker & Co..blanks | 22 50 |
| A. W. Eibeshutz....abstract of land location | 57 40 |
| P. W. Forbes...traveling ex. | 20 25 |
| P. A. Chadbant..sundries | 23 25 |

The Board adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. May 9 1888.

WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1888.

The Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., present Harger, Eddy and Robinson.

Minutes of preceeding day read and approved.

Proposal of H. Levy to convey sick from hospital at Lone to hospital at Camp Independence accepted; amount, $10.

The following bills were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. P. Laird, B'd of Ed. | $ 10 00 |
| D. Crough, writing testimony | 10 00 |
| C. S. Swan, lumber and labor | 8 23 |
| W. A. Chadbant, printing | 13 25 |
| C. Mulholland, printing and fees | 367 22 |
| A. Smith, labor and material | 19 00 |
| C. Meysan, mdse | 2 75 |
| W. F. Mathack, Coroner's fees | 23 75 |
| W. H. George M. D., post mortem | 50 00 |
| I. J. Woodin M. D., Co. Physician | 150 00 |
| O. I. Mairs, stage fare | 2 75 |
| Mrs. A. Stewart, Co. Hos. | 1114 00 |
| H. Evans, road work and plow | 85 00 |
| W. H. Powers " " | 47 50 |
| M. S. McLeod " " | 62 75 |
| W. James " " | 115 72 |
| G. H. Palmer " " | 297 50 |
| J. C. Eddy " " | 126 00 |
| T. Boland, conveying sick to Hos. | 3 75 |

Reports of Road Overseers of Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 accepted and approved.

Bill of the Independence Water Co. laid over till the August meeting of the Board.

Bill of Mrs. Stevens for plowing, rejected.

Ordered, that Ordinances Nos. 22, 23, 24 25 and 26 have been published according to law.

G. H. Palmer withdrew a petition he had filed in reference to a road at Lone Pine.

On motion of Mr. Eddy seconded by Mr. Robinson I. J. Woodin was reappointed Co. Physician.

The Board rejected petitions for roads at Big Pine and Lone Pine, and for abatement of a nuisance at Independence.

Application of P. A. Chadbant for extra allowance for Deputy Assessor laid over till next regular meeting.

D. Crough and J. W. P. Laird were reappointed members of the Board of Education.

The boundary line between Bishop Creek and Irving school districts was so changed as to include to Irving district lands of S. J. Newlon, John Barlow and Mrs. Wayland.

Rates of toll on the Deep Spring toll road were fixed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For each wagon and pr of horses | $1 00 |
| " " additional pr of horses | 50 |
| " " horse and rider | 25 |
| " " pack animal | 12½ |
| " " sheep, goat or swine | 5 |

Petition for a bridge at Big Pine laid over till next regular meeting.

THURSDAY, May 10, 1888.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m., some members present.

Minutes of preceeding day read and approved.

Bill of S. G. Gregg for returned poll tax allowed, $6.

Reports of Treasurer and Auditor examined and approved.

Bond of Mrs. Lewis for hospital received and approved.

Ordered, that bonds be issued for a school house at Big Pine to amount of $2 500.

The following transfers of money in the County Treasury were ordered:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Bond to Hospital Fund | | $ 300 00 |
| " Salary | " " | 200 00 |
| " " | Gen. Exp. " | 2500 00 |
| " Gen. F'd to Dist. No. 7 F'd | | 2 83 |

Ordered, that County Physician discharge all patients not needing further treatment at County Hospital.

Ordered, that H. Levy on next Monday convey all patients in the hospital at Lone Pine to the hospital at Camp Independence.

Ordered, that bonds be issued for a school house at Georges Creek to the am't of $2,500.

The following bills for the per diem and mileage of the members of the Board were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. D. Harger | $38 10 |
| E. Robinson | 24 30 |
| J. C. Eddy | 34 80 |

This finished the busines of the session and the Board adjourned.

L. Wood keeps choice selection of all kinds of notions and candies.


# SPRING STOCK

## -IN ENDLESS VARIETY-

# Just Received

## --AT--

# NATHAN RHONE'S

## Call And Examine.

## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION


The Belmont mine, two miles south east from Cerro Gordo, turned out a good deal of rich ore in the palmy days of that camp. During several years that mine has been neglected, but recently Jack Davis got a lease of the property and has already taken out several tons of ore of good quality. Much of the ore taken out in the old times went from $500 to $1,000 per ton. The mine is patented and belongs to Mr. W. L. Hunter. Kelly and McGraw are also working with good results in the same locality.

Near Lone Pine is a noteworthy rock. A photograph of the rock shows as like as possible to the photograph of an elephant. The trunk, the eyes, the head and body, are all as well formed in the photograph as if the camera had been turned toward a living animal. The wrinkles and folds in the skin of an elephant and the color are all repeated in the rock. The symetry and proportions of the living animal are reproduced in this remarkable freak of nature.

Mr Henry Levy has established a new stage line between the town and the railroad station, or Citrus, as we must learn to call it. Guests for Mr. Levy's Hotel will be carried to and from the station free of cost. For all others the stage fare will be fifty cents each way. If notice be left at the hotel office the stage will call at any part of town for passengers. A large and comfortable new stage has been provided. Light parcels and packages of all kinds carried to the station or delivered at any part of town at reasonable cost.

Last Thursday water was turned into the Stevens ditch from the river. Messrs Stevens and Skinner and others interested in this ditch may well be proud that their work is completed. They are all poor men and have labored under many disadvantages, but they have accomplished what they proposed and now have a valuable property and will speedily begin to gather the fruits of their labor, patience and faith. Their canal will irrigate a large and fine body of land that will make many good farms. In a year or two there will be many new settlers located on the land irrigated by this canal.


## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from geo. P. Rowell & Co's newspaper Advertising Bureau, No 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $15 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimate is furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

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A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

## P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

## J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

## A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

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A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,

Independence, Cal.

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**Curiosities of the Lottery—Odd Bits of Human Nature—How Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson Advocated and Aided the Lottery Business—Bunker Hill Monument and Christ Church Bells—A Lottery or a Bible Society—A Singular Bit of Social History.**

By one of those coincidences which are called "strange" in fiction, although they are all the time occurring in real life, it has happened that (while Monsieur Lesseps has been agitating the idea of a lottery in France to carry through his new Panama canal project) the old Union Canal, the very oldest canal in this country, and which was originally and materially aided in its construction by a lottery, has outlived its usefulness and has been abandoned.

The Union Canal of Pennsylvania was the first projected on the American continent. It was suggested by William Penn in 1690, years before a canal was in operation even in England. The route was surveyed by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The drawings of the lottery in aid of the Union Canal took place in the old Arcade in Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, near Seventh, and were regarded as occasions of public interest. The work was interrupted by the Revolutionary war, but later on Robert Morris, Robert Fulton, and Jacob Francis became interested in it.

The canal was eighty-nine miles long, and necessitated in its construction some of the greatest engineering work of the day. The first tunnel in the United States was bored for this canal, and a colosal pumping apparatus was used to raise the water to the necessary height.

The canal cost $3,000,000 (equivalent to ten times that sum at the present time), was worth to the country every dollar it cost, and would never have been completed had it not been for the lottery.

A rival to the Union Canal was afterwards started by the Bostonese to enable "the Hub" to compete with New York; but although this canal was completed (through the agency also of a public lottery formed to aid in its construction) it failed to render Boston equal to New York, though it did much good nevertheless.

Various public works besides canals resorted to the lottery for aid. When New England patriotism fell short of finishing the Bunker Hill Monument, a large lottery was suggested to continue the good work, and a "raffle" was gotten up at a "ladies' fair," to which Fanny Elssler, the dansense, contributed, and which supplied the funds required.

Even the phlegmatic Germans took kindly to the lotteries, and drawings of interesting magnitude took place in Vienna and Berlin. The lottery then found its way, on the general principles of human nature, into Great Britain, where it took root and flourished. The first English lottery was for the repairing of harbors and fortifications along the coast. The first public drawing in England took place at the west door of old St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence of a vast crowd.

Queen Elizabeth, the most sensible and successful of English sovereigns, established the lottery by royal edict, and placed it under the control of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. So successful were its results that it was continued as an accepted institution for raising revenues down to the close of the eighteenth century. It was during this brilliant period that the banking system, insurance, exchange, and paper money were first introduced, and all, if not born of, were undoubtedly cradled in the lottery system.

The greatest public institution in London, or perhaps in the world, the British Museum, was materially aided in its inception by a lottery. Nearly £60,000 were thus contributed to this magnificent object one hundred and thirty-five years ago.

Meanwhile, the lottery had gained a firm foothold in France. The mercurial Parisians took kindly to it. They dearly loved the excitement of the drawings, while at the same time the government took care to devote the major portions of the funds thus raised to public purposes.

At present, lotteries in France are in full favor for charitable and art purposes, and are regulated by government, a public official being present at all drawings. Over forty lotteries have obtained the sanction of the French government during the last decade. The lottery known as "The Central Union of Decorative Arts" had a capital of 14,000,000 francs (nearly $3,000,000). One lottery disposed of six hundred thousand tickets in twenty days. The Algerian National Lottery sold over a million of tickets per month for five months, and the lottery for the Societie des Gens de Lettojes sold over half that number at a higher price.

In this country, as has been previously stated lotteries have always been popular, and until late years have been sanctioned while regulated by law. Religion has, even in America, availed itself largely of human nature's tendency to the lottery.

Churches, from Maine to Louisiana, have been aided by lotteries. The Philadelphia Steeple Lottery was managed by so less a man, statesman and philanthropist, than Benjamin Franklin, and through its agency the steeple of old Christ Church, Philadelphia, was raised and its peal of bells secured.

These Christ Church bells are almost as well known and historical in the Quaker City as are "Bow bells" in London; the whole peal weigh over nine thousand pounds, and are very harmonious—literally "music by the pound." They were cast in London and brought over with great care and large expense to Philadelphia. The lottery the funds of which procured these bells was regarded by the good men and women at the time as a public benefit.

In New England a lottery was originated for the purpose of raising funds to supply sailors and strangers with Bibles, and succeeded largely in accomplishing its object. Thus a lottery became a Bible society. Various Episcopal and Congregational churches at Newport and elsewhere have been built with funds raised by lotteries.

Two of the most noted preachers in this country, Increase and Cotton Mather, lived and died in houses built by lotteries, and the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, of Union College, has written the best, because most truthful, defense of the lottery system. Rev. Dr. Nott was a historical character, the grandfather of the present Bishop Henry Codman Potter of New York, and the inventor of the celebrated Nott stove. The defense of the lottery system was before the New York Legislature.

The first Episcopal church in Brooklyn, St. Ann's on the Heights, was erected largely by means of a lottery, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Page.

The famous charity hospital of New Orleans, one of the historic institutions of the country, has for many years been partly supported by over a quarter of a million of dollars received for it during that period from the Louisiana State Lottery.

Christ Church, in Louisiana, the first Protestant church in that State, was erected on a site purchased by lottery funds, and various similar instances could be cited.

Colleges and schools in America, almost without number, have from time to time been indebted to lotteries for their erection or completion. Dartmouth College, Harvard College, Leicester Academy, Rhode Island College, Williamstown Free School, some dozen of educational institutions in New York State and Pennsylvania, and scores of institutions through the South and West might be enumerated. Roads have been constructed by lottery funds, also bridges, canals, and manufactories. In addition to the Union Canal, already mentioned, the Amoskeag Canal, and the Wilton Canal may be cited, while Hatfield Bridge, River Park Bridge, Kennebec Bridge, the Milton Paper Mill, the Cannecticut Manufactory, all owe their very existence to the lottery system.

To this system Rhode Island owes to-day its free schools. Connecticut its orphan and insane asylums. Even that once proud boast of New York State, in its days "the greatest water way in the world," the Erie Canal, was indebted for its early progress to the lottery. Delaware owes to it its schools and Masonic Institute, Maryland numberless public charities, Virginia its university and public roads, the Father of our Country personally managing a lottery for the latter purpose. The Carolinas and other Southern States have been signally aided and largely benefited by this means, as have nearly all the Western States, the public library of Louisville, the Fire Department and Charity Hospital of St. Louis being prominent cases in point.

It may, in fact, be stated without exaggeration, that the original settlement of a large portion of the United States was due to the liberal lottery grant given to "the Virginia Company" by James the First, while no less a patriot than Thomas Jefferson was strongly in favor of raising funds to carry out the ideas of the first "Continental Congress," in 1776, by means of a public lottery, under the management of the infant Government.

One thing is certain—during what are now called "the good old times," and regarded as "the best days of the Republic," lotteries flourished under Government sanction. During the first half century of the United States' existence as a nation, seventy-three lottery grants were licensed, over eighty-five per cent. of the funds of which were devoted to public purposes and benefits.

But times have changed. There is a fashion in lotteries, as in everything else, and for a while at least lotteries have gone out of fashion in most States of the Union, though stock gambling (in which the amounts risked are greater, and the chances for prizes are less than in average lotteries, and in which there is less "system" than in even the wildest "lottery scheme") flourishes to a degree hitherto unknown.

In fact the only lottery scheme of any magnitude now authorized in this country is that of the Louisiana State Lottery, which forms an important part of the revenue of that State, and the drawings of which take place under the supervision of two of the leading men of the South—Generals Beauregard and Early—two gentlemen whose very names are guarantees alike of good management and good faith.

The Louisiana State Lottery has been incorporated for some twenty years, with an original paid up capital of $1,000,000, and during its twenty years of existence it has paid out millions of dollars in prizes, and every prize once drawn has been fully and promptly cashed.

Many bankers and merchants have been numbered among "the lucky ones," but fortune has often favored the poor and hard working portion of the population. Thus, at a recent drawing of this lottery, a "combine" of twenty-two car drivers on the Lombard Street Railroad, Philadelphia, drew and divided a prize of $15,000 cash.

But with the single exception of this Louisiana State Lottery, all lotteries, which once constituted so important, and, on the whole, profitable feature of life in the United States, are practically wiped out—legally obliterated.—*New York Sunday Mercury*, Jan 1.

## DOOZENBURY BOUNCED.

**Why He No Longer Represents Schaumberg, the Austin Merchant Prince.**

Young Doozenbury has just been discharged by his employer, Mose Schaumberg. The facts are as follows: Doozenbury had just returned from a trip over the State. His trip had been very satisfactory to himself, perhaps, but not so to his employer. He had spent a great deal of money in buggy rides and one thing another, but had taken very few orders. When Doozenbury, on his return, called to see the old man he was as mad as mischief. He said: "I don't believe you makes any efforts to sell goots. Ven I vash a drummer I always sold goots to dose merchants, no matter ven dey don't vant any. I made the acquaintance von every body."

Doozenbury came very near replying that it was the reputation of his principal that prevented him from selling any thing, but he restrained himself.

"How did you manage to sell goods when you were a drummer?"

"I vill show you all apout dot. Schoost you sits down in my chairs. You pees a country merchant; I plays now dot drummer."

"All right," says Doozenbury. "I'll be a country merchant, and I'll show you how they do."

Doozenbury pretended to be writing at his desk, and Mose Schaumberg came up from one side, bowing and scraping.

"Goot morning. Can't I sell you some goots?"

"Who the mischief are you?" says Doozenbury, looking up.

"I travels for dot Austin firm of Mose Schaumberg."

"You do, do you? So you travel for that infernal old thief, do you? Take that!" and to impress upon his employer the difficulties of drumming up trade, Doozenbury kicked the old man four or five times, pushed him up in a corner and choked him for awhile, and then told the old gentleman, who was speechless with bona-fide rage: "If you ever come in here again I'll not leave a whole bone in your body. Mose Schaumberg is the most unmitigated old rascal in Texas."

This explains why Doozenbury no longer travels for Schaumberg, the Austin merchant prince.—*Texas Siftings.*

—A steeple-jack near Huddersfield had climbed to the top of an immense chimney to remove the scaffolding when the rope by which he was to descend broke and fell to the ground. While the crowd were wondering how he would ever get down, he unravelled his stockings, and letting down the thread finally drew up a rope big enough to let him down.

—A Cincinnati man, whose favorite driving mare fell sick, turned her out to pasture among a lot of mules. While she lay, too feeble to care what was going on, they ate her mane and tail off as thoroughly as a barber could have cut them.

—"You can live within your income if you 'try,'" says the wise man. Yes, but how to live without an income is the puzzle that bothers a great many good men just now.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—Time at last makes all things even. The rich man goes home in his carriage with an icicle on his nose, while the poor man now bowls along in a heated cable car.—*Omaha World.*

—The running of this universe is such a big thing, that it is well for all general purposes, that it is not managed by the numerous shortsighted wiseacres, who have only individual benefits, and present result in view.


**A Fortunate Druggist.**

Mr. Edwin W. Joy for many years and now a prosperous druggist on the corner of Stockton and Market streets in San Francisco, probably never dreamed of rivaling in wealth the medicine kings of the country. But various rumors having been floating around to the effect that he has struck it big, an *Examiner* reporter was detailed to unearth the cause, and after much difficulty unraveled the following story:

It seems that about seven years ago an English physician, a great student of botany, located for a brief season in this city. His practice was not extensive, and yet the few cases of a general nature that came to him attracted so little attention. His greatest success seemed to be in the treatment of liver and kidney disorders, and vitiated blood. In fact his ability to cope with these common complaints was little short of the marvelous. He seemed almost infallible, and his quiet, modest methods and his well kept secret was as much a mystery as himself. After his departure about a year later Mr. Joy determined to fathom the secret, and copying all the prescriptions he had filled for the erratic doctor, he began a systematic analysis. In his examination he discovered running all through the prescriptions for liver and kidney troubles, vitiated blood and stomach disorders a couple of vegetable extracts indigenous to California, so simple and so well known under homely every day names to every school boy as to entirely dissipate the suspicion that they were the active principles involved. So certain, however, was Mr. Joy that he had discovered the secret that he embodied the new elements in a preparation of Sarsaparilla to disguise the taste, and put it before his customers under the modest name of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Immediately the same marvelous stories came back of its astonishing effects, and the mystery was solved, and the talk it has created has already caused it to step into prominence, and orders pour in daily from all over the coast. People seem to be taking it and writing and talking about it throughout the State. And thus another California industry leaps into existence.—*S. F. Examiner.*


# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"Well, I have got it to show you, because this is what the man who said he had seen the white people brought with him, and because it does more or less give an air of truth to what I should otherwise have set down as a lie. Look here; I will tell you all that I know about the matter, which is not much. One afternoon, just before sunset, I was sitting on the veranda, when a poor, miserable, starved looking man came limping up and squatted down before me. I asked him where he came from and what he wanted, and thereon he plunged into a long, rambling narrative about how he belonged to a tribe far in the north, and how his tribe was destroyed by another tribe, and he with a few other survivors driven still further north, past a lake named Laga. Thence, it appears, he made his way to another lake that lay up in the mountains, 'a lake without a bottom' he called it, and here his wife and brother died of an infectious sickness—probably smallpox—whereon the people drove him out of their villages into the wilderness, where he wandered miserably over mountains for ten days, after which he got into a dense thorn forest, and was one day found there by some white men who were hunting, and who took him to a place where all the people were white and lived in stone houses. Here he remained a week shut up in a house, till one night a man with a white beard, whom he understood to be a 'medicine man,' came and inspected him, after which he was led off and taken through the thorn forest to the confines of the wilderness, and given food and this sword (at least so he said) and turned loose."

"Well," said Sir Henry, who had been listening with breathless interest, "and what did he do then?"

"Oh! he seems, according to his account, to have gone through sufferings and hardships innumerable, and to have lived for weeks on roots and berries, and such things as he could catch and kill. But somehow he did live, and at last by slow degrees made his way south and reached this place. What the details of his journey were I never learned, for I told him to return on the morrow, bidding one of my headmen look after him for the night. The headman took him away, but the poor man had the itch so badly that the headman's wife would not have him in the hut for fear of catching it, so he was given a blanket and told to sleep outside. As it happened, we had a lion hanging about here just then, and most unhappily he winded this unfortunate wanderer, and springing on him, bit his head almost off without the people in the hut knowing anything about it, and there was an end of him and his story about the white people; and whether or no there is any truth in it is more than I can tell you. What do you think, Mr. Quatermain?

I shook my head, and answered, "I don't know. There are so many queer things hidden away in the heart of this great continent that I should be sorry to assert that there was no truth in it. Anyhow, we mean to try and find out. We intend to journey to Lekakisera, and thence, if we live to get so far, to this Lake Laga; and if there are any white people beyond, we will do our best to find them."

"You are very venturesome people," said Mr. Mackenzie, with a smile, and the subject dropped.

### CHAPTER IV.

ALPHONSE AND HIS ANNETTE.

After dinner we thoroughly inspected all the outbuildings and grounds of the station, which I consider the most successful as well as the most beautiful place of the sort that I have seen in Africa. We then returned to the veranda, where we found Umslopogaas taking advantage of this favorable opportunity to clean thoroughly all the rifles. This was the only work that he ever did or was asked to do, for as a Zulu chief it was beneath his dignity to work with his hands; but seen as it was he did it very well. It was a curious sight to see the great Zulu sitting there upon the floor, his battleax resting against the wall behind him, while his long, aristocratic looking hands were busily employed, delicately, and with the utmost care, cleaning the mechanism of the breech loaders. He had a name for each gun. One—a double four bore belonging to Sir Henry—was the Thunderer; another, my 500 Express, which had a peculiarly sharp report, was "the little one who spoke like a whip;" the Winchester repeaters "the women, who talked so fast that you could not tell one word from another;" the six Martins were "the common people;" and so on with them all. It was very curious to hear him addressing each gun as he cleaned it, as though it were an individual, and in a vein of the quaintest humor. He did the same with his battleax, which he seemed to look upon as an intimate friend, and to which he would at times talk by the hour, going over all his old adventures with it—and dreadful enough some of them were. By a piece of grim humor he had named this ax "Inkosi-kaas," which is the Zulu word for chieftainess. For a long while I could not make out why he gave it such a name, and at last I asked him, when he informed me that the ax was evidently feminine, because of her womanly habit of prying very deep into things, and that she was clearly a chieftainess because all men fell down before her, struck dumb at the sight of her beauty and power. In the same way he would consult "Inkosi kaas" if in any dilemma; and when I asked him why he did so, he informed me it was because she must needs be wise, having "looked into so many people's brains."

I took up the ax and closely examined this formidable weapon. It was, as I have said, of the nature of a poleax. The haft, made out of an enormous rhinoceros horn, was three feet three inches long, about an inch and a quarter thick, and with a knob at the end as large as a Maltese orange, left there to prevent the hand from slipping. This horn haft, though so massive, was as flexible as cane, and practically unbreakable; but, to make assurance double sure, it was whipped round at intervals of a few inches with copper wire—all the parts where the hand gripe being thus treated. Just above where the haft entered the head were scored a number of little nicks, each nick representing a man killed in battle with the weapon. The ax itself was made of the most beautiful steel, and apparently of European manufacture, though Umslopogaas did not know where it came from, having taken it from the hand of a chief he had killed in battle many years before. It was not very heavy, the head weighing two and a half pounds, as nearly as I could judge. The cutting part was slightly concave in shape—not convex, as is generally the case with savage battleaxes—and sharp as a razor, measuring five and three-quarter inches across the widest part. From the back of the ax sprang a stout spike four inches long, for the last two of which it was hollow, and shaped like a leather punch, with an opening for anything forced into the hollow at the punch end to be pushed out above—in fact, in this respect it exactly resembled a butcher's poleax. It was with this punch end, as we afterward discovered, that Umslopogaas usually struck when fighting, driving a neat round hole in his adversary's skull, and only using the broad, cutting edge for a circular sweep, or sometimes in a melee. I think he considered the punch a neater and more sportsmanlike tool, and it was for his habit of pecking at his enemy with it that he got his name of "Woodpecker." Certainly in his hands it was a terribly efficient one.

Such was Umslopogaas' ax, Inkosi-kaas, the most remarkable and fatal hand to hand weapon that I ever saw, and one that he cherished as much as his own life. It scarcely ever left his hand except when he was eating, and then he always sat with it under his leg.

Just as I returned his ax to Umslopogaas Miss Flossie came up and took me off to see her collection of flowers, African liliums and blooming shrubs, some of which are very beautiful, many of the varieties being quite unknown to me, and also, I believe, to botanical science. I asked her if she had ever seen or heard of the Goya lily, which central African explorers have told me they have occasionally met with, and whose wonderful loveliness has filled them with astonishment. This lily, which the natives say blooms only once in ten years, flourishes in the most arid soil.

To my great delight Miss Flossie told me that she knew the flower well, and had tried to grow it in her garden, but without success, adding, however, that as it should be in bloom at this time of year, she thought that she could procure me a specimen.

After that I fell to asking her if she was not lonely up here among all these savage people, and without any companions of her own age.

"Lonely?" she said. "Oh, indeed no! I am as happy as the day is long, and besides I have my own companions."

"And are you never afraid among all these wild men?"

"Afraid? Oh, no! they never interfere with me. I think they believe that I am 'Ngai" (of the Divinity), "because I am so white and have fair hair. And look here," and diving her little hand into the bodice of her dress she produced a double barreled, nickel plated Derringer. "I always carry that loaded, and if anybody tried to touch me I should shoot him. Once I shot a leopard that jumped upon my donkey as I was riding along. It frightened me very much, but I shot it in the ear and it fell dead, and I have its skin upon my bed.

Just then the spies whom our host had sent out in the morning to find out if there were any traces of our Masai friends about returned, and reported that the country had been scoured for fifteen miles round without a single Elmoran being seen, and that they believed that those gentry had given up the pursuit and returned whence they came. Mr. Mackenzie gave a sigh of relief when he heard this, and so indeed did we, for we had had quite enough of the Masai to last us for some time. Indeed, the general opinion was, that finding we had reached the mission station in safety, they had, knowing its strength, given up the pursuit of us as a bad job. How ill judged that view was the sequel will show.

After the spies had gone, and Mrs. Mackenzie and Flossie had retired for night, Alphonse, the little Frenchman, came out, and Sir Henry, who is a very good French scholar, got him to tell us how he came to visit Central Africa, which he did in a most extraordinary lingo, that for the most part I shall not attempt to reproduce.

"My grandfather," he began, "was a soldier of the guard, and served under Napoleon. He was in the retreat from Moscow, and lived for ten days on his own leggings and a pair he stole from a comrade. He used to get drunk—he died drunk, and I remember playing at drums on his coffin. My father"—

Here we suggested that he might skip his ancestry and come to the point.

"Bien, messieurs!" replied this comical little man, with a polite bow. "I did only wish to demonstrate that the military principle is not hereditary. My grandfather was a splendid man, six feet two high, broad in proportion, a swallower of fire and gaiters. Also he was remarkable for his mustache. To me there remains the mustache and—nothing more.

"I am, messieurs, a cook, and I was born at Marseilles. In that dear town I spent my happy youth. For years and years I washed the dishes at the Hotel Continental. Ah, those were golden days!" and he sighed. "I am a Frenchman. Need I say, messieurs, that I admire beauty? Nay, I adore the fair. Messieurs, we admire all the roses in a garden, but we pluck one. I plucked one, and alas, messieurs, it pricked my finger. She was a chambermaid, her name Annette, her figure ravishing, her face an angel's, her heart—alas, messieurs, that I should have to own it—black and slippery as a patent leather boot. I loved to desperation, I adored her to despair. She transported me—in every sense; she inspired me. Never have I cooked as I cooked (for I had been promoted at the hotel) when Annette, my adored Annette, smiled on me. Never"—and here his manly voice broke into a sob—"never shall I cook so well again." Here he melted into tears.

*"I always carry that loaded."*

"Come, cheer up!" said Sir Henry in French, smacking him smartly on the back. "There's no knowing what may happen, you know. To judge from your dinner today, I should say you were in a fair way to recovery."

Alphonse stopped weeping, and commenced to rub his back. "Monsieur," he said, "doubtless means to console, but his hand is heavy. To continue: We loved, and were happy in each other's love. The birds in their little nest could not be happier than Alphonse and his Annette. Then came the blow—sapristi—when I think of it. Messieurs will forgive if I wipe away a tear. Mine was an evil number; I was drawn for the conscription. Fortune would be avenged on me for having won the heart of Annette.

"The evil moment came; I had to go. I tried to run away, but I was caught by brutal soldiers, and they banged me with the butt end of muskets till my mustaches curled with pain. I had a cousin, a linen draper, well to do but very ugly. He had drawn a good number, and sympathized when they thumped me. 'To thee, my cousin,' I said, 'to thee, in whose veins flows the blue blood of our heroic grandparent, to thee I consign Annette. Watch over her while I hunt for glory on the bloody field!'

"'Make your mind easy,' said he; 'I will.' As the sequel shows, he did!

"I went. I lived in barracks on black soup. I am a refined man and a poet by nature, and I suffered tortures from the coarse horror of my surroundings. There was a drill sergeant, and he had a cane. Ah, that cane, how it curled! Alas, never can I forget it.

"One morning came the news: my battalion was ordered to Tonquin. The drill sergeant and the other coarse monsters rejoiced. I—I made inquiries about Tonquin. They were not satisfactory. In Tonquin are savage Chinese who rip you open. My artistic tastes—for I am also an artist—recoiled from the idea of being ripped open. The great man makes up his mind quickly. I made up my mind. I determined not to be ripped open. I deserted.

To be Costnued.

The dangerous condition from recent rains of the road-beds of railroads running into Kansas City has caused orders to be issued that trains must go slow, and in no event try to make up lost time.

## PITH AND POINT.

—How to make a slow horse fast—Don't feed him.

—A bad sign—an illegible signature.

—It requires a clever surgeon to dress wounded vanity.—*Life.*

—They say necessity is the mother of invention, but curiosity is its aunt.

—The sweetest things in purses is when a pretty girl purses her lips.—*The Epoch.*

—No one can blame the German for wanting one or Teutonics.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

—The obscure Arab who invented alcoholic stimulants died more than nine hundred years ago, but his "spirit" still lives.—*American Artisan.*

—Proud Father—"I believe, my dear, that that baby knows as much as I do." Mother (gazing at the infant)—"Yes, poor little fellow."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—In the conversation of illiterate persons there is apt to be a tense strain upon the grammar.

—It is safe to assume that the man who made a bolt for the door did not do so with the intention of fastening himself in.

—Every time a lady physician calls on a gentleman patient she plainly shows that she's Mr. calling.—*Dansville Breeze.*

—The sawmill man should be a plane fellow, and shingle his hair. This is his best cut.—*Southern Lumberman.*

—From a pretty woman's album—"A stupid fellow compliments a woman on her pretty teeth, but a clever one makes her laugh."—*Judge.*

—Men who bite off more than they can chew are no worse than those who want to chew more than they can bite off.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—The carpenter is an unreasonable fellow. He objects to plain boards, and yet he doesn't like a board until it is planed.—*Dansville Breeze.*


HAPPY HOMES.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hammered this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which woman are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.


The reported "last words" of the Emperor would make a book.


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Judging from effects, the kind of oil most extensively used for pouring on troubled waters is turmoil.

Man wants but little here below,
But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets have nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

The proposed diamond "trust" is a reprehensible enterprise. It means simply the formation of a big diamond ring.


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Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.


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## A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

**I Expect to be Believed in all I am about to say—I write for the good of others.**

"I am now at an age when a man should speak words of truth and soberness, having reached the alloted term of three score years and ten, and having devoted my time in the pulpit impressing lessons of wisdom to my fellows. Mine is a common story of physical suffering and how I was delivered from it; and my desire is to mention the facts as though no one were interested save myself and those who may read these lines. I was long troubled with a stubborn affection of the kidneys and bladder. I had painful gravel deposits, and at times enlargement of the prostrate gland. Despite all the professional help I could get I grew steadily worse. In this extremity I first learned of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. I took the wise course. I privately inquired into Dr. Kennedy's personal character and professional standing at his home in Rondout, N. Y. The result was more than satisfactory. I discovered him to be a highly educated and experienced physician and surgeon, respected and trusted at home and abroad—a man whose career has been a long and open success. I bought a bottle, however, (the price being only $1.00,) taking nobody into my confidence. The good effects cheered and emboldened me. I bought another, following the clear directions; and now I want to make known the good it has done me. The disease has relaxed its hold and I look forward to spending the balance of my life free from bodily torture, and with a heart grateful for the medicine which affords me so pleasant a prospect. Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. Redington & Co., Agents.

A sagacious person will sometimes behave like a fool by being irritated into arguing with one.


THE DEVIL FISH DESCRIBED BY HUGO

Is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, bilious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story it clasps the victim in its tentacules, and folds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new born freedom, engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and remorseless enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves, when overstrained, regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.


BETTER REASON THAN RHYME.

There was a young man last week
Who rigged himself up in spring clothes,
And these are the words on his tomb—
"Pneumonia turned up his toes."


THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.


General Adam Badeau will not write Phil Sheridan's memoirs. This is official.


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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 19, 1888.

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## GEMS ON MEMORANDUM.

**A Habit That Has Long Been in Vogue Among Diamond Dealers.**

An item appeared a few days ago announcing that Inspector Byrnes' men were looking for a young diamond broker who had obtained a large quantity of diamonds from a Maiden lane firm "on memorandum," and it was supposed had left the city with no intention of returning. To the misinformed eye of a reporter who read the item, the words "on memorandum" seemed to imply that in getting the diamonds the absconding broker had practiced some sort of fraud or deception upon the Maiden lane firm. He was somewhat surprised to learn, upon investigation, that the transaction was a perfectly regular one, and that it is the custom in the jewelers' trade for one merchant to allow diamonds or other jewels to go out to another merchant, or to a broker, for purposes of sale with no further security for their return than a "memorandum" between the parties. Sometimes this memorandum, even, is a verbal one, so that the jewels go out simply on the promise that they shall be returned.

"The custom is peculiar to our trade," said a well-known diamond merchant to a reporter the other day. "I don't believe that it prevails in other branches of business at all, or, at least, I never heard of it there. Of course, the basis of it all is simple honor and good faith. The custom is an old one, and it arose, undoubtedly, in the days when jewelers in a town were a little community by themselves and almost held their property in common. A sale by one man was regarded as a sale by all. Of course, we don't have that idea now, but you can can see how great a convenience this practice still is to the trade. A customer comes to me and wants jewels of a certain size, quality and cut—perhaps some particular jewel that is known throughout the trade. I don't happen to have the jewels, but if I can send out and get them to show to the customer perhaps I can make a sale at once. My brother merchant must know that I am responsible and that my reputation is good for keeping my word. Yet I must say that merchants are, as a rule, careless about letting their goods go out. They seldom ask any questions, and if a man is known in the trade, and very slightly, it is the easiest thing in the world for him to borrow all the diamonds he wants. It is a singular thing, too, that so few diamonds are stolen in this way. I remember only two instances besides the one you speak of where a man who thus borrowed jewels ran off with them.

"Wholesale diamond merchants here thus place quantities of the gems in the hands of out-of-town dealers for sale. The dealer only pays for a diamond when he sells it. The wholesaler never thinks of demanding security. It's a mighty nice practice for the dealer, and the wholesale merchant has this advantage—that he can recall his jewels when he pleases. If the dealer fails the wholesaler can come right on, and take away the jewels deposited. The question of the right of the wholesaler to do this has been decided in his favor by the courts. I was going to say that fully half of the so-called sales made by merchants here to out-of-town dealers are after this fashion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

**Some Charming Things Recently Exhibted in New York.**

A novelty, useful as well as ornamental, in a pin for the hair, so arranged that any brooch with a common pin back can be fastened on and utilized for a head piece.

A jockey's cap of blue and white enamel, trimmed with gold and centered at the top with an opal, is a pretty ornament, so constructed as to be worn either as a brooch or a scarf pin.

A sweetmeats set recently seen consists of a spoon, fork and knife of silver heavily plated in gold and ornamented at the handle with small pieces of frosted silver, representing napkins.

A beautiful barrel link necklace recently placed on the market had pendent from the front five large emeralds and six rubies. A most pleasing effect was produced by setting the stones alternately.

In earings a pretty design is a triangular shaped piece of varicolored gold so worked as to represent a lady's lace handkerchief. In one corner is a smattering of very small garnets representing the initial.

A handsome scarf pin is a boot, the body of which is composed of diamonds. A heavy gold band forms a frame for the mass of stones, and projected from the heel is a small golden spur set with a garnet.

One of the handsomest match boxes as yet presented by the trade is the hoof of a small donkey, highly polished and enameled and shod with silver. On the top is a jockey's cap of silver lying between two riding whips of the same material.

A unique and useful ornament for a study table is the reader's candle. One design consists of a three foot silver rod, to which is hanging by one foot a monkey of bronze. In his right hand, which is extended, he holds a large cup-shaped leaf of gold, in which rests the candle, covered by a roseleaf shade.

A set of account books for ladies is the latest idea in expensive novelties. Four small books bound in russia leather are contained in a case of the same material, the sides of which are ornamented with peacock feathers painted and enameled in the leather. A small gold padlock holds the books secure in the case.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

## A ROMANTIC COUNTRY.

**Interesting Information About the Caucasus and Its Capital.**

Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, is a large town situated in a valley and surrounded by mountains of varying heights. It posesses very wide, sanitary streets, bordered on each side by a row of trees, which confer grateful shade on the foot passengers in this tropical weather.

Some of the buildings are also very fine, especially those connected in any way with the Russian Government. The most interesting portion of the town is the Asiatic quarter, among the booths and bazars of which a stranger meets with all kinds of strange sights and sounds. Here are men of all nations. The Georgian, Russian, Persian, Armenian, Greek, Jew, etc., who, rushing to and fro through the narrow streets, some on horseback, others riding in phætons, create a medley only to be seen and appreciated in an Eastern city.

The shops, or rather booths, in this quarter, are exceedingly interesting, containing all kinds of ancient relics, things to delight the eye of the antiquary and curiosity collector. Here are situated the famous hot sulphur baths, renowned for their curing properties for skin diseases of all kinds. The waters of these baths are unadulterated, running directly from the spring into the bath ready for use.

Not the least quaint is the Georgian costume which, although uncouth and wild, is very picturesque. It is composed of a long buffalo hide made into the shape of a very large cape, which, being suspended from the shoulders, reaches to the heels. Under this a long gown is worn, ornamented on each side of the breast with little case-like pockets, originally intended for cartridges. Round the waist a belt—silver or gold—beautifully embossed, serves to hold the numerous arms in which the real Georgian delights. These weapons, although worn exclusively for ornaments, are very real, and consist of a "kinjal" (long native knife) stuck slantwise into the belt, a dagger, the sheath of which is also embossed, and last, but not least, a revolver ready for immediate use.

Very good sport can be enjoyed here, hares, goats and hares abounding in abundance in the neighboring forests.

The commodities are wonderfully cheap here, among which figures the native (so-called "Khakatinsky") wine. This is sold in skins of various sizes, the usual small skin containing about eight quarts, costing from two to four roubles (four to eight shillings.) Of course, much commoner wine can be obtained, which is naturally cheaper.

The real Khakatinsky wine is rather expensive, that of the best quality being grown in the Caucasus. It obtains its name from the beautiful province wherein it is cultivated, viz.: "Khakaty," which is situated about seventy versts from Tiflis.

It is a matter of great surprise to me, after having experienced a few of the beauties of this comparatively unknown part of the world, that it is no better known and appreciated by our English and American tourists, who would find abundance of mountain scenery, equal in point of beauty to any in the world.—*Tiflis Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

## HAWLEY AN INVENTOR.

**Two Patents From Which the Connecticut Senator Receives an Income.**

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, told me the other day that he was an inventor, and had taken out two patents from which he was receiving a good income. One of them is for a pocket compass, and the other for a leather or rubber base or washer at the end of a cartridge. Said he:

"I have always been very much astonished at the way in which a great idea crept out of me, but it proved to be a profitable and useful one. I was with a friend one day, a gun manufacturer in my town, who was telling me of the difficulty he met with in securing the requisite amount of elasticity at the base of a projectile. Without a moment's reflection I asked him why he didn't put on a piece of rubber or leather. He looked at me with a gratified surprise and said it was curious no one had thought of it, but it seemed to him to be not only the simplest but the best thing. It was tried, worked like a charm and then my friend made application for a patent in my name. It was granted, machines were constructed for placing the washers upon the cartridges, and they are now in general use. I get a handsome royalty out of it."

"And the other patent?"

"That was for a compass, a tube about as big as a lead pencil, only not so long, which can be carried in the vest pocket or hung from the watch-chain. It is a neat little thing and convenient."—*Washington Letter.*

## Japanese Sacred Nuts.

A quantity of Japanese sacred nuts, the first ever brought to this country, has just been received at a Broadway fruit store. They are called sacred from the fact that they are used in certain forms of Japanese worship. The nuts are placed on the altar and ignited. They burn with a bluish flame and give off a peculiar odor. They are rich in oil, and the fumes are supposed to rise as incense to the gods. They grow under water, have a leaf like a pond lily, and are shaped like a steer's head, with two projecting horns. This resemblance is so great that it is difficult to believe that they are not carved. In the raw state they are hard and tasteless, but when cooked they have the flavor of boiled chestnuts. They retain their qualities ten or fifteen years, and are fit for food when even twenty years old.—*N. Y. Mail.*

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—In New York 6,000 girls are engaged in stripping tobacco at average wages of about forty cents a day.

—Electric appliances are now successfully used in the automatic regulation of temperature in buildings heated by steam or hot air.

—The lowest barometric pressure on record is 27.135 inches, which was observed in 1885 during a storm over the Bay of Bengal. This storm was also remarkable for its smallness—its diameter being only from 100 to 200 miles—for its fierceness, and for its indraught toward the center.

—A new tanning agent, called pyrofuscine, has been extracted from coal-dust by means of caustic soda. The tanning process is somewhat complicated, but it is claimed to be fifty per cent. cheaper than the bark process, and twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than the alum process.

—A German geographer, R. Credner, does not think that all fresh water lakes in which marine animals have been discovered were necessarily once portions of the ocean. Many of these creatures, he says, may have found their way from the sea up the rivers, and have accommodated themselves to the changed conditions of their new home. The occurrence of marine animals has been noted in fresh-water lakes in Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as on this continent.

—Dr. Prudden, of the laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, has ascertained that bacteria abound in ice, and moreover that the organisms can survive a large amount of freezing. It has been established that bacteria are the cause of a number of diseases, and the presumption is pretty strong that sewage coming from, among other places, the abodes of the sick would contain a kind of bacteria which had better not be included in ice-water that is to be swallowed.

—Philadelphia claims to make and eat more candy in proportion to population than any other city in the country. There are eighty-seven manufacturers and wholesalers and 1,200 retailers, and they use more than $1,000,000 of capital and consumes 100,000 tons of sugar every year. Caramels are a great specialty of the trade in that city. For other places much chocolate and walnut candy and many gum drops are made. Six tons of gum drops were shipped from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh the week before Christmas. Brooklyn makes the most chewing gum, it is said, and Boston eats the most of it.

—M. de Candolle, a French investigator, has come to the conclusion from his researches that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. He also finds that, when both parents have eyes of a like color, the chances are eighty-eight to twelve that their children who arrive at the age of ten years (when the color of the eye is fixed), will have eyes of the same color. When the parents have eyes of different colors, the chances are fifty-five to forty-five in favor of brown as against blue or gray eyes in the children. He is also of opinion that the health of the brunette type is, as a rule, superior to that of the blonde type.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Don't be deceived by a man's innocent look. He may simply be near-sighted.

—Poker-players expect that 1888 will be a good year, as it contains three of a kind.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

—When a man owes a good round sum he sometimes finds it extremely hard to square up.—*New Haven News.*

—Hotel proprietors are uniformly polite to their guests, because that is the use-you-well procedure.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Physiologists say that the older a man grows the smaller his brain becomes. This explains why young men know every thing and old men nothing.

—Irate Student—"Don't you ever sweep under the bed, I'd like to know." Calm Chambermaid—"I aiway do. I prefer it to a dust-pan."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

—Michigan makes more shingles than other States in the Union, but, curiously enough, it has no more than the usual percentage of good boys.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Who is that extremely peculiar and interesting man with the long hair?" "O, that is a previous poet. He has a great future behind him."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

—In Massachusetts they impose a small tax on dogs, but give the proceeds to the public libraries, so that you can support a litter at your option.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—"Jennie," said a young lady, turning away from the mirror and addressing a companion, "what would you do if you had a mustache on your lips?" "If I liked him I would keep quiet," was the demure reply.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Stranger to grocer—"Why don't you sprinkle some sand on the pavement out here? Half a dozen people have fallen in the last five minutes." "I haven't any sand." "Then sling out some of your sugar; it's just the same thing."—*Lincoln Journal.*

—A Wife's Anxiety: Husband (impatiently)—"If the fool-killer would strike this town he would find plenty of work to do!" Wife—"Is there such a person, dear?" Husband—"Of course there is." Wife (with anxiety)—"Well, I do hope, John, that you will be very careful."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Alexandria, in Clark County, Mo., was once the Gretna Green of the West, where hundreds of young couples from Iowa, Illinois and Missouri were united without license and without question. Justice Gillam, now an old resident of Alexandria, was most in demand to tie the knot for the eloping couples, and reaped a rich harvest for his pains.

## THE LONDON POLICE.

**A Well-Organized Body of Nearly Fourteen Thousand Men.**

The London police force, like all the institutions of that vast metropolis, is arranged upon a gigantic plan. The superintendents, inspectors, sergeants and constables make up an army thirteen thousand eight hundred strong—a truly formidable force, but none too large, when it is considered that the Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and its liberties, and embraces an area of six hundred and eighty-eight square miles, of a rateable value of thirty-three million eight hundred thousand pounds per year. Over such an area as this, including, as it does, a population of some five million three hundred and sixty thousand persons, there is, of course, a vast amount of work to be done; and it must be borne in mind that the duties of the London police are not limited to the taking into custody of criminals and disorderly persons, and the watching of property, but include such duties as the carrying out of the Smoke Abatement acts, the inspection of common lodging-houses, regulation of street traffic, and at certain times the onerous duty of taking up of stray dogs—all of which duties are any thing but light in a town like London; nor are they likely to become less arduous, seeing that during the year 1886 twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-two new houses were built within the police district, making twenty-nine miles of new streets.

The number of persons apprehended by the police during the year 1886 was seventy-two thousand one hundred and thirty. The value of property stolen during the same period was one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty pounds, of which eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine pounds was recovered, leaving a net loss of one hundred thousand two hundred and eleven pounds; but the latter sum, it is to be presumed, would be set down by certain parties as a net gain. Notwithstanding the vast size of London, it is somewhat astonishing to notice that no fewer than seventeen thousand eight hundred and two persons were reported to the police as missing, and eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three were found and restored to their friends. During the twelve months, there occurred one thousand and fifty fires, fifty-eight of which were extinguished by the police. The truth of the saying, that it is safer to travel by railway than to walk the streets of London, would seem to be quite verified by the fact that the number of persons known by the police to have been run over and killed in the streets was one hundred and fourteen, the number maimed or injured from the same cause being three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## GERMAN SONG.

**An American's Views of the Teutonic Love of Vocal Music.**

There are good reasons for suspecting that the first word a German baby utters is Singvereine, and that long before the dear little thing can enunciate it cries the word. Some day, no doubt, there will be Singvereine for the cats in Germany; at present the institution is limited to human beings, but what an endless variety of them (Singvereine, not cats) there are, to be sure! Enough, Heaven knows, to satisfy the most fastidious taste, and to please the most extravagant fancy. There are Singvereine for all classes, and even for such as can not be classed at all. There are public, private and *privatissime* Singvereine, official and informal, good, bad and indifferent. There are Singvereine of the old school and Singvereine with all modern improvements. There are Singvereine for men and for women, for children and for students, and, I was going to add, for the deaf and dumb. Now and then you may come across a person who has never belonged to a Singverein, but the chances are that he is a wax figure, and even then you may feel quite sure that he sings all the same. But not only does every body sing in Germany, singing is indulged in on all occasions. The German sings when he is happy and when he is sad, at home and on the street. Indeed, he will sing upon the slightest provocation. If a band strikes up "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland" he goes off with the certainty of an alarm clock. It is almost as dangerous to pronounce the word "Gesang" in Germany as it is to speak of "beer" or "dynamite." A birthday celebration without song is fatally incomplete; a Jubilaum (and who does not have some kind of a jubilee in Germany, down to the saucepan that has done service for twenty-five years) without a *Standchen* is utterly inconceivable, and as for a wedding, the absence of a song written for the occasion would be as keenly felt as the absence of the minister. Again, then, from the ship which is to carry you to distant lands, you wave a last farewell to home and friends, there arises from the shore a stirring melody into which your comrades, from whom you are about to part, perhaps forever, pour all their hopes and wishes for you. Long after the last strip of land has receded from view, the sounds are still ringing in your ears. Like a sweet blessing, the song follows you across the deep. And, finally, when the grave is about to close over the form of some loved one who has gone before, it is in a song that grief and sorrow seek to find an utterance among the Germans.—*Pennsylvanian.*

## IN OLDEN TIMES.

**When New Yorkers Were Flogged for Disrespect Shown an Alderman.**

According to a curious old book in the Astor library, less than a hundred years ago men were flogged and put in jail in this city for insulting an alderman. The dignity of an alderman in those days was worth twenty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, on any body else's back but the alderman's.

That was what it was rated at in 1795, when two ferrymen, Timothy Crady and Thomas Bark, were put in prison for "sassing" Alderman Furman. Here is the sentence of the Bridewell Court, composed of the mayor and three aldermen:

"That you, Timothy Crady, receive to-morrow morning twenty lashes on your bare back, to impress on your mind that you are not to insult men in office; suffer two months' imprisonment in Bridewell at hard labor, and that you, Thomas Bark, be imprisoned two months in Bridewell at hard labor; excused from whipping, being interceded for by Alderman Furman."

Some years later the book records the butchers "and those who sit in the vegetable market" celebrating the return from corporation scrip to silver payments by reducing their prices twelve per cent. for a whole week, and resolving formerly in their glee that "silver is silver and chaff is chaff."

Turning back to the year 1650, when Peter Stuyvesant bossed New Amsterdam, it is found that complaints are made to the authorities by the colonists of Manhattan Island of the depreciated condition of the wampum or seawant, the Indian money in use among the earliest settlers. The burden of their grievances appears to have been that "it is loose, not strung on a string, many not perforated and only half finished, and also made out of stone, bone, glass, mussel shells, horns, and even out of wood and broken ones; that they can not go with such seawant to market, nor yet procure any commodity, not even a mean white loaf of bread or a can of beer at the merchant's, the baker's or the tapster's for the loose seawant."

To relieve this condition of affairs the authorities decided that "from this time forth no loose, unperforated or clumsy seawant shall be current, nor be a lawful tender except that the same shall be strung on one string, as the general custom has been heretofore."

Which sweeping ordinance so crippled the currency that it was necessary only three months later to ordain that "the base-strung seawant shall be currency in payment for small and daily necessary commodities in housekeeping," and "that the sum of twelve guilders and under shall be paid all in base-strung seawant; from twelve to twenty-four guilders, half and half, and so on at that rate."

The volume of the currency must have been very limited in those days. That was just twenty-five years after the aboriginal inventors of the seawant had sold the whole of Manhattan Island for $24 to the Dutch, who had brought over "103 cattle, including stallions, mares, bulls and cows for breeding, as well as swine and sheep," to replace the first heard that had perished by eating poisoned vines. Quite a lot for a population of 270 souls.

A century and a half had made some difference in New York, but not enough to count. In 1780 Governor Page, a delegate to Congress from Virginia, found occasion to write to his son:

"This town is not half as large as Philadelphia, nor in any way to be compared with it for beauty and elegance. The streets here are badly paved, very dirty and narrow, as well as crooked, and filled up with a strange variety of wooden, stone and brick buildings, and full of hogs and mud."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

## SHE SAW THE POINT.

**How a Detroit Merchant Cured a Troublesome Lady Customer.**

"That lady," said a Woodward avenue merchant, pointing to a woman who had traded about twelve dollars' worth in ten minutes, and was going out, "used to be one of my worst callers. She'd come in almost daily, bother four or five clerks for two hours, and go out without buying a cent's worth."

"How did you cure her?"

"Well, I spoke to her in an off-hand way one day, and she fired up and said that as long as I kept clerks it was my business to be bothered. Next day I selected ten of the girl clerks, posted 'em as to what to say, and they rung her door-bell at intervals of an hour all day and inquired if she wanted a nurse girl. She didn't, and told them so pleasantly enough until the tenth one came. Then she said:

"'I'd like to know why on earth all you girls come here bothering me when I don't want to buy!'

"'Because, ma'am, so long as you keep servants it is your business to be bothered!' was the prompt reply.

"I think she reasoned out the analogy, for she now sits down and buys what she wants, and every clerk likes to wait on her."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The City Council of Findlay, O., having for two years neglected to lay a sidewalk on a section of Center street, which was very muddy in wet weather, the women turned out en masse one day last week, each with a certain amount of brick, and proceeded to put down a neat and substantial walk in front of their residences for a distance of over six hundred feet.

## THE SWISS VINTAGE.

**A Spectacle Devoid of All Poetic Gayety and Surroundings.**

The winter and the vintage come on together at Villeneuve, and when the snows had well covered the mountains around, the grapes in the valley were declared ripe by an act of the Commune. There had been so much rain and so little sun that their ripeness was hardly attested otherwise. Fully two-thirds of the crop had blackened with blight; the imperfect clusters, where they did not hang sodden and mildewed on the vines, were small and sour. It was sorrowful to see them; and when, about the middle of October, the people assembled in the vineyards to gather them, the spectacle had none of the gayety which the poets had taught me to expect of it. These poor clusters did not

reel to earth
Purple and gushing,

but limply waited the short-hooked knife with which the peasants cut them from their stems; and the peasants, instead of advancing with jocund steps and rustic song to the sound of the lute and tabor and other convenient instruments, met in obedience to public notice duly posted about the Commune, and set to work, men, women and children alike silent and serious. So many of the grapes are harvested and manufactured in common that it is necessary the vintage shou'd begin on a fixed day, and no one is allowed to anticipate or postpone. Some cut the grapes, and dropped them into the flattish wooden barrels, which others, after mashing the berries with a long wooden pestle, bore off and emptied frothing and gurgling into big casks mounted on carts. These were then driven into the village, where the mess was poured into the presses, and the wine crushed out to the last bitter dregs. The vineyards were a scene of activity, but not hilarity, though a little way off they looked rather lively with the vintagers at work in them. We climbed to one of them far up the mountain-side one day, where the family were gathering the grapes on a slope almost as steep as a house roof, father, mother, daughter, son-in-law, big boy and big girl all silently busy together. There were bees and wasps humming around the tubs of crushed grapes in the pale afternoon sun; the view of the lake and the mountains was inspiring; but there was nothing bacchanalian in the affair, unless the thick calves of the girl, as she bent over to cut the clusters, suggested a Mænad fury. These poor people were quite songless, though I am bound to say that in another vineyard I did hear some of the children singing. It had momentarily stopped raining; but it soon began again, and the vintage went sorrowfully on in the mud. All Villeneuve smelt of the harsh juice and pulp arriving from the fields in the wagons, carts, tubs and barrels which crowded the streets and sidewalks, and in divers cavernous basements the presses were at work, and there was a slop and drip of new wine everywhere. After dark the people came in from the fields and gossiped about their doors, and the red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady rainpour. Outside of the village rose the black mountains, white at the top with their snows.

In the cafes and other public places there were placards advertising American wine-presses, but I saw none of them in use. At a farm-house near us we looked on at the use of one of the old-fashioned Swiss presses. Under it lay a mighty cake of grapes, stems and skin, crushed into a common mass, and bulges further beyond the press with each turn of the screw, while the juice ran in a little rivulet into a tub below. When the press was lifted, the grapes were seen only half crushed. Two peasants then mounted the cake, and trimmed it into shape with long-handled spades, piling the trimmings on top, and then bringing the press down again. They invited us with charming politeness to taste the juice, but their heavy boots bore evidence of too recent a visit to the cherished manure heap, and we thanked them with equal courtesy.

The grape cake, when it had yielded up its last drop, would be broken to pieces and scattered over the fields as a fertilizer. The juice would meanwhile have been placed to ferment in the tuns, twelve and thirteen feet deep, which lay in the adjoining cellar. * * * *

For weeks after the vintage people were drinking the new wine, which looked thick and whitish in the glasses, at all the cafes. It seemed to be thought a dainty beverage, but our scruples against it remained, and I can not say what its effect upon the drinkers might be. Perhaps it had properties as a "sweet, oblivious antidote" which rendered necessary the placard we saw in the cafe of the little Hotel Chillon:

Die Rose bluht,
Der Dorn der sticht;
Wer gleich bezahlt
Vergisst es nicht.

Or, in inadequate English:

The roses bloom,
The thorns they stick;
No one forgets
Who settles quick.

The relation of the ideas is not very apparent, but the lyric cry is still distinctly audible.—*William Dean Howells, in Harper's Magazine.*

—Bismarck's income is between $100,000 and $150,000 a year. He rises at noon, eats a hearty supper shortly before midnight and retires at 2 a. m.

—Lord Lansdowne's salary as Viceroy of India will be $200,000 a year.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Two hundred thousand infants under two years old are believed to be farmed out in France.

—A solid cut-glass bedstead, richly worked, was lately made at Birmingham, England, for a Calcutta millionaire.

—"Dinners for a penny" are given every week to 1,000 people out of employment by a Birmingham (Eng.) charity organization.

—At the mouth of the Congo there is a remarkable submarine valley. Just at the mouth of the river it is 1,452 feet deep, and it can be distinctly traced for a hundred miles out to sea.

—It has been proposed to alter the Paris dinner hour, especially on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the special days of the Theater Francaise and Opera Comique, in order to permit prompt attendance at the theaters.

—A census has been begun of the French carrier pigeons. They are regarded now as of such importance in the event of war that all owners are obliged to report their pigeons under a penalty of a maximum fine of 2,000 francs.

—Princess Beatrice recently appeared in some tableaux at a court entertainment arranged by her mother, Queen Victoria. She posed as "Carmen," and smoked a cigarette while the curtain was up.

—The Jewesses of Tunis when they are ten years old are put into dark rooms and fed on food prepared from flour, and also with the meat of dogs, until they are systematically fattened. In a similar way the women in other parts of Africa are said to reach the same degree of fatness by eating honey and fresh dates.

—Schleswig, Germany, boasts of an institution unique of its kind and well worthy of imitation. It is a spinster's insurance company. Its purpose is to provide for the single lady members of well-to-do families. The company gives them shelter, board and pin money in case of the death of their natural providers.

—In Breslau, Germany, a chimney fifty-four feet in height has been constructed entirely of solid blocks of paper firmly compressed together, the blocks being placed carefully one on top of the other and joined together with a special cement. The chimney is non-inflammable, and by the nature of the material, quite secure from lightning.

—English ladies are learning dress-making either for their own advantage or to help the poor. Two of the daughters of the Prince of Wales have learned a system, and their example has been followed by a great number of titled ladies. There is a school in London for teaching dress-making and millinery.

—Some little time ago there was a general rebellion of the host of women employed in manufacturing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes in Mexico against a reduction of their wages. The women won. Now comes the news that the greatest bull-fighter in the country has given a tournament in their aid, which realized $779.

—An assault-at-arms, executed by ladies, occurred recently at Berlin, Germany. Five lady pupils of a fencing school, headed by their lady teacher, all dressed in sky blue, with antique cuirass in silver, went through a series of exercises with foil and saber. The teacher defended herself blindfolded against two assailants with foils most successfully.

—Mutual organizations to insure against epidemics are being established in some of the large manufactories of Sheffield, England. Each workman contributes two or two and one-half per cent. of his wages, and in return is guaranteed a payment equal to his average wages should he be obliged to quit work on account of any epidemic in his family. The proprietors of the manufactories have charge of the funds.

## A Cure for Cancer.

Another recent discovery in Mexico is that of a Brazilian plant which is said to have medicinal virtues that make it an infallible cure for cancer. Some time ago samples of the plant were sent to Washington for experimental purposes. I am told that the investigations were carried on under the personal supervision of Dr. Townsend, then—if not now—Health Officer of the District of Columbia. The doctor is said to have been guarded in expressing a positive opinion, but in answer to an interviewer said: "I have no hesitation in admitting that in certain cases it has given me very encouraging results. My experiments have not yet gone far enough to warrant me in presenting the matter to the profession, and my reports from others into whose hands the remedy has also been placed have not come in fully enough to justify me in making them public at present." Should this Brazilian herb have half the medicinal virtue ascribed to it its value can scarcely be computed.—*Fannie B. Ward, in Philadelphia Record.*

## A Bull's-Eye Shot.

"Boy, did you kill that rabbit?" asked a citizen of a lad who was carrying a dead hare along the Holden road the other day in one hand, while he had a gun in the other.

"If I didn't, who did?" was the surly reply.

"Why, he might have run agin the fence and committed suicide."

"Oh, you were sneaking around and saw it, eh!" exclaimed the boy, as he gave the rabbit a swing and dropped him into a mud-hole.—*Detroit Free Press.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
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### An Oxford Student's Life.

Life at Oxford is no more expensive for a student than any one of the great colleges of the United States. I asked Mr. Warburton about the cost of student life here, and he was able, reporter like, to give me the exact figures. He said that a student could live well and have everything that he should have with an income of $1,500 a year. There are plenty of students who are getting along on half that. Two thousand dollars a year would be a most liberal estimate. The students that were classed as rich were the sons of wealthy families who allowed them £1,000 a year pocket money. Of course there was a fast set at Oxford, as there is in every university town. The members of this set spend money recklessly and often get into debt, but their expenses have nothing to do with any proper estimate of the cost of student life here. The standard of examination for admission to Oxford is no higher than at our best colleges. The requirements after that are very much less. An under graduate of ordinary abilities can finish the course in any one of the colleges here within three years, and in the three years he will study six months only in each year.

The scholastic year consists of three terms of only eight weeks each. They have six weeks' holiday at Christmas. It is easy to see from the short period of study and the predominance given to classical studies that not much of a general education can be obtained at Oxford. Strangers who come to Oxford often ask where the university is, not seeing to understand that there are thirty colleges comprised in the university system at Oxford. While they are generally classed together and pursue the same lines of study, yet they are separate and distinct organizations. Some of the colleges are very rich and some are very poor.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

### The British Pitman's Dog.

There are few things more touching than the love of the British collier for his dog. To him the animal is more than wife or children; he loves them, too, in his way, but it is on his foug footed friend that his not too tender heart lavishes its chief affections. And the dog reciprocates this regard; between the two there exists a closeness of understanding which serve almost in the place of language to convey thoughts from the one to the other. The pitman expects, however, that his faithful companion shall be ready to fight to the death at any moment. Even if the dog is not that way inclined, he must accommodate himself to his master's humor, and cheerfully submit to be mangled for the honor and glory of the family. Not only, either, must he enter the lists; it is equally incumbent on him to come out a winner. "Go it lad," exclaimed a Yorkshire miner as he looses his pet at another pitman's champion; "if thee gives in I'll shoot thee." And he would, no doubt, have carried out this threat had not the battle ended abruptly through police interference.

It appears, therefore, that the miner's love is strictly governed by the proved worth of its object. Accustomed to fighting himself, the worthy fellow believes that the deadliest sin of all is to yield before being placed absolutely hors de combat. It is a true British instinct, and eminently praiseworthy in its way; of such stuff are heroes made. "A peerage or Westminster abbey," were the alternatives Nelson placed before himself when entering the combat. "The best of food or a dose of lead" are those presented to his canine hero by the British miner. The dogs seem to perfectly understand and to appreciate these conditions; one or the other is invariably killed in the fight.—London Globe.

### Gloucester's Mackerel Fishing.

Each schooner uses two seine boats about thirty five feet in length, and two seines, one of 175 fathoms, for shoal water, and one of 250 fathoms, for deep water seining. Each seine is about thirty fathoms deep. In this fishing the most tremendous excitement occurs when a school of mackerel is discovered breaking the surface of the water into millions of snow white flecks and spumes. A dory with two men hold one seine end taut. The seine boat, manned by twelve to fourteen men, pays out the seine with the mightiest speed, as nearly as possible surrounding the school, and circling around to the dory, where the seine is drawn together, the lower line pursed close, and frequently within this meshy pound tens of thousands of gleaming squirming fish may be seen. These are flung aboard with ordinaay scoop nets, the entire operation being very similar to shad seining on the Delaware and Chesapeake. The mackerel are split, the jib, or insides, removed; they are plowed to make them appear deceptively fat, and are then pickled in barrels or run into market fresh.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

### A Sociological Power.

The genesis of voluntary attention is to be found in its utility. When the conditions of life become at all hard, and especially if they become so by more or less sudden changes, the power of adaptation to them is dependent upon voluntary attention to details; upon consideration of something besides the immediately attractive and useful. The savage is lazy, is inspired only by chase, by war, by play; his interest is in the unknown, the unforeseen, the chance. He is not capable of continuous labor. In half civilized communities work is repugnant. Voluntary attention is a factor of civilization, and is maintained with effort. The most constant characteristic of criminals is lack of power to pursue a steady calling; and the Italian anthropologists regard this as a reversion to primitive habits. Voluntary attention thus came in, and is maintained as a sociological power.—Prof. Th. Ribot.

### The Medicine Mania.

Some people, especially among the lower, middle and working classes, are confirmed medicine takers. They read the advertisements of "patent" nostrums, which profess to cure every ill under the sun from agues to ulcers, and implicitly believe the statements which they contain. The ignorant medicine taker never pauses to consider that if a tithe of the pretensions so blatantly proclaimed had any foundation in fact, the existence of cultivated and learned bodies, such as the college of physicians and the college of surgeons, would be no longer necessary. Not only does he believe everything which the advertisers tell him, but he becomes an advocate of the remedies to his friends, and thus, like the snowball which increases as the schoolboy rolls it in the drift, the mischief insensibly increases, until in time it assumes colossal proportions.—Time.

Thirty-five per cent. of the population of Mexico are said to be Indians.

## THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL.

### SOME OF THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF RIO JANEIRO.

**Buildings of the Business Portion of the City—Women and Children in the Balconies—Suburban Residences—Public Gardens—in the Market.**

The business portion of Rio is on the level plateau, where it widens out most between the hills and the water. Here the buildings are closely crowded together, dingy and unattractive, and the streets generally very narrow, some of them so narrow vehicles cannot pass in them, and they are allowed to traverse them only in one direction. The Rua d'Ouvidor is the principal shopping street, and one of the most narrow. The wares are artistically arranged in the windows and the shops themselves have a very attractive appearance. Stone is abundant in the neighboring hills and easily quarried. All the streets are paved with it, and it makes an excellent pavement, so that pedestrians do not confine themselves to the narrow sidewalks, which are often entirely obstructed by merchandise.

The buildings are generally two stories high—sometimes three, with a railed balcony along the second story front. The upper floors are used as residences and offices, and in many cases are as densely peopled with the human herd as the tenements of our large cities. Glazed doors or hinged windows, call them which you will, open upon the balconies and are nearly always open. At any time you may see some one in nearly every balcony, but toward sunset women and children gather there en masse to gaze at those passing in the street below and to display their toilets. Until then they are en deshabille. They could not be expected to take the trouble to "dress up" and then not be seen, and they cannot go out for a walk. Social usage forbids that.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Some of the public buildings are massive, strongly built structures, but they display little architectural taste. They are constructed of stone, covered with cement and ornamented with a rude sort of stucco work, in which predominates statuary, in excellence about on a par with the rude plaster images we see offered for sale at times in our streets. Among the finest edifices I may mention the new custom house and postoffice and the theatre. The latter has a plain exterior, and the yellow wash with blue trimmings does not enhance its appearance. Its interior may be very fine, but as I did not enter it I cannot say. The old palace is a dingy, old fashioned building, very fine in its day probably, but no longer used as the imperial residence. Various government offices are there located at present. The emperor occupies a more modern mansion farther from the business center.

The suburban residences are the finest, and though they present an appearance very different from anything to which we are accustomed, they are well suited to the climate and satisfy all the demands of comfort and luxury. They are generally box shaped, two stories high, excessively ornamental in front and plain upon the other sides. An abundance of large windows, always open, enables those passing to see into them almost as well as if the fronts were removed entirely. The Brazilians do not object to being seen. The ladies will stand in their balconies, or wide verandas, and return the boldest stare without flinching. They appear to regard it rather as complimentary than rude. The grounds about the houses are tastily laid out and abundantly planted with the highest of tropical flowers, fruits, ferns and palms.

The houses that border the road skirting the brow of the hills, and on the lower sides, are often quite peculiar in appearance. The hillsides are very steep, and the gardens are upon narrow terraces, supported by stone walls. The houses have a single story in front, but a number below it in rear, depending upon the inclination. Six or seven is by no means unusual, and in one case I counted ten. Steep as these hillsides are winding pathways ascend them here and there, formerly the only means of reaching the summit. Now, however, the ascent has been facilitated in one place by an elevator, and in another by an inclined railway, on which cars are run by a cable and a stationary engine.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

Here and there, scattered through the city, are public gardens, well cared for and beautiful, with their exuberant vegetation, statuary, fountains, artificial grottoes, and other attractions. Bands of music play in some of them daily, and they are popular resorts. In one of these, in the heart of the city, is an excellent equestrian statue in bronze of Dom Pedro I, the first emperor of Brazil. On its four faces are beautiful allegorical figures representing the four great rivers of the empire.

One of the most interesting places for a stranger to visit is the market. The building, or rather group of buildings, covers a large area, and as usual with such places, is unpretentious and without attractions, but the variety, quantity and excellence of the provisions and fruits there offered for sale is remarkable, and a sight worth seeing. In the early morning the open space adjoining is filled with people, some selling and some buying. There the country people bring their wares and sell them directly.

Large baskets of fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc., are brought into town on the backs of donkeys or mules, or carried on the shoulder suspended from each end of a long pole. Often two pigs or sheep, or a number of fowls are tied together and thrown over the shoulder, but more frequently all these things are carried in baskets.

I saw great heaps of very large, nice looking oysters which the Brazilians think very fine; but they are rank and far inferior in flavor to those upon our own coast. In the market stalls one may purchase almost anything he desires, from a cup of coffee or a spool of thread to a horse or a blanket. Each has its particular line of goods, those of the same class usually grouped together, but with many exceptions. Some are devoted entirely to water coolers, and they are of all sizes and forms. Some large as barrels, with filtering attachments, others that hold but a glass or two. Some ornamental, and others grotesque and uncouth.—Lieut. Barnes in Christian at Work.

### A Serious Quandary.

Husband (who has a little "engagement" on hand)—I shall be at the office very late to-night, my dear, posting my books, and you had better not sit up for me.

Wife—Very well, John. When I get ready to go to bed I'll just say good night to you through the telephone.—New York Sun.

### Automatic Car Lamp Extinguisher.

An interesting exhibition of an "automatic pneumatic car lamp extinguisher" is reported from Montreal. A reservoir under the car is filled with air by the action of the brakes, and closed by a valve, connecting with pipes leading over the car and into the chimneys of the lamps. To it are attached a system of weights, so arranged that on the car losing its perpendicular from any cause, accidental or otherwise, the valve is opened and a current of air liberated, which at once, through the pipes, extinguishes the lamp.—Frank Leslie's.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F. are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.

J. D. FLAIR, R. S.


## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

### Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

Thos. Crough. W. T. Grant

## GRANT & CROUGH.
## Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. Laird, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sherman, Mo., writes: "I tried it up and sold two Washers once a day and over and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on our farm will last they tell me a lifetime. It will pay any intelligent man well for a much longer time than this to sell the Washer, take all the money and leave enough to live and not go more. I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the Dollars from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN G. DODGE, Jft. Jewler, Norwich, Ills., writes: "I took what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Sir: We have put up good dinners on Monday in every other day. Yours truly, you can not lose your money."

Full Sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per week the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Agents capable of earning $5 to $10 daily of profit. Write for particulars.

J. W. ELDER, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., May 1, 29, 1884. n47tf

## THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n38tf

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

### INDUCEMENTS TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSE HAS BEEN REBUILT, —And is large—

SWIMMING BATH

Added, and those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations, —AND— Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZANOVICH, Prop.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted will enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL] Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate. NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 29th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Mulholland, for the S½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz.: Michael Bush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Twp 11 S, R 34 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Alonzo McKellops, Andrew J. Wren, James Lane and William R. Tibbetts, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


## TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

**Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a **Family Medicine**, originated in the South in **1828**. It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine**, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

The **Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, **not unpleasant,** and its virtues undoubted.

**No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business** while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

**SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.**
PREPARED BY
*J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the Owens Valley Livery Stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of livery teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations.**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ton or less.

C. I. MARK, Proprietor.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

### THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and rates and receipts.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

## LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sept 11 tf

## Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Independence - - - Cal.

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy 1 86

## JUSTICE OF PEACE,
## C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal

## IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
## Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

## Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
## PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence

## F. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

## RENO MARBLE WORKS.
## W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 4f

## AL. GRIFFITH.

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.**

*FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.*

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

### CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No 1. | To Mound House. No 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leaves— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a m | 5 30 p m |
| Dayton | | 9 45 a m | 4 35 p m |
| Wabuska | | 10 45 a m | 3 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | | 4 50 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Mina | | 6 50 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodas Springs | | 7 0 p m | 8 40 a m |
| Belleville | | 8 [illegible] p m | 7 0 a m |
| Sand Spring | Ar | 8 30 p m | Lv 6 30 a m |
| | | No 3 Leave— | No 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Benton | | 1 00 a m | 1 45 p m |
| Bishop Creek | | 4 100 p m | 11 40 a m |
| Aurora | | 2 00 p m | 10 45 a m |
| Independence | | 3 30 p m | 9 05 a m |
| Lone Pine | | 4 55 p m | 8 5 a m |
| Keeler | Ar | 6 05 p m | Lv 7 30 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (97 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (245 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-week stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Ralston Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. HAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

## Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

**New No. 8.**

"THE BEST!"

**Sales Made on Installment Plan.**

**Old Machines Exchanged for.**

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

## First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

## FRUIT TREES

## All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

**Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.**

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

**AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.**

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

## NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

**Merchant,**

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

**Wholesale and Retail**

....DEALER IN....

## General Merchandise.

## MY STOCK

Consisting of new and fresh goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices for the next 30 days. In the future as heretofore I shall endeavor to merit a share of the patronage entrusted to my care.

NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

## NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO,

—

## DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten gerichtigt. Geldsendungen nach Deutschland besorgt.

—

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital ..... $[illegible]

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital ..... $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

## BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

## PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 19 ..... 1888


## BORN.

GILL.—Near Independence, May 16th 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Gill, a son.

Walter Ober returned north on Tuesday.

Mr. W. Walker was up from Olancha last Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Russell came to Independence from Benton last Monday.

Mr. J. R. Eldred got back to Bishop Creek from San Francisco last Monday.

Tom Bastian is still quite sick. His condition is regarded as being very serious.

Mrs. James, of Reno, is here on a visit with the family of he brother-in-law, Walter James.

Welles Barnes and Henry Melone went up into the Sierras last Tuesday on a prospecting trip.

Miss Mary Zinc has been very ill during the past week. She is still under the care of Dr. Woodin.

During the week the rush of business at Rhine's store has been greater than known in many years.

Mr. O. H. Hill and family have moved from Bodie to Bishop Creek, where Mr. Hill is building a new hotel.

J. C. Irwin is putting down a new side walk in front of his place on the corner of Edwards and Market streets.

Messrs. F. R. Rugg and Guy Mannering, both from Fresno, were at the Land Office last Saturday making entry of land.

Work of all kinds in the line of plumbing and tinsmithing promptly and cheaply done by Arthur Smith, at Independence.

Mr. Mark Watterson, against whom proceedings were begun for sheep license tax, stopped suit by paying the tax this week.

Last Monday the patients of the County Hospital, five in number, were brought up from Lone Pine to Camp Independence.

The Emperor Frederick appears to be getting weaker from day to day and it is apprehended that the end cannot be far off.

J. J. Gunn has bought handsome furniture for his new saloon, including pictures, new billiard table and other suitable material.

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie, of Darwin, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Keeler, were visiting at Lone Pine.

Mr. Fred Holbert got back from New York last Saturday. He had a very enjoyable trip but is well pleased to get back to Inyo county.

In Mr. Harvey's orchard at Lone Pine is a two-year-old walnut tree that this year bears its first fruit. The tree appears to be quite thrifty.

There is competition beneficial to the public between rival sugar refineries at San Francisco. Both concerns offer white sugar at six cents per pound.

Mr. J. J. Gunn returned to Independence from San Francisco last Monday. He has bought a large stock of goods for his new place of business at Independence.

Last Wednesday Tom Webb, Whitmore, Robinson and others started with their several bands of cattle for Long Valley. The Treasury of Mono county will be gainer thereby.

Mr. John Baxter has as fine a piece of wheat as there is in the valley. His—or rather her, for Mrs. Baxter takes care of them—strawberries are decidedly the best in the neighborhood.

Mr. P. J. Fields, agent and operator at Citrus, has been ordered to take a like position at Hawthorne. Mr. Nolan, the present agent at Hawthorne has been ordered to relieve Mr. Fields.

Frequent showers, some lightning and thunder, cloudy skies and fresh breezes have prevailed during the week. The weather is exceedingly favorable for all kinds of growing crops.

Mr. Jacob Keller and family have moved from Bishop Creek to Camp Independence. Mr. Keller has located 160 acres of land and is now about to build a dwelling and make other improvements.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart, of Big Pine, writes from Santa Cruz that her health is not much improved. She has rented a house near the beach and hopes to be benefited by sea bathing during the summer.

On next Wednesday evening a meeting will be held at Mairs' Hall at half past seven o'clock to make a beginning for a suitable celebration of the Fourth of July at Independence. A full attendance of citizens is requested.

There was a very large attendance from all parts of the State at the Democratic Convention at Los Angeles. The city was crowded and all the hotels filled to over flowing. Many persons found sleeping accommodation at private houses.

It is understood that funds have been forwarded from New York to Mr. Fairman, Superintendent of the Suprise Mining Co., Panamint, to pay up all claims against the Company. It is very probable that work will soon be resumed at the mines and the mill.

There is good authority for saying that a party at Los Angeles has made an offer of thirty-five dollars per acre for a large tract of land under the Stevens ditch near Independence. Three years ago the same land could not have been sold at any price. No old settler of Inyo county would have taken it as a gift.

It is reported from Los Angeles that a very minute parasite is completely destroying that other parasite so destructive to pear trees, the San Jose scale. Trees that last year seemed to be badly infested with the scale, and appeared to be dying, are now reported clear of the scale and growing rapidly.

Last Saturday evening Manuel Diaz and Walter Ober met at Independence and agreed upon terms for a foot-race to be run at Independence on July Fourth. The stakes are $250 a side. The men have already had several contests with varying fortunes and it is expected that the coming contest will finally decide which is the fleetest footed.

### The Elliott Case.

It has been insinuated that there is unnecessary delay in bringing W. C. T. Elliott to trial. The following are the facts in the proceedings so far:

Elliott was committed for trial on May 8th; on the 11th an information charging him with the crime of murder was filed by the District Attorney. On the 12th he was brought into the court-room for arraignment, and stating that he had no counsel, and that he expected to be able to procure counsel, the Court gave him until the 22d to procure counsel and plead. The defendant has a Constitutional, as well as a moral right, to counsel, and a conviction obtained by any except legal means would be a fruitless one for the people. Counsel must be appointed by the Court, if the defendant cannot procure such, and a jury summoned. The Court, no matter how much spare time it may have, cannot bring a defendant charged with so serious a crime, however guilty he may be, into its presence and summarily dispose of the matter without observing the formal and substantial requirements of law.

Do the above facts show that criminals run our Courts, or put off their trials indefinitely? It certainly seems that this case furnishes no ground for the insinuation.

Early in June the anxiety of the "people" will likely be relieved, as Elliott will probably be tried that soon. Does any one know of a case in this county having been prosecuted with greater diligence, or brought to trial more speedily than this is likely to be? The Superior Judge and the District Attorney should stand fairly between the people and the accused, and should reverently observe the requirements of the law they are sworn to maintain.

In this case it is evident that the District Attorney is as diligent as the forms required by law permit, and the Court is doing its duty in the same way.

### A Terrible Accident.

Last Monday a freight train was going up a steep grade on a railroad in Colorado; a coupling broke and four cars rushed back down the grade. At a point thirteen miles below where the coupling broke a passenger train was stopped at a station called Fountain. The runaway cars dashed into the train, making a terrible wreck. One of the cars was simply a huge tank filled with naphtha; this stuff was scattered widely and instantly burst into flame. In the meantime a Pullman and two day coaches of passengers were detached from the baggage car of the express train and run down the grade to a place of safety. The last car of the runaway freight was loaded with powder and a cry of alarm was raised for every one to run for their lives, as the fire was rapidly approaching it. All who heard the warning attempted to obey, but had gone but a short distance when the 17,000 pounds of giant powder with which the car was loaded exploded, shaking the earth like an earthquake. Twenty houses in the city were almost totally destroyed, also the new Baptist Church, which was blown from its foundation and scattered over acres of ground. Men and women were knocked senseless, and pieces of broken rails, car-wheels and timbers were carried with terrible force for half a mile. A number of freight cars standing on a side track were blown to atoms. The passengers in the express were severely shaken up, and a number were cut by pieces of glass from the windows, but none were seriously injured. Four persons were killed and thirty wounded.

### War in the Mines.

There has been quite a war underground at Bodie. The trouble grew out of the Standard Con. having encroached on the Bulwer ground, and, as is alleged, taken out much rich ore. The *Chronicle-Union* of last Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

On Thursday night an altercation occurred in the underground workings of the two mines, resulting in the exchange of sundry shots—some say 28 were fired while others say 40—but no one was hit—showing excellent shooting on both sides. If our miners are going to mine and stand up to be shot at—all for $4 a day—it must be a very desirable occupation to be engaged in for a living. The miners had better let the Courts settle these little differences, for we doubt if any of the New York or San Francisco stock holders would stand up to be shot at to settle any of the little differences the miners might have among themselves. If there is any trouble, and something serious grows out of it, somebody will be responsible. It is many years since there has been any shotgun practice in the mines of Bodie and our people want no repetition of the Daly troubles.

### A Good Citizen.

A few days ago three or four people happened to meet near Independence; a certain criminal case was spoken of by one of the party, when another said: "I don't want to talk about the matter; I am liable to be called as a juror and want to do my duty, as all good citizens should. I don't know anything about the evidence that may be offered; I don't think you know any more about it than I do; but whether you do or not I feel that it would not be right for me to talk about it; let us drop the subject." Here is a good example for all who are liable to do jury duty; if it is followed the course of justice will be helped.

### Change of Management

John Howell, who as manager of the Reno Reduction Works, has placed that institution on the excellent basis it now enjoys, has resigned, and Archie Farrington, the well known mining man of Esmeralda county, has been elected to the position, the change to take effect immediately. It is the intention of the Directors to increase the working facilities of the plant materially this summer so that all kinds of ores can be worked expeditiously and profitably.—*Gazette.*

### Passed Away.

The Virginia *Enterprise* of last Sunday says: "Andrew Fahey, Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Miners' Union, died yesterday morning. He had been an invalid for some time and died of general debility. His wife died a few months ago. He leaves three children. Deceased was a native of Bangor, Maine, 35 years of age. He was a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and his heir will receive $2,000 insurance from that organization.

### Appointed Agent.

I hereby give notice that I am duly accredited as agent for Mrs. Harris, of San Francisco, to transact business for her in Inyo county. Town lots at Independence now for sale. Map can be seen at my store. Apply to E. Wood,
Independence.

All who are interested in the financial condition of Inyo county can find full information by examining the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor published in another column.

A. J. Davis got back to town last Saturday from a prospecting trip to Death Valley. He found several veins and ledges of ore, but none that in his opinion would pay to work unless a railroad should go that way, or near the mines. If a road should go near the east side of Death Valley there is plenty of ore that Mr. Davis thinks would pay to ship. He says it would be a hard matter now for any one to go prospecting in that region were it not for the aid given by Coleman's teams in supplying water. These teams always carry plenty of water along and the men are very generous about sharing with prospectors. When Mr. Davis left Death Valley the teams were about to lay off for the summer and would not begin again before the first of September.

The arrangements for the accommodation of all who may attend the Teachers' Convention at San Francisco appear to be as near perfect as the highest order of intelligence united with experience could make. In no other city in the world could such excellent hotel accommodations be had at such low cost as secured for this occasion. No other country in the world besides California offers such grand and beautiful scenery to tourists. Excursions are arranged to many of the most celebrated places in the State. To Eastern people this Convention offers such an opportunity to see California as they may never again have.

There is a decided falling off in the Los Angeles boom. Many speculators are left with large tracts of land on hand that had been bought at big prices. These are holding on in the hope that there may be a revival of the boom. Of this there is not much likelihood at present. It is now well known that there is plenty of good land in other parts of the State that can be bought much cheaper than land at Los Angeles, and where the climate is quite as good and all kinds of products just as valuable. While this continues to be the case there will not be much revival of the boom business.

Three years ago the Chinese were driven from Truckee. Last week two Chinese cooks were employed at a saw mill near Truckee, these being the first of their kind employed in the vicinity since the expulsion. Much bitter feeling was expressed by white people. Last Sunday night the mill was totally destroyed by fire. The mill was owned by M. E. Burckhalter, of Truckee; his loss is estimated at $40,000, partially insured.

About a year ago Jesus Carrasco, of Lone Pine, and his son went to Mexico, the native country of the old gentleman. Mr. Carrasco had determined to spend the remainder of his days in his native land; but soon after he got there he found the manners and customs so very different, and so disagreeable, that he was disappointed and disgusted, and a year in the country was all he could stand. He will now be content to spend the remainder of his life in Inyo county. Father and son got back to Lone Pine last week.

Bishop's A B C Guide is a complete travelers' guide for the whole Pacific Coast. Names of all postoffices and railroad stations, distances and cost of fare, arrival and departure of trains and steamers, telegraph rates to all parts of the world, and much other valuable information. Published monthly; $1.50 a year. 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The main contest in the Democratic Convention was expected to be between Judge Sullivan, of San Francisco, and Judge Armstrong, of Sacramento, for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. It was expected that the candidates would go before the Convention very evenly matched.

The closing entertainment of Independence school drew out a large audience. The children acquitted themselves very well and did credit to themselves and to their teacher. The school room was beautifully decorated with flowers. After the entertainment most of the grown people went to Mairs' Hall and spent some hours in dancing.

Mr. Jacob Keller, former superintendent of the painting department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago, will attend to all work in the way of sign writing, graining, gilding on wood and glass, house painting and paper hanging, and wagon painting. See his advertisement in another column.

The political contest in Oregon is expected to be very hot. John F. Swift has gone there to stump the State for the Republicans and John P. Irish has gone to do battle for the Democrats. It is reported that both will stay in Oregon until after the election.

A meeting is called for this—Saturday—afternoon at two o'clock, at Mairs' Hall, to consider a proposition to revive a corporation formed about two years ago for building a canal from the neighborhood of Fish Spring hill south through the valley.

### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 526.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Detels for the S ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34. Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symms, John Shepherd, John Strohmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

a23-6t


HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS.

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney at Law
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.


OFFICIAL.

## Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

*Gentlemen*—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Feb. 1st, 1888 and ending with Apr. 30th, 1888.

Cash Balance last report $22,979 45

*Receipts*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1888 | | | |
| Feb. 1 | W. James, R'd Dist No. 5 | 5 10 | |
| 6 | For officers fees | 133 20 | |
| 6 | S G Gregg, Tax Col. | 1123 16 | |
| 13 | State School money | 3577 70 | |
| 14 | G P Rixford S Sch. Land | 207 55 | |
| 15 | C Mulholland J P fine | 40 00 | |
| 17 | J G Birchim S Sch land | 32 00 | |
| " | " swamp " | 15 68 | |
| March 1 | S G Gregg Tax Col. | 2398 06 | |
| 6 | A O Collins for redemption of propty sold to State | 42 56 | |
| | G Sanger swp & Ov. flwd | 435 20 | |
| | S G Gregg Tax Col. | 198 51 | |
| " | " Special school tax 1887 | 16 93 | |
| 16 | P H Mack S Sch land | 11 20 | |
| 31 | Andrew Dell " | 11 20 | |
| | John Davies " | 11 20 | |
| April 1 | Fees in office sundry persons | 131 85 | |
| | S G Gregg for Liquor and Trader licenses | 164 00 | |
| 2 | P A Chalfant as Ass'r 1888 | 882 98 | |
| | Bishop Creek School Dist bonds | 6000 00 | |
| 9 | John Shineberger redemp. on propty sold to State | 328 44 | |
| 16 | Chas Williams S S Fd | 22 40 | |
| | C Delaney 1 4 S Sch land | 8 00 | |
| 20 | C Mulholland J P fine | 2 00 | |
| | Total receipts | | 7,539 64 |
| | | | $38,958 14 |

*Disbursements*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb 7 | Cash paid in redemption of 2 Independence Sch'l Dist Building Fund bonds and 20 coupons | 616 60 | |
| | Interest on 5 Warm Spring school District Building Fund coupons | 26 25 | |
| 17 | Cash paid in redemption of 2 bonds No's 25 & 26 and Int on 8 coupons | 1144 66 | |
| | Cash paid Chas Summers r bate on taxes 1886 | 1 01 | |
| | Gen Exp Fund Warrants | 820 96 | |
| | Hospital " " | 313 00 | |
| | Sundry warrants | 829 48 | |
| | Salary Fund Warrants | 1258 42 | |
| March 26 | Gen. Exp. | 173 76 | |
| | School Fund Warrants | 1617 08 | |
| | Salary Fund Warrants | 1066 68 | |
| April 20 | Sundry Sch. Dist Fd war | 1069 39 | |
| | Salary Fund warrants | 1099 98 | |
| | Gen Exp " " | 125 75 | |
| | Total | | 10 101 02 |
| | Balance Cash on hand | | 28 857 14 |
| | | | $38 958 12 |

Trial Balance for Quarter ending April 30, 1888

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the State General Fund | $1 623 04 | |
| Salary " | 6443 16 | |
| General Expense " | 2059 47 | |
| Hospital " | 887 79 | |
| Bond " | 2906 05 | |
| County Road " | 30 01 | |
| Floating Debt " | 312 29 | |
| General Road " | 900 51 | |
| To the various Road District Funds: | | |
| No 1 | $114 98 | |
| No 2 | 178 60 | |
| No 3 | 259 08 | |
| No 4 | 197 25 | |
| No 5 | 390 24 | |
| No 6 | 317 49 | |
| No 7 | 129 17 | |
| To the General School Fund | | 4 36 |
| To the various School Dist. Funds: | | |
| Round Valley | 290 17 | |
| Irving | 158 94 | |
| Bishop Creek | 521 10 | |
| Station | 83 06 | |
| Warm Springs | 143 44 | |
| Big rime | 160 71 | |
| Milton | 124 75 | |
| Independence | 92 74 | |
| Fish spring | 28 13 | |
| Union | 59 44 | |
| Lone Pine | 412 16 | |
| To the various School Dist. Library Funds: | | |
| Milton | $52 82 | |
| Round Valley | 30 00 | |
| Irving | 34 31 | |
| Bishop Creek | 10 25 | |
| Station | 43 96 | |
| Warm Springs | 32 10 | |
| Big rime | 103 86 | |
| Independence | 69 11 | |
| Union | 31 96 | |
| Lone Pine | 65 81 | |
| Independence S D B Fund | | 153 62 |
| Warm Spring " " | | 420 59 |
| Darwin " " | | 99 78 |
| Bishop Creek " " | | 6001 87 |
| Darwin Library " " | | 24 80 |
| To the Unapprtd Fund | | 348 28 |
| Swamp Land " | | 1165 56 |
| Institute " | | 29 00 |
| Revolving Fund | | 100 00 |
| Coroner's " | | 53 60 |
| Estate of J B Probasco | | 367 48 |
| Rebate Fund | | 143 01 |
| Estate of Jas. Clastine | 1,190 25 | |
| Balance cash on hand | | |
| | | $28,877 12 |
| | | $28,877 12 $28,877 12 |

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1888.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 10th day of May, 1888.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

## Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Apr. 30th, 1888.

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Jan. 31, 1888, date of last report. Inyo county, (aggregate of warrants drawn

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Exp. Fund | 1,028 12 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,378 28 | |
| School Fund | 3,254 32 | |
| Hospital Fund | 313 00 | |
| Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund | 42 50 | |
| " " " 2 " | 75 00 | |
| " " " 3 " | 36 25 | |
| " " " 5 Fund | 37 14 | |
| Independence School Dist Tax 1887 | 24 04 | |
| Unappportioned Property Tax 1887 Fund | 32 40 | |
| | | $8,297 06 |
| | | $8,297 06 $8,297 06 |

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County | | $75,252 47 |
| Inyo Co. Bonds 1884 | 72,000 00 | |
| Gen. Exp. Fund | 123 75 | |
| Salary Fund | 1,099 98 | |
| School Fund | 1,018 19 | |
| General Fund old | 948 26 | |
| Expense Fund old | 42 30 | |
| | | $75,252 47 |
| | | $75,252 47 |

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | $75,252 47 |
| Less cash, redeemed warrants, and bonds in the hands of the county Treasurer | $31,110 33 | |
| *Rem'g Indebtedness* | 44,142 24 | |
| | | $75,252 47 $75,252 47 |

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 10th day of May, 1888, by the Board of Supervisors.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.


$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.


PUBLIC NOTICE

INDEPENDENCE, April 30, 1888.

During my absence from this County and State Mr. Nathan Rhine is authorized to act as my agent.

HENRY LEHRMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.


FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Fooper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

decl8-tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $80 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, when Medical Aid, when necessary, how to be home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, up to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent free by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SEND FOR ORDER.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 39 Murray St., New York.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Gill's.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries as canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise

A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted, are given, and the patient feels a vast fund rapidly accumulating, both strength and vigor.
VITAL RESTORER
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS
506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
UPTURED PERSONS NOT TAKEN.
Ask for Circular of testimonials.
BE GIVEN.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## THE LESSONS OF "UNSER FRITZ" CASE.

The greatest doctors in Europe don't seem to know what ails "Unser Fritz."

Thus are the Garfield and Grant episodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" medical knowledge is again shaken.

The effect is a revulsion.

Since the fatal days of 1883, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning extensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more relying upon old-fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing—the only reliances known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliances are illustrated to-day in a series of old-fashioned roots and herbs preparations recently given to the world by the well-known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulæ possessed by many of our oldest families, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you're yeller and pale and weak like lookin', you're needin' a good shaking up with some sas'paril'."

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that the very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the rugged health of our ancestors.

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorator to resist colds and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by inflamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver pills," he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla used in the family now will save many a week of sickness and many a dollar of bills. Use no other. This is the oldest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle on the market, containing 120 doses. There is no other preparation of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturers is a guarantee of its superior worth.

While the great doctors wrangle over the technicalities of an advanced medical science that cannot cure disease, such simple preparations yearly snatch millions from untimely graves.

### A Bad Scrape.

Barber (to customer)—Have you heard of the bad scrape young Brown has got into?

Customer—Why, no; when did you shave him last?—The Epoch.

### Hit it Both Ways.

Matthew Steffens is a Chicago policeman who has had a streak of luck. Many a day when the mercury ran low, has Matthew shivered on State and Harrison streets and contemplated the unhappiness of the policeman's lot. One cold night last month an idea flashed forth upon his inner consciousness and grew upon him as he trod the ice along his weary beat, impelling him almost against his will to woo the fickle goodness Fortune.

And so he took two dollars of his hard earned wealth and bought two tickets, each but a tenth coupon, in the lottery whose monthly drawings are overseen by those two ex-Confederate warriors, Beauregard and Early. And when on the 7th of February the drawing occurred it transpired that Matthew's presentiment was a tip from his good angel, for one of his tickets was a tenth of No. 71,575, which drew the first capital prize of $150,000, while the other drew a tenth prize of $100. The latter wasn't much but it showed the fellow's luck.

The *Traveller* reporter dropped in at the Harrison-st. station a day or two ago just for the sake of seeing how such a lucky man might look, but Steffens was gone. He had got his $15,000, bought a saloon on State street, and taken a train to the Hot Springs of Arkansaw to thaw out the cold that had congealed during the recent blizzard. Clerk Daniel Hogan was on hand, and said he saw the $15,000 when it came, on February 13th, all in $500 bills in a Southern Express envelope, from the Louisiana State Lottery.

Mr. Steffens will return to Chicago in a few days, when his many friends will have a chance to congratulate him at his saloon, at No. 385 State street. He is now on leave of absence, but upon his return he will send in his resignation as a police officer, and with such a comfortable little fortune as has thus come to him, like a gift from the gods, he can take life easy, and never shiver on a beat again.—*Chicago* (Ill.) *Arkansaw Traveller*, March 3.


### THEY ALL ADMIT IT.

I have been taking Joy's Sarsaparilla for general debility with great benefit. Its effect upon the nervous system is splendid. A case of catarrh, now under my observation, has also nearly succumbed to its corrective influences.

Mrs. E. Barron

142 Seventh st., San Francisco.

### CARD FROM CAPT. IRELAN.

As Joy's Sarsaparilla has just released me from a bad cough I do not hesitate to make mention of it thus publicly in the interest of other unfortunates who may be similarly afflicted

Capt Wm Irelan

334½ Sutter st.

San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1888.

### PUT ME ON THE LIST.

After using four bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I write to say that you may also use my name, as an additional authority, for the statement that it will cure dyspepsia and liver and kidney disease. It has done it for me.

John Arnall

628 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.


# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"I reached Marseilles disguised as an old man. I went to the house of my cousin—he in whom runs my grandfather's heroic blood—and there sat Annette. It was the season of cherries. They took a double stalk. At each end was a cherry. My cousin put one into his mouth, Annette put the other in hers. Then they drew the stalks in till their lips met—and alas, alas that I should have to say it!—they kissed. The game was a pretty one, but it filled me with fury. The heroic blood of my grandfather boiled up in me. I rushed i to the kitchen. I struck my cousin with the old man's crutch. He fell—I had slain him. Alas, I believe that I did slay him. Annette screamed. The gendarmes came. I fled. I reached the harbor. I hid aboard a vessel. The vessel put to sea. The captain found me and beat me. He took an opportunity. He posted a letter from a foreign port to the public. He did not put me ashore because I cooked so well. I cooked for him all the way to Zanzibar. When I asked for payment he kicked me. The blood of my heroic grandfather boiled within me, and I shook my fist in his face and vowed to have my revenge. He kicked me again. At Zanzibar there was a telegram. I cursed the man who invented telegraphs. Now I curse him again. I was to be arrested for desertion, for murder, and quelque chose. I escaped from the prison. I fled, I starved. I met the men of Monsieur le Care. They brought me here. I am here full of woe. But I return not to France. Better to risk my life in these horrible places than to know the Bagne."

He paused, and we were ready choked with laughter, having to turn our faces away.

"Ah! you weep, messieurs," he said. "No wonder—it is a sad story."

"Perhaps," said Sir Henry, "the heroic blood of your grandparent will triumph after all; perhaps you will still be great. At any rate we shall see. And now I vote we go to bed. I am dead tired, and we had not much sleep on that confounded rock last night."

And so we did, and very strange the tidy rooms and clean white sheets seemed to us after our recent experiences.

### CHAPTER V.

UMSLOPOGAAS MAKES A PROMISE.

Next morning at breakfast I missed Flossie, and asked where she was.

"Well," said her mother, "when I got up this morning I found a note put outside my door, in which— But here it is, you can read it for yourself," and she gave me the slip of paper, on which the following was written:

"DEAREST M——.—It is just dawn, and I am off to the hills to get Mr. Q——a bloom of the lily he wants, so don't expect me till you see me. I have taken the white donkey, and Jones and a couple of boys are coming with me—also something to eat, as I may be away all day, for I am determined to get the lily if I have to go twenty miles for it.

"FLOSSIE."

"I hope she will be all right," I said, a little anxiously. "I never meant her to trouble after the flower."

"Ah, Flossie can look after herself," said her mother; "she often goes off in this way like a true child of the wilderness." But Mr. Mackenzie, who came in just then and saw the note for the first time, looked rather grave, though he said nothing.

After breakfast was over I took him aside and asked him if it would not be possible to send after the girl and get her back, having in view the possibility of there still being some Masai hanging about, at whose hands she might come to harm.

"I fear it would be of no use," he answered. "She may be fifteen miles off by now, and it is impossible to say what path she has taken. There are the hills;" and he pointed to a long range of rising ground stretching almost parallel with the course followed by the river Tana, but gradually sloping down to a dense bush clad plain about five miles short of the house.

Here I suggested that we might get up the great tree over the house and search the country round with a spyglass; and this, after Mr. Mackenzie had given some orders to his people to try and follow Flossie's spoor, we did.

The ascent of the mighty tree was rather a jumpy performance, even with a sound rope ladder fixed at both ends to climb up, at least to a landsman; but Good came up like a lamp lighter.

On reaching the height at which the first fern shaped boughs sprung from the bole, we stepped without any difficulty upon a platform made of boards, nailed from one bough to another, and large enough to accommodate a dozen people.

But look as we would, we could see no signs of Flossie and her donkey, so at last had to come down disappointed. On reaching the veranda I found Umslopogaas sitting there, slowly and lightly sharpening his ax with a small whetstone he always carried with him.

"What doest thou, Umslopogaas?" I asked.

"I smell blood," was the answer; and I could get no more out of him.

After dinner we again went up the tree and searched the surrounding country with a spy glass, but without result.

Shortly after the people whom Mr. Mackenzie had sent out to search for Flossie returned, stating that they had followed the spoor of the donkey for a couple of miles, and had then lost it on some stony ground, nor could they discover it again. They had, however, scoured the country far and wide, but without success.

After this the afternoon wore drearily on, and toward evening, there still being no signs of Flossie, our anxiety grew very keen. As for the poor mother, she was quite prostrated by her fears, and no wonder, but the father kept his head wonderfully well. Everything that could be done was done; people were sent out in all directions, shots were fired, and a continuous outlook kept from the great tree, but without avail.

And then at last it grew dark, and still no sign of fair haired little Flossie.

At 8 o'clock we had supper. It was but a sorrowful meal, and Mrs. Mackenzie did not appear at it. We three also were very silent, for in addition to our natural anxiety as to the fate of the child we were weighed down by the sense that we had brought this trouble on the head of our kind host. When supper was nearly at an end I made an excuse to leave the table. I wanted to get outside and think the situation over. I went on to the veranda, and having lit my pipe sat down on a seat about a dozen feet from the right hand end of the structure, which was, as the reader may remember, exactly opposite one of the narrow doors of the protecting wall that inclosed the house and flower garden. I had been sitting there perhaps six or seven minutes when I thought I heard the door move. I looked in that direction and listened, but being unable to make out anything concluded that I must have been mistaken. It was a darkish night, the moon not having yet risen.

Another minute passed, when suddenly something round fell with a soft but heavy thud upon the stone flooring of the veranda and came bounding and rolling past me. For a moment I did not rise, but sat wondering what it could be. Finally I concluded it must have been an animal. Just then, however, another idea struck me, and I got up quick enough. The thing lay quite still a few feet beyond me. I put down my hands towards it and it did not move; clearly it was not an animal. My hand touched it. It was soft and warm and heavy. Hurriedly I lifted it and held it up against the faint starlight.

It was a newly severed human head.

I am an old hand and not easily upset, but I own that that ghastly sight made me feel sick. How had the thing come there? Whose was it? I put it down and ran to the little door way. I could see nothing, hear nobody. I was about to go out into the darkness beyond, but remembering that to do so was to expose myself to the risk of being stabbed, I drew back, shut the door, and bolted it. Then I returned to the veranda, and in as careless a voice as I could command, called Curtis. I fear, however, that my tones must have betrayed me, for not only Sir Henry but also Good and Mackenzie rose from the table and came hurrying out.

"What is it?" said the clergyman, anxiously.

Then I had to tell them.

Mr. Mackenzie turned pale as death under his red skin. We were standing opposite the hall door, and there was a light in it so that I could see. He snatched the head up by the hair and held it in the light.

"It is the head of one of the men who accompanied Flossie," he said, with a gasp. "Thank God, it is not hers!"

We all stood and stared at each other aghast. What was to be done?

Just then there was a knocking at the door that I had bolted, and a voice cried, "Open, my father, open!"

The door was unlocked and in fled a terrified man. He was one of the spies who had been sent out.

"My father," he cried, "the Masai are on us! A great body of them have passed round the hill and are moving toward the old stone kraal down by the little stream. My father, make strong thy heart! In the midst of them I saw the white ass, and on it sat the Waterily" (Flossie). "An Emoran" (young warrior) "led the ass, and by its side walked the nurse, weeping. The men who went with her in the morning I saw not."

"Was the child alive?" asked Mr. Mackenzie, hoarsely.

"She was as white as the snow, but well, my father. They passed quite close to me, and looking up from where I lay hid, I saw her face against the sky."

"God help her and us!" groaned the clergyman.

"How many are there of them?" I asked.

"More than two hundred—two hundred and half a hundred."

Once more we looked one on the other. What was to be done? Just then there rose a loud, insistent cry outside the wall.

"Open the door, white man! open the door! A herald—a herald to speak with thee." Thus cried the voice.

Umslopogaas ran to the wall, and reaching with his long arms to the coping, lifted his head above it and gazed over.

"I see but one man," he said. "He is armed and carries a basket in his hand."

"Open the door," I said. "Umslopogaas, take thine ax and stand thereby. Let one man pass. If another follow, slay."

The door was unlatched. In the shadow of the wall stood Umslopogaas, his ax raised above his head to strike. Just then the moon came out. There was a moment's pause, and then in stalked a Masai Elmoran, clad in the full war panoply that I have already described, but bearing a large basket in his hand. The moon shone bright upon his great spear as he walked. He was physically a splendid man, apparently about thirty-five years of age. Indeed, none of the Masai that I saw were under six feet high, though mostly quite young. When he got opposite to us he halted, put down the basket and struck the spike of his spear into the ground, so that it stood upright.

"Let us talk," he said. "The first messenger we sent to you could not talk;" and he pointed to the head which lay upon the paving of the stoep—a ghastly sight in the moonlight; "but I have words to speak if ye have ears to hear. Also I bring presents," and he pointed to the basket and laughed with an air of swaggering insolence that is perfectly indescribable, and yet which one could not but admire, seeing that he was surrounded by enemies.

"Say on," said Mr. Mackenzie.

"I am the Lygonani" (war captain) "of a part of the Masai of the Guasa Amboni. I and my men followed these three white men," and he pointed to Sir Henry, Good, and myself, "but they were too clever for us, and escaped hither. We have a quarrel with them, and are going to kill them."

"Are you, my friend?" said I to myself.

"In following these men we this morning caught two black men, one black woman, a white donkey, and a white girl. One of the black men we killed—there is his head upon the pavement; the other ran away. The black woman, the little white girl, and the white ass we took and brought with us. In proof thereof have I brought this basket that she carried. Is it not thy daughter's basket?"

Mr. Mackenzie nodded, and the warrior went on.

"Good! With thee and thy daughter we have no quarrel, nor do we wish to harm thee, save as to thy cattle, which we have already gathered, 240 head—a beast for every man's father."

Here Mr. Mackenzie gave a groan, as he greatly valued this herd of cattle, which he bred with much care and trouble.

"So, save for the cattle, thou mayst go free; more especially," he added, frankly glancing at the wall, "as this place would be a difficult one to take. But as to these men it is otherwise; we have followed them for eight days, and must kill them. Were we to return to our kraal without having done so, all the girls would make a mock of us. So, however troublesome it may be, they must die.

"Now, I have a proposition for thine ear. We would not harm the little girl; she is too fair to harm, and has besides, a brave spirit. Give us one of these three men—a life for a life—and we will let her go and throw in the black woman with her also. This is a fair offer, white man. We ask but for one, not for the three; we must take another opportunity to kill the other two. I do not even pick my man, though I should prefer the big one," pointing to Sir Henry; "he looks strong, and would die more slowly."

"And if I say I will not yield the man?" said Mr. Mackenzie.

"Nay, say not so, white man," answered the Masai, "for then thy daughter dies at dawn, and the woman with her says thou hast no other child. Were she older I would take her for a servant; but as she is so young I will slay her with my own hand—ay, with this very spear. Thou canst come and see an' thou wilt. I give thee a safe conduct," and the fiend laughed aloud at his brutal jest.

Meanwhile I had been thinking rapidly, as one does in emergencies, and had come to the conclusion that I would exchange myself against Flossie. I scarcely like to mention the matter for fear it should be misunderstood. Pray do not let any one be misled into thinking that there was anything heroic about this, or any such nonsense. It was merely a matter of common sense and common justice. My life was an old and worthless one, hers was young and valuable. Her death would pretty well kill her father and mother also, while nobody would be much the worse for mine; indeed, several charitable institutions would have cause to rejoice thereat. It was indirectly through me that the dear little girl was in her present position. Lastly, a man was better fitted to meet death in such a peculiarly awful form than a sweet young girl. Not, however, that I meant to let these gentry torture me to death—I am far too much of a coward to allow that, being naturally a timid man; my plan was to see the girl safely exchanged, and then to shoot myself, trusting that the Almighty would take the peculiar circumstances of the case into consideration and pardon the act. All this and more went through my mind in very few seconds.

"All right, Mackenzie," I said, "you can tell the man that I will exchange myself against Flossie, only I stipulate that she shall be safely in this house before they kill me."

To Be Continued.

## LONDON BLACKMAILERS.

### How American Capitalists Are Bled by the Vampires of Commerce.

There has recently come to the knowledge of American capitalists and promoters the fact that there is a systematic and carefully-planned bureau of blackmail in London, the workings of which are concealed from the public, but which has proven a thorn in the side of numerous American enterprises. As far as known the head of the bureau is a man who moves in fair business and social circles in London, and has a "string" in two or three newspaper offices, including a "financial" paper. He has a number of correspondents on this side of the water, where he formerly lived for a number of years. They keep him posted as to Americans who go abroad to raise money for the promotion of enterprises of various kinds.

The minutest details of these enterprises are ascertained by these correspondents, in order to find any possible flaws. On the arrival of an American in London to present to bankers there any scheme of financial operations, he is called upon by this head of the bureau, who delicately proffers his services. If these are accepted and terms agreed upon sufficiently exorbitant, all goes well. If not, the unfortunate American finds his project assailed vituperously in a portion of the press, and attacked in a circle where the blackmailers move. Often he turns about and comes home disgusted, realizing how hopeless it is to fight away from home. If he shows battle, he may expect to be bled by lawyers. If he buys peace, as he can, a perfect army of smaller blackmailers spring up to "strike" him. His best course is to ignore them all, of course.

But few men have the courage to do that. A shrewd American promoter, who told these things from experience, added this advice: "The best way to be rid of the vampires is to keep yourself and your project a secret. If you go to London to raise money go to an obscure hotel and take lodgings. Keep away from the clubs and exchanges. Deal only with the banker. Give them the fullest opportunity of investigation. When you get your money come away as secretly as you went. I got $95,000 in London once and had a bogus suit brought to enjoin me from carrying it out of the country until I should have settled a commission I had never dreamed of contracting."—*N. Y. Letter.*

—It is not the storm which breaks the image of Heaven in the stream, but the million pebbles over which it chafes.—*Mrs. Charles.*

—More than ten million eggs are carried into New York each week. One might be tempted to think this an ova-supply.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Poverty is a bully, if you are afraid of her or tremble before her. Poverty is good-natured enough if you meet her like a man.—*Thackeray.*

—It may be true that "money makes the mare go," but it's a complete certainty on the race track that the mare makes money go.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Read not to contradict and confute nor to believe at first sight and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and reason and consider.—*Lord Bacon.*

—The sun should not set upon our anger, neither should it rise upon our confidence. We should forgive freely, but forget rarely. I will not be revenged; this I owe to my enemy. But I will remember; and this I owe to myself.—*Colton.*

—True zeal is modest and retiring: It is not like the scentless sunflower, which spreads its gaudy petals to the light of heaven, and turns its face to the orb of day, as if determined to be seen; but, like the modest violet, it hides itself in the bank, and sends forth its fragrance from its deep retirement.—*T. A. James.*

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bald,
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wonderous change which you behold."

The man who blows out the gas seems to be about as numerous as he ever was. Neither age, experience or the disseminating influence of the press can lessen his ranks.

### THE DEVIL FISH DESCRIBED BY HUGO

is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, bilious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story it clasps the victim in its tentacules, and holds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new born freedom, engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and inveterate enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves, when overstrained, regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.

Some Truth in It—Tommy—Say, mamma, why don't you have some color in your cheeks, now like us? Mamma—I have loaned it to your father to paint his nose with.

### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quadruple, flying Dove, A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jones—Fish are spoken of as the fisher man's harvest. Why is that? Smith—Because the fishermen have to plow the waves to get them.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

When a saloon keeper seeks to hide his business under the sign of "Sample Room," the Detroit *Free Press* says, he ought to be ashamed enough to quit business entirely.

### CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH

On account of their inability to digest food; will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.


## THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

### How it could have been Avoided.

There is no better way to show my appreciation for the remarkable benefits I have received than to furnish the following facts of my life. About 12 years ago I began to suffer serious disturbances to my health, with loss of sleep and appetite, severe pains in the back, over kidneys and liver; bowels were constipated, and there was a severe pressure on my bladder. My physician told me my case was a serious attack of Gravel and Stones in the Bladder. I finally became so bad that an operation was decided on. About four years ago I submitted myself to the surgeon's knife, and three stones about the size of large hazelnuts were cut out of my bladder. I was better for some time after this, but in a few months the old trouble set up again. At this time, about two years ago, I was losing a great deal of blood from the kidneys when I began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y. In a few days I passed three calculi, or stones, the size of very large peas. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had dissolved the stones, the pressure and soreness of the bladder ceased, the formation of new stones was prevented, I had no more gravel, and with the exception of a few constitutional effects which time was surely correcting, I was a well man once more. The medicine gave a healthy tone to my constitution, and proved to be a trusty and sure remedy. I am confident that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was the sole means of my cure; as I took no other medicine whatever. No amount of money can measure the confidence I have in it as a health restorer and preserver. There can be no other medicine so valuable for liver, kidney and bladder diseases, it has added years to my life. I will cheerfully reply to any inquiries which may be addressed to me on the subject. Anderin Jones, 64 W. 93d St., Late Architect and Civil Engineer Central Park, N. Y.

**To avoid mistakes,** the public are requested not to forget the following points: 1st. Name is Favorite Remedy. 2. It is made at Rondout, N. Y. 3d. Costs only $1.00, 6 for $5.00. 4th. The Proprietor Dr. David Kennedy has no other address than Rondout, N. Y. Redington & Co., Agents, S. F.


A philosopher who had married an ignorant girl used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.


### $500 REWARD.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed, and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.


It is rumored that a New York dramatist is at work on a play entitled "Self-Shoveled; or, Out of the Depths," which is to be presented shortly in that city. It will draw immensely.


### SAFE, SURE, AND SPEEDY.

No external remedy ever yet devised has so fully and unquestionably met these three prime conditions as successfully as ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. They are safe because they contain no deleterious drugs and are manufactured upon scientific principles of medicine. They are sure because nothing goes into them except ingredients which are exactly adapted to the purposes for which a plaster is required. They are speedy in their action because their medicinal qualities go right to their work of relieving pain and restoring the natural and healthy performance of the functions of muscles, nerves, and skin.


We All Know Him.—"Speaking of Mr. McChlan, what an entertaining man he is! He can talk on any subject." "Yes, on either side of it."


*"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

### "M. M. L."

The Refrain of Mitchell's Bird for the Afflicted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Too whoo! | I am no owl, with eyes which look most wondrous wise. Yet hear me hoot! I sing a little song which will your life prolong. Have you upon your body a pain or muscle sore? Then swear no more. Too whoo! Or inflammation I but blow and it must die. A sprain, and scald, and burn yield to me in their turn. Too whoo! Too whit!! I'm jesting not a bit. I set dead nerves in motion, and by a subtle potion kill pain, and stiff joints loose. I am no grease of goose! I am MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION! Just take a trial bottle. It will your worst pain throttle. It's made—but I am here to sing of all 'twill cure—of what 'twill do! Of what it's made is not the thing I'll tell to you. Too whit! Too whoo! | |

I HAVE FOUND

R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Sold by all Druggists for.....50 Cents.

J. R. CATES & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

417 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

### REWARD!

$1000 Will be paid for each and every gram of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists San Francisco, Agents.

## A Lovely Skin

Nothing is known to science at all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair from infancy to age.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum. For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; and incredible as it may seem, that after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exagerated may come and see me and find out for themselves. GRACE P. HARKHAM.

North St. Charles Street, Belle River, Ont.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

CLARA A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

JOHN THIEL,

1575 Second Avenue, New York City.

The box of CUTICURA that you sent me some months ago did me so much good that I will send for another box, believing that it will cure me of a skin disease with which I have been troubled for eighteen years.

FANNIE I. JOHNSON, Amsterdam, Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 26, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

**Commodities Producible from Purely Inorganic Materials.**

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture.

Mr. Robert Hugh Mills, in a recent lecture, called attention to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply produced from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial product which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found that the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country. Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These chemical reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar-making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose last year by Fischer and Tafel, is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet. Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impulse at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar-making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperilled.

Legislation has intervened in some places to protect the dairy farmer against oleomargarine even where this product is honestly sold as artificial butter. It is not to be expected that in many cases where science supplies us with a desirable substitute for any product, the law can be successfully invoked to keep the world from reaping the benefit of increasing knowledge. Future discoveries may compel the farmer to cease raising some produce by which he has thrived, or to change and improve his methods of agriculture; but it is certain that the tillers of the soil will continue to supply the chief resources of food and apparel.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

**Their Origin Traceable to the Time of the Ancient Egyptians.**

The sedimentary rocks in their great thickness enclose a succession of water-sheets or water-levels occupying distinct stages and extending with uniform characters under whole countries like the strata to which they are subordinated. It is proper to remark here that by the term water-sheet is not meant a real bed of water lodged in a cavity between solid masses that serve as walls to it, but water filling the minute interstices, like the cracks of a rock. Continuous as air in sand, these sheets are usually continuous and irregular in limestones and sandstones, in which the water only occupies more or less spacious fissures.

When natural issues are wanting human industry is able, by boring, to make openings down to the subterranean waters, which it causes to jet up to the surface and sometimes to a considerable height above. The thought of undertaking such works is a very ancient one. The Egyptians had recourse to them forty centuries ago; and they were executed in France in 1126 at Artois, whence the name of artesian wells has been given to them.

The water levels of the cretaceous strata, from which the French artesian waters issue, are not always of advantage; but in the north of France and in Belgium they constitute the most formidable obstacle which miners have to encounter in reaching the coal beds.

A striking confirmation of the theory of the source of supply of the artesian waters has been observed in Tours, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well a hundred and ten metres in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the Wady Rir have also ejected fresh water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which must, therefore, have made a still more rapid transit.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## AN UNCONSIDERED EVIL.

**Dangers Growing Out of the Return of Criminals From the Gaols.**

While we are so nervously anxious to limit physical sickness we deliberately continue year after year to spread and to perpetuate another sort of disease which is eating at the very vitals of society. Vice and crime not only prey upon society, they poison it. And what we do is this: Over and over again we return again into the community all the crime that finds its way into our jails. The fever hospitals, the smallpox hospitals do not send their patients out till they are cured, till there is no risk of spreading the contagion of their several diseases. The inmates of our jails, or a vast number of them, are never cured. They are incurable. They are either born criminals—of which, in the nature of things, there must be very many thousands in a population like that of England—or they have become infected with crime and hardened in it, as may easily happen, considering the condition in which a man finds himself after imprisonment for even one serious offense. It is a common belief that our prisons, our convict establishments, are little better than huge factories for receiving criminals at one end and turning them out at the other with their original depravity confirmed and intensified. Some of those who have the most intimate knowledge of these things tell us that almost every one of the poor wretches whom we shut up in order to let loose again leaves the prison more dangerous to society than when he entered it. It is extremely likely. In one man's case the brand of crime is where it was not before; in another's it is deepened. The shame which so often passes into desperation seizes on the less guilty, the hardened criminal is yet more hardened now. Yet we, knowing what these men and women are, knowing that they are not only vicious in themselves, but centers of contagion and breeders and perpetuators of crime, constantly turn them back from jail into the community of which they are the dregs and the poison. This is done methodically. We do it over and over again with the same men and women; and, after a generation or two of what in the precisely similar case of the hospitals would be thought downright madness, we are startled by the extraordinary number of "roughs" that we seem to possess.

How many of us ever give a thought to this extraordinary system of constantly returning criminal offenders from the gaols, where they are too often exasperated and hardened, into the general community, where nine-tenths of them can do nothing but continue in their old courses? Very few, we imagine. And the public indifference to what really is not a law of nature is the more remarkable because the problem of criminal discipline is of the very essence of that condition-of-the-people question which, for all sorts of curiously compounded and contrasted reasons, has so closely and painfully engaged attention of late. The misery of the unemployed, the poor estate of the half-employed, the gnawing anxieties of many who yet contrive to find fairly regular work and wages—these are topics that are found in the mouths of many who would be very sorry to pose as philanthropists merely because they acknowledge the common instincts of humanity. But while they worry the husk they refuse to probe the kernel. At the heart of the evil lies this perennially prolific mass of hopeless vice and crime, and with it we shall have to deal if we mean to do anything worth the doing. If the thing is in any way practicable we ought to change the present system and take measures for moving out of the community the worst members of the criminal classes. Even as a factor in the question of pauperism and destitution this matter peremptorily claims attention. It would be very cruel and very absurd to say that want is in every case the result of misconduct; but it is true that the inherited repugnance of large numbers of our fellow-men to honest industry alone makes distress unmanageble. Thousands of the "unemployed" earn no wages because they do not want to work. They do odd jobs, they loaf, they tramp, they pilfer, they steal, and so on through the whole gamut of laziness and vice. Why is this? We have already said. Human nature is far from perfect yet. Many rogues are born; many others are easily turned into rogues by circumstance. It is likely enough that the instinct of evil living is transmitted; it is certain that the contamination of vicious surroundings has its natural effect. Necessity holds the born felon in a pitiless grip. Birth gives the infant the fatal bent home-life develops it. The unwieldly bulk of modern society is traversed by hard lines of moral as well as of social cleavage. Crime runs into pockets like ore in the mine. The Ishmaelites dwell alone and propagate among themselves. There is nothing to attenuate the vicious strain. We have on the fringe of the decent population a class of creatures who at best are worthless and too often are pure pests. It is recruited, but it is not regenerated, from the outside; on the other hand, it feeds the ranks of the thriftless, the reckless, the ne'er-do-wells. What must be the result of such a state of things? With a rapidly increasing population, with a greater mass of poverty, a greater number of viciously disposed people crowding into "East-ends" in all our great cities, what can we expect from a continuance of the present system of dealing with the criminal classes? Reason answers that we are to expect nothing but evil.—*St. James' Gazette.*

—An itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied "that scattering shot would hit the most birds."

## SOCIAL MICE AND LIONS.

**How All the Weights Must Be Adjusted in Modern Society.**

Society demands equivalents. There is no such thing in the world as all give and no receive, and society is in line with the rest. When the ladies who rule society open their houses to the crowd outside, they do not open them to social paupers—people who possess nothing that is desirable, and who are destitute of the current coin. Why should they? The virtues which are of so much value in their proper place shine no more in a brilliant drawing-room than so many uncut diamonds still embedded in the mother stone. At home they do grand work—but in a drawing-room?

Frankly, now, who would ask to a superb assembly of notabilities—lions and lionesses every one of them—a meek, shabby, well-dressed mouse, because she was a good housekeeper or a tender mother, a staunch friend or a faithful wife? In the hierarchy of blessed spirits she would take high rank; but in the social jungle, among the lions and lionesses of the hour, resplendent in their magnificence, superb in their glowing strength, the blessed mouse would be incontinently squashed, and she would know that she was. Supreme genius in art, poetry, music, or mere technical dexterity, each giving that thing we call fame a reputation "out of line," as the French say, whether for bold exploration, for keen-witted detection, for unblushing injustice, safeguarded by professional obligations; eccentricity of political conduct; or even mere wealth, no matter how made, will raise the mouse by birth into an equality with the lion by inheritance.

Beauty, too, of an extraordinary quality sheds so much luster over the defaced scutcheon—or the blank where a scutcheon should be and is not—that, unless marred by impossible manners, it stands good for an "open sesame" to all the doors which ask a reason why, and an equivalent, before they turn on their hinges inwards. In the present day, however, wealth is perhaps the most potent Abracadabra. Look at the marriages which are made and then think of how money is able to make the mice fit mates for the lions. See that undersized, uncomely little jackal, with his low-bred manners, his shabby past, his doubtful career—and look at his high-born, beautiful self-sold wife; and then calculate the force at the bank of £50,000 a year! Youth, beauty, pride, blue blood, and such love as she can feel given to another, she a lioness of the most distinguished race, possessing all save this yellow metal—and lo, she takes this hideous and dirt-evolved little mouse because of the pile of gold of which he is possessor!—*London Queen.*

## MATERIALS FOR COLORS.

**Where and How a Goodly Number of Them Is Obtained.**

Every quarter of the globe is ransacked for the materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—employed in the manufacture of the colors one finds in a paint-box. From the cochineal insect are obtained the gorgeous carmines, as well as the crimson, scarlet and purple lakes. Sepia is the inky fluid discharged by the cuttle-fish to render the water opaque for its own concealment when attacked. Ivory-black and bone-black are made out of ivory chips. The exquisite Prussian blue is got by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. It was discovered by an accident. In the vegetable kingdom are included the lakes, derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black is from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lamp-black is soot from certain resinous substances. From the madder-plant which grows in Hindostan, is manufactured Turkey red. Gamboge comes from the yellow sap of a tree, which the natives of Siam catch in cocoa-nut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. When burned, it is burned sienna. Raw umber is an earth from Umbria, and is also burned. To these vegetable pigments may probably be added Indian ink, which is said to be made from burnt camphor. The Chinese, who alone can produce it, will not reveal the secret of its composition. Mastic—the base of the varnish so-called—is from the gum of the mastic tree, indigenous to the Grecian Archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood-ashes. Of real ultramarine but little is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc. Scarlet is iodide of mercury, and cinnabar, or native vermillion, is from quicksilver ore. Luckily for the health of small children, the water-colors in the cheap boxes usually bought for them have little or no relation, chemically, to the real pigments they are intended to counterfeit.—*Argonaut.*

—The amole or soap plant is an important feature of rural life in California, especially with the Spanish population. The plant rises from a subterranean bulb, which is egg-shaped in form, two or three inches in diameter, and enveloped in a thick coating of black, matted, hair-like fibers. This bulb has the detergent properties of soap, cleaning the hands or clothing quite as well and much more pleasantly than the coarser kinds of soap.

—All the steel marking and canceling stamps used by the various post-offices throughout the country are made in the little machine-shop of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, at Heathsville, Va. Heathsville itself was one of the first towns established by the settlers in Virginia.

## FRECKLE-FACED HONORA.

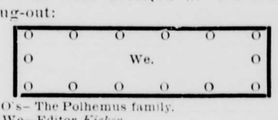
**Love Trials and Troubles of the Editor of the Arizona Kicker.**

The following advance proof-sheet has been sent us from the office of the *Arizona Kicker:*

"It being thrown in our face that old Jim Polhemus kicked us off his premises the other night for making love to his daughter Honora. An explanation is not only due our readers but ourself. While every body in this county knows old Jim to be a sand-papered, oil-finished liar of the first quality, some recent arrival may hear his story and do us the injustice of believing it.

"In love with Honora Polhemus! In love with a carroty-haired, freckled-faced, lantern-jawed, lop-shouldered, pigeon-toed, knock-kneed specimen of the female sex who chews plug, spits out cuss-words and shakes her fist under her father's nose! Never! Not if we edit the *Kicker*, and we think we do!

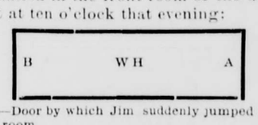
"The fact is, old Jim has wanted us for a son-in-law ever since we struck the town and opened up. We can say without egotism that we have been the catch of the place. Who urged us to visit his house? Who loafed about our office for weeks? Who threw his lop-eared daughter at our head, as it were? Old Jim Polhemus! He figured that a marriage with us would pull his family out of the quagmire of obscurity and give 'em standing, and he figured right. The following diagram shows how we were received at old Jim's dug-out:




O's—The Polhemus family.
We—Editor *Kicker.*

"Does this look as if the old long-shanked liar forbid us his house, as he now says he did? We never took to Honora. The eagle can not mate with the crow. We endured her, expecting to get a year's subscription out of her father, and we were polite to her because it is our nature to be polite to everybody. We don't want to spoil the girl's chance for catching a Digger Indian for a husband, but we shall hold ourself in readiness to sympathize with the Digger.

"We had been visiting Jim's dug-out on Rabbit Hill for four or five weeks, when, Sunday night last, the conspiracy against us came to a head. The following postal card shows the situation in the front room of the dug-out at ten o'clock that evening:




A—Door by which Jim suddenly jumped into the room.
B—Door by which we left the dug-out.
W—Editor *Kicker.*
H—Honora.

"It may be further explained to the gentle reader that she had taken a seat on our knee and was trying to feed us gum-drops. We repulsed her gently, but with Roman firmness. We were telling her that we did not intend to marry until the *Kicker* had secured a weekly circulation of five thousand copies, when she threw her arms around our neck, plowed her nose along our cheek and into our ear, and said her heart was breaking. Old Jim, who had been in ambush in the other room, rushed in at that moment and swore we had been trifling with Honora's affections. We gently denied it. He said we'd got to marry her or fill an honored grave. We declined both honors. Honora began to bellow and declared she'd die if we gave her the shake, but the editor of the *Kicker* wasn't rocked in a basswood cradle. We arose to terminate the painful interview, and were assaulted by both father and offspring.

"Had the editor of the *Kicker* descended to the level of old Jim Polhemus, who was only a coyote-poisoner before a visit to our office raised him a peg, civilized society would no longer have recognized us. No man can strike a woman, even if she has both hands in his hair. We admit a black eye, a bitten ear, a damaged nose and more or less general dilapidation, but, thank Heaven, we came out of the fiery furnace without the loss of a principle. These are the brief facts. Old Jim Polhemus may lug himself around from pillar to pot-house and tell a new lie at every stopping-place, but he can't hurt us any. Honora may call us an unhung villain on every doorstep in town, but the *elite* won't believe it. Now is the time to subscribe."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### He Never Takes Chances.

English Nobleman—That American, Mr. Bloodso, must be immensely rich. London has gone wild over him. We have nobody in England who can afford to spend money the way he does. He must have an enormous income. It is rumored that he is a Chicago speculator.

Mr. Lakeside—Have a big income? Why, man alive, he doesn't know himself the extent of his wealth. He spends it freely enough, I will grant, but in earning it he never takes any chances.

"Er—what is his business in America?"

"Is it possible you don't know? He's a Chicago burglar."—*Chicago Mail.*

—"I have just learned," said Mrs. Bipper, looking up from the paper, "that the inventor of the Gatling gun is a doctor." "Yes," replied Bipper, "and he is still engaged in professional work." "Is he?" "Yes. A gun he has just invented will kill a thousand persons a minute."—*Kansas City Times.*

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The total amount expended last year by the New West Commission in their schools among the Mormons was $61,518.

—A minister at Kalamazoo, Mich., preached eight weeks and got eighty-three cents over and above expenses for that period.

—In the college and schools in connection with the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Madras there are about eighteen hundred students.

—The Madras Presidency contains by far the largest Christian population in all India, the actual number of native Christians, including Roman Catholics, amounting to 700,000. This shows that out of every 1,000 of the population 23 are native Christians.

—Beginning in 1879 with a collection of $25,455, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York has collected and distributed in seven years ending last February more than $250,000—distributing the amount, so far as undesignated, among the twenty-eight hospitals which have associated themselves with its work.

—A wealthy Methodist in Chicago, in giving to the Missionary Society property valued at $126,000, justifies the purpose of the gift in these words: "Every man in America has had as good a chance to hear and obey the Gospel as I have had; therefore I propose to help those in the older world who have had lesser or no opportunities."

—It will mark a new era in the American Church when educated and cultured young men shall cease to look upon money getting and money spending as the only occupation worth their thought. God speed the day when some of them shall interpret for themselves that hard saying of the Master and shall forsake all to follow him.—*Churchman.*

—It is one of the excellent maxims of the kindergarten system that the child is always to be praised for what he *accomplishes*, not for his ability to accomplish. In a recent address to a graduating class of a Michigan college, a United States Senator put this same idea in different words. He said: "Of course, knowledge is power, we all know that; but mere knowledge is not power, it is simply possibility. *Action* is power, and its highest manifestation is action with knowledge."

—There are 300,000,000 of women now on this planet who have only the Buddhist hope of being born again as men instead of toads or snakes. There are 80,000,000 of women in Moslem harems. There are uncounted millions of men and women and children growing up in most degraded superstition, and suffering in mind, body and estate from inherited customs. In the name of mere philanthropy and secular prudence, Christian missions ought to receive a support immediate, abundant, permanent, unflinching.

## AN ERA OF LETTERS.

**One of the Most Notable Characteristics of the Current Decade.**

The condescension to literature and to the stage is one of the notable characteristics of this agreeable time. We have to admit that literature is rather the fashion without the violent presumption that the author and the writer have the same social position that is conferred by money, or by the mysterious virtue there is in pedigree. A person does not lose caste by using the pen, or even by taking the not-needed pay for using it.

To publish a book or to have an article accepted by a magazine may give a sort of social distinction, either as an exhibition of a certain unexpected capacity or a social eccentricity. It is hardly too much to say that it has become the fashion to write, as it used to be to dance the minuet well, or to use the broadsword, or to stand a gentlemanly mill with a renowned cruiser. Of course, one ought not to do this professionally exactly—ought not to prepare for doing it by study and severe discipline, by training for it as for a trade, but simply to toss it off easily, as one makes a call, or pays a compliment, or drives four-in-hand.

One does not need to have that interior impulse which drives a poor devil of an author to express himself, that something to say which torments the poet into extreme irritability unless he can be rid of it, that noble hunger for fame which comes from a consciousness of the possession of vital thought and emotion. The beauty of this condescension to literature of which we speak is that it has that quality of spontaneity that does not presuppose either a capacity or a call.

There is no mystery about the craft. One resolves to write a book, as he might to take a journey or to practice on the piano, and the thing is done. Every body can write, at least every body does write. It is a wonderful time for literature. The Queen of England writes for it, the Queen of Roumania writes for it, the Shah of Persia wrote for it, Lady Brassey, the yachtswoman, wrote for it, Congressmen write for it, Peers write for it. The novel is the common recreation of ladies of rank, and where is the young woman in this country who has not tried her hand at a romance or made a cast at a popular magazine? The effect of all this upon literature is expansive and joyous. Superstition about mystery in the art has nearly disappeared. It is a common observation that if persons fail in every thing else, if they are fit for nothing else, they can at least write. It is such an easy occupation and the remuneration is in such disproportion to the expenditure! Isn't it indeed the golden era of letters? If only the letters were gold!—*Harper's Magazine.*

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—It is a singular fact that the man who is always in a pickle doesn't preserve his temper.

—Poker is always a fascinating game, provided you do not happen to pick up the red-hot end.—*American Artisan.*

—Decapitation is sometimes the only remedy for that peculiar disease popularly called "the big head."—*Springfield Republican.*

—While some ladies desire only the latest novelties in ribbons, there are others who prefer those of a moire antique pattern.

—In the Volapuk language the word for dollar is "doab." But it will be just as hard as ever to borrow one.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—A correspondent asks "if it is really true that Job was troubled with boils." There can be no doubt that he was if he had them.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—A peasant in Europe stared hard at a guide. "You'll know me again if you meet me," said the guide. "Not if you wash your face," replied the peasant.

—The old, old story boiled down: "She (early in the evening)—"Good evening, Mr. Sampson." Same she (late in the evening)—"Good night, George."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"There is no virtue in vinegar," says a scientist. None, eh? It does what many so-called virtuous people do not do—supports its aged mother.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—There is great virtue in horse shoes. A woman who had a trifling, drunken husband for years, nailed a horseshoe over her door, and her husband ran away with the hired girl before a month.

—It is always one of the really interesting things in this world to hear a young woman express her candid opinion of the other young woman whom her husband might have married.—*Journal of Education.*

—Professor—"Perpetual motion, in the accepted sense of the term is impossible. Can you think of a piece of machinery that operates without an impelling force?" "Yes, sir." "What is it?" "A gas meter."—*Lincoln Journal.*

—It is the most wideawake girl that never thinks of filling the lamps until after dark. She is never so absent-minded as to forget that it is her afternoon off and go right on scrubbing until the stars peep out above the distant hills.—*Puck.*

—It is related that "Maria Mitchell has discovered eight comets and has never worn a Worth dress." Ah, show us the woman who has worn eight Worth dresses and has never discovered a comet, and we will show you true feminine happiness.—*Kansas City Times.*

—"Is there any such thing as law in this country?" asked a man excitedly after a verdict had been rendered against him. "Certainly there is," was the soothing reply. "Well, I'd like to know what it's good for?" "For the lawyers to make a living out of."—*Merchant Traveler.*

## FISHING ON THE ICE.

**How Great Catches are Made on Lake Erie in Cold Weather.**

The Buffalo fishermen spend the majority of their time during the winter months in their primitive huts on the ice, and watch with peculiar interest their "tip-ups" scattered here and there over the lake for several hundred feet. The "tip-up" is a contrivance made of sticks, so arranged over a hole in the ice that when a fish bites on a line the good news is made known at once. Some of the fishermen have thirty or forty lines and their "catch" some days amounts to a heavy sled-load, which yields them a good income from the wholesale dealers.

All told, there are probably 1,500 fishermen in this city.

The fishermen all have long sleds drawn by dogs, and while waiting for a bite, if they have no shanty, curl themselves upon their sleds, hoist a sail as a wind-breaker, and smoke, pet their dogs, and patiently watch the "tip-ups." Sometimes four or five of the "tip-ups" will go up at once, signifying good bites, and then there are lively times, for the boys are always anxious to catch the biggest fish and best their neighbors, who are stationed about five hundred feet away on their own territory.

It is a great sight to see a thousand or more men fishing on the lake all at once. It is sometimes terribly cold, but their sail wind-break protects them to a great extent. In fact, if it were not for these contrivances they would freeze to death out there some days.

When in need of a dog, and a genuine fisherman always wants one more, he simply "nabs" the first on the street that catches his eye, and puts the canine at work. Let a fisherman get his eye on a dog and he's gone every clip, no matter how sagacious he may be.

It is amusing to watch the old trained dogs when the master is ready to start for home. They seem to know by his actions that the day's work is done, and will whine and yelp for him to hurry up. Once ready, a crack of the whip, and away they start, homeward bound over the sea. Go! Well, they would distance a race horse, and keep up a continuous barking. Perhaps there are three or four sleds in a line. Then there is fun. The race home is always a hot one, and the dogs seem to enjoy the sport just as well as their masters.

It is surprising what loads these dogs will draw with apparent ease. Four hundred pounds on a sled does not retard their speed in the least when once started over the smooth ice.—*American Angler.*

## ELECTRIC SURGERY.

**Description of the Recently-Invented Telephonic Bullet-Probe.**

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Girdner, of New York, exhibited his telephonic bullet-probe. The interesting feature of this probe is that it is operated by a current of electricity extracted from the body of the patient himself, in whom it is desired to locate a metallic missile. The construction of this probe is as follows: To each of the two terminals of a telephone-receiver, an insulated flexible wire about four feet long is connected. At the free end of one of these wires a hollow, bulbous piece of steel is attached. At the free end of the other wire is a suitable handle in which a probe may be placed and held by a clamp-screw. The internal arrangement of the handle is such that a perfect electrical contact exists between the end of the probe and that of the wire which terminates in the handle; the same is true for the end of the other wire and the steel bulb. When a current of electricity is passed through the coil in the receiver by means of the bulb and the probe, each time that the current is made and broken a clicking or rasping sound is heard in the receiver held to the ear. All sounds are shut out except that heard when the bullet is touched; and the apparatus is so constructed that both hands are left free. In describing the application of this probe, Dr. Girdner mentioned a case seen in practice, in which a musket-ball had lain between the bones of the leg for twenty-two years. When an ordinary probe was passed, hard substances could be felt in many places, but it could not be told whether they were bone or bullet. The porcelain probe, invented by the distinguished French surgeon, Nelaton, was of no use, as the bullet was so covered by a thick crust of salts of lead as not to be marked when it was rubbed against the bullet. When the telephonic probe was passed, no response came so long as bone and other tissues were touched; but, the moment the probe came in contact with the bullet, a clicking and rasping sound was heard in the telephone. During this test the steel bulb was held in the patient's mouth.—*Science.*

## THREE NOTABLE WOMEN.

**Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Ada Rehan and Gabrielle Greeley.**

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed showed herself a shrewd woman when she secured Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's services as associate principal of her school. The President's sister has dropped as completely out of newspaper mention as if she had never presided in the White House, but her name still has power in the select circles from which private school pupils come. In spite of her school-room duties Miss Cleveland is seen very frequently in the quieter gatherings of society. She is as pronounced a blonde as her brother. Her eyes are bluish gray, and the very best New York dressmakers do full justice to her graceful figure. In class she is always very quietly dressed, but there as elsewhere she give the impression of a woman of position, or as an enthusiastic pupil puts it, "a queen every inch of her."

An interesting couple cross the Hamilton ferry at the same hour every Monday morning. Passengers seldom fail to notice the pleasant-faced elderly woman and the fine-looking daughter who attends to every want so carefully. When the New York side is reached the two pass out to the street together, stand a minute in conversation and then the elder enters the ferry house to go back to Brooklyn, while the younger goes up town. This is a side of Ada Rehan's life that few people know. She is warmly attached to her quiet little mother, who lives in South Brooklyn, and spends every Sunday with her, the mother "going a piece," as the saying is, with her on her return to her theater life as leading lady at Daly's, in the morning.

The only surviving daughter of Horace Greeley is almost as striking a figure as was Greeley himself. Miss Gabrielle Greeley is a woman past her first youth. She must be hard upon thirty-five, but there is an electric force about her, a splendid vitality which perpetually renews and multiplies its charm. She is seen often in company with a Miss Siddons, a granddaughter, or great-granddaughter, of the magnificent Sarah, who has made a successful debut as a reader at private entertainments.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—The mysterious Philadelphian who is inviting proposals from all over the country as to the best disposition to make of $50,000, which he will give away when he finds the best way to bestow the money, is believed to be Isaiah V. Williamson, a wealthy and charitable Quaker. Mr. Williamson is worth $18,000,000, lives at the rate of $2,000 a year, and gives away thousands of dollars on the dead quiet, and without making as much fuss as the ordinary millionaire would over a $5 bill.

—Young Mr. Sissy (to pretty cousin)—"Do you know, Maude, that I have all my hats made to order?" Pretty cousin—"They are lovely, Charley. I suppose the dealers don't carry such a small size in stock."—*Epoch.*

—One of the most alarming items of news from the West is the failure of a baby carriage manufactory. Does not this show that infant industries demand more protection.—*Baltimore American.*

—Several swindlers recently took a lot of Confederate money to Mexico, and at Gaudalajara they worked it off at from par to thirty per cent premium.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MAY 26..... 1888


The San Francisco "Alta" is quite strongly opposed to a protective tariff; yet no stronger argument in favor of protection has yet been made than the following statement published in the "Alta" of last Monday: "In 1883 the borax men went to Congress and succeeded in getting a duty of 3 cents a pound placed upon crude borax and 4 cents a pound upon boracic acid. Acting upon the supposition that the duty would stimulate the local market, the borax men enlarged their works and greatly increased their output. Their calculations were upset, however, by the fact that home consumption did not increase with production. The market was glutted and the prices continued to decline. Instead of being benefited by the duty the producers were injured, and the borax industry has been less lucrative since levying the duty than at any previous time in its history. The price of crude borax at last became as low as 6 cents per pound. It can be produced at a profit even at this low figure, but the consumption is so limited and the margin of profit so small that the business has become almost unremunerative for the number of men and amount of capital engaged in it. All the trouble is due to the duty, which stimulated over production, with its attendants results of low prices and stagnant market." This has been the uniform effect of protection. It stimulates home production and competition, and the consumer is in every instance benefited. It is difficult to see why any friend of the American producer or American consumer should oppose protection to American labor or American productions.

That staunch and thoroughly honest Democratic paper, the Colusa "Sun," says: "We do get disgusted sometimes with politics. At the Los Angeles Convention this week Boss Buckley held his head-quarters and they were thronged with people seeking position, and their friends. No other man there held a tenth of his power. We have things fixed up for us and then we of the rank and file must work for a confirmation! You say, 'Why do you do it?' We answer, we do it because it is a choice of evils; because the other party is worse in this respect than ours. Those men for the important offices put up good men enough; but all who get position must fawn at the feet of the Basses! We could not be tempted to take a position at such a price. We do not want to go to Conventions as long as we would have to be manipulated like a jumping-jack by bosses and their lieutenants. The private station is the station of honor. Is it any wonder that men calculate on getting a measure through a State Legislature with money as they do on buying mules? City members are taken to the capital, the property of the bosses as absolutely as deed can make property, and unfortunately country members fall in only too easily."

As the affairs of William T. Coleman & Co. are better understood it is said to be ascertained beyond a doubt that not a creditor will lose a cent by the temporary embarrassment of the firm. No one will be more pleased with this fact than Mr. Coleman himself. He is one of that class of Merchant Princes to whom honor is dearer than all else. After the disastrous battle of Pavia, in which Francis I lost his army and was taken prisoner he wrote to his mother: "Madam: All is lost but honor." Mr. Coleman will find the same consolation now, and like the gallant French king will doubtless do greater things after than before his misfortune.

The selection of Niles Searles as Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court was certainly wise and politic. Judge Searles is an able jurist and has already had experience in the duties of the office. Had Judge Sullivan been nominated very powerful influences would have been set to work to defeat him; influences that rarely fail of success.

Immigrants continue to pour into Castle Garden by the thousands. Last Monday section men along the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad struck on account of a reduction from $1 50 to $1-25 per day. Put this and that together and consider if it is not about time to check the flood of foreign immigration.

## ODDITIES OF THE MAIL.

### QUEER THINGS THAT ARE SEEN AT THE INQUIRY OFFICE.

**A Museum Filled with Articles Confiscated in Transit by Uncle Sam's Watchful Postal Employes—Toying with Dynamite—Stray Books—The System.**

On the third floor and west side of the New York postoffice building, overlooking the court and shut out from the noise of the street is a large room which in character partakes about equally of junkshop, storehouse and museum. Over the door is a sign bearing in plain black letters, "Inquiry Office." Mr. Perry Jones is the presiding spirit. He is unusually courteous and accommodating for a man whose hands are constantly full of correspondence and who simultaneously answers questions on every known subject.

On entering the office through a private door one is confronted with the workshop and museum proper. A talk with Mr. Jones brings out some interesting information. It becomes apparent at once that the inquiry office is no place for a person with weak nerves. A package without an address is received. It is opened. A cotton ball is exposed to view, which is folded layer on layer in the most careful way. In the center, between two layers saturated with alcohol, is found a hideous scorpion from the West Indies. Live horned toads have been received here, as also have snakes in heavy glass jars filled with alcohol. Live turtles complete the list of nerve shattering things which the employes have to dispose of. Dynamite carefully packed in cotton, powder in flasks, gun implements of all kinds and fishing outfits are received daily.

TOYING WITH DYNAMITE.

One would think that toying with dynamite was sufficient to cause all sorts of tremors and fears to agitate a person, but the examiners have not the haunted look of men in perpetual fear. To hear one say in a jolly manner: "Ah, here's an earthquake," on opening a package containing dynamite is an ordinary thing. Peaceful things are, of course, plentiful. Samples of every known fabric to delight the eyes of the professional shopper, cosmetics, corsets, bustles, velvets, silks and woolens, worsted flowers, oil paintings, plans of houses, fancy Comstockian portraits, specimens of ore and electric apparatus. Sadly crushed, but pretty for all that, a bit of edelweiss, direct from its native Alp, awaits an owner; crushed, too, but no longer beautiful, a lady's bonnet, for which no doubt the owner fumed and fretted, but it was the bonnet that never came.

Fruits are often received, but thrown away at the slightest appearance of decay. Skins of animals for the taxidermist and birds' wings for the milliners also find their way into the office, together with jewelry, oft times of great value, and notes and coin. Shoes, clothing and hardware are not wanting. A specimen card of insects, containing all species native to a certain part of Africa and addressed to a scientist of prominence, has just now been forwarded to the owner. A prize pumpkin and a complete set of dental instruments were reposing side by side among a heap of papers when the reporter called, and on a shelf directly back of the table, alphabetically arranged, were newspapers from all parts of the world. In the book department, books, principally foreign, in elegant bindings, with dust for company, and manuscripts and even corrected proofs—ready for the printer—form an interesting part of the collection. Novels in paper cover are everywhere.

THE SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Mr. Jones says that the system used in disposing of the accumulated matter was copied by every larger city in the Union and inquiries regarding the work of the department are frequent. Since its establishment, seven years ago, it has grown to be a necessary part of the gigantic postal system in operation in this city. To this office all parcels not addressed, or from which the part of the address has been obliterated, are sent. To this office are sent also all improperly packed parcels, and those which the postal officers have reason to believe contain contraband articles. The business of the employes in the office is to put the addresses where they belong, repack the parcels when necessary, confiscate the things which have no place in the mails, and otherwise remedy the mistake caused by the carelessness or ignorance of the senders.

When a parcel is improperly packed or something is wrong with the address, if the person for whom it is probably intended can be found, a circular is sent to him with the request for the name and description of the article. If the answer is satisfactory the parcel is forwarded. In some cases the person addressed does not know the contents of the package, which frequently happens around Christmas when presents are the fashion. In that case the name of the sender is procured from the person addressed, and the parcel reaches its destination.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**A Mart for Statuary.**

New York is a great depot and mart for statuary. Here you can have any conceivable idea wrought out in bronze, marble, zinc or plaster of paris. Most of the elaborate designs are still imported, but standard originals are reproduced among us in endless variety of material and size. One is liable almost any day to meet in Broadway or the Bowery a squad of men carrying objects that rudely resemble the human form and may remind you of primitive Egyptian or Aztec statuary. The objects consist of wooden frame works padded out with hay or shavings or rags, and covered with stout bagging or canvas. Some represent men standing, others men sitting or reclining, others boys, women or girls in various attitudes. All of them are duly clothed in fine apparel and do duty as dummies in clothing houses.

Still another form of sculpture now gone to desuetude and decay is that of the ship carving. With the departure of our merchant marine the old time figurehead has also departed, and but two establishments now remain wherein one can procure, if desired, a grand old Neptune or a smiling Aphrodite to deck the prow of a gallant clipper.—New York World.

**Carp Out of Water.**

With regard to the ordinary carp, they will live out of water for a very considerable time. I may mention that on one occasion we received a batch of fine carp from the estate of Mr. V. F. Bennet Standford, at Tisbury, Wilts, a distance of ninety-five miles from London. They were packed in straw. On their arrival at Brighton they were placed under a sharp stream of water, and in a very short time they were sufficiently recovered from their dry journey to be placed in the show tank, where they lived for a long time.—Public Opinion.

**Sameness of Newspaper Stories.**

"I used to make fun," said a gentleman the other day, "of people who read the story papers of the present day, and I must say that my later observations have not tended to change my opinion. Lately I picked up one of those papers and the stories amused me, but toward the last I found so much sameness in them that I finally threw them down in disgust and vowed that I'd never read another." This gentleman has no doubt been afflicted in the same manner as many others.—Philadelphia Call.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.

J. D. FLAIR, R. S.


## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

Thos Crough. W. P. Grant

## GRANT & CROUGH. Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH

J. W. P. Laird, Attorney for the Firm.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetgum, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the wagon, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one necessary house. If they wish to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Newark, Ills., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it is the best machine ever invented by man. P.S. We have just as good dinners on Monday as any other day. Sd. Wife same date, says: 'I wouldn't say more for $100.'"

I will ship a sample to the, testing an agent on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays commission big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

Invites public attention to extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

Ex-buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.

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## THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

Billiard Hall and Public Resort. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n884m3*

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And I. Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate. NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

Land Office at Independence, Cal., Mar. 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz.: Charles Mulholland, for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, Sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

Land Office at Independence, Cal., April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz.: Michael Bush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Twp 11 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Alonzo McKellops, Andrew J. Wren, James Lane and William R. Tobett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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## TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. Hinton, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known best and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of livery teams, Saddle horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. F. MAIRS, Proprietor.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no saloon on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12 f

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers rates and references.


MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sep 11 tf

## Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Indepen e - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars

Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(County Physician)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

## RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 tf

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

Independence

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand Outfit Free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leav— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m. | | 5 35 p. m. |
| Layton | | 9 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 p. m. | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p. m. | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Gardnerville | | 5 50 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m. |
| Genoa Springs | | 7 0 p. m. | | 8 0 a. m. |
| Bellevue | | 7 15 p. m. | | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8 00 p. m. | Lv. | 6 30 a. m. |
| | | No. 3 Leave— | | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Bellevue | | 7 35 a. m. | | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | | 11 50 a. m. | | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p. m. | | 11 0 a. m. |
| Alvord | | 2 00 p. m. | | 10 5 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 30 p. m. | | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m. | | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. | 6 45 p. m. | Lv. | 7 0 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LINING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.


ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & CO. PATENTS NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

## Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the Independent Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

## FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

## NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of [illegible] article is [illegible] the wants of every [illegible] and, as the past [illegible] will be my aim in the future to retain the patronage [illegible]

NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Zollmarken gefällig. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

Will [illegible] MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK

[illegible]

And LONDON and GLOBE Insurance Co., [illegible]

Capital [illegible]

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron.

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 26 ..... ....1888


Glass fruit jars at Raines.

Mr. John Morton came up from Keeler on Thursday.

Miss Mary Zinc is much better than a week ago, but is yet very weak.

George W. Cassidy is the Democratic nominee for Congress from Nevada.

Mr. J. G. Birchim was down from Round Valley at the beginning of the week.

The new butcher shop was opened last Monday. Billy Mitchell is in charge.

Painting, graining and other improvements are being made at the Norman House.

Mr. Frank Shaw, of Bishop Creek spent a few days in town at the beginning of the week.

Walter Ober came in on Wednesday's stage and will remain in town until after the Fourth.

The amount of sheep license collected this month will be about two thousand dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conklin left town last Tuesday morning for a trip to Menache Meadows.

Mr. Pat. Clinton got back to Independence on Thursday and will remain a few days in town.

H. P. Cartier is making additions and other improvements at the residence of Mr. A. R. Conklin.

David E. Cole was up from Little Lake during the week. He was attending to land matters.

Ed. Welch came down from Bishop Creek last Wednesday on land business and returned next day.

Jules Roper continues to supply his customers with juicy steaks and roasts at the old stand.

Last week there was a great deal of business done at Rhine's store. This week the sales increased.

Joe Ferubach is improving slowly from the effects of a broken arm and sickness, but is yet confined to bed.

Mrs. Enos, mother of W. S. Enos, has taken the Parker place at the north end of town and will live there.

It is stated on good authority that Charley Olds will be one of the contestants for the 100 yards purse on the Fourth at Independence.

County Surveyor McKnight came down from Bishop Creek last Monday and has since been busy in the neighborhood of Independence.

Tom Bastian is no better than a week ago; his condition is such as to increase the apprehension of his family and friends for his recovery.

It is now confidently stated that Blaine will accept the nomination for President. It has been tolerably clear for some time past that he would.

On Wednesday of last week the name of Reuben Merriman, of Bishop Creek, was added to the list of pensioners, as a Mexican war veteran.

Bill Mallack's anvil is still in tune and makes as sweet music as ever. He believes can supply wind enough for all the stump speakers in the State.

The band boys propose to accept the offer made them by Mr. J. J. Gunn to use his new building for giving a party. The date has not yet been fixed.

A. J. Davis is a number one boot and shoe maker. He is always busy, but will stop long enough at any time to measure a customer for a "perfect fit."

Mr. McIver says he will not be able to get the head ga[illegible]

[illegible] at Independence last Monday. He is counsel for the defense of W. C. T. Elliott, charged with the murder of John B. White.

B. F. Kinney died at Virginia City last Friday morning. His disease was pneumonia and he was sick but one week. He was a native of Bangor Maine, aged 52 years. He was Superintendent of the Gladstone mine.

Miss Barnes, late teacher of the Independence school, left on Tuesday morning for San Francisco. Many friends called upon her the previous evening at the Norman House to express their regard and bid her fare well.

R. E. Barnes was arraigned before the Superior Court last Monday and plead "not guilty." A motion was made to set aside the information and a demurrer was entered to the complaint. Both were overruled and the trial was set for November 13th.

James Hillyer is recommended as a competent architect and builder. In the old booming times of Virginia City he had charge of some large building work there and was held to be one of the most competent men in his line. See his advertisement.

Moritz Letterer, arrested at Laws last Saturday as an absconding debtor and brought to Independence, was released from custody last Wednesday by a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of technical defect in the summons. J. W. P. Laird was his attorney.

Near Quincy, Illinois, the Mississippi river overflowed its banks last week. A tract of country forty-five miles long and about six miles wide was flooded from one to twenty feet deep. The region was thickly settled, consequently the damage is enormously.

At the Pioneer Brewery in town all the alterations and improvements begun some time ago are completed. The marble malt floor proves to be a complete success; the new malt drying floor is equally successful and Philip Gehrig has already turned out as good beer as can be had anywhere. The hotels and saloons find this beer preferred to imported.

### Mutton Again.

It appears that there is to be trouble over the sheep license case of Mark Watterson. When Mr. Watterson was in Inyo county with his sheep he made an arrangement with the Sheriff to pay his license. According to this arrangement a statement of the amount due by Mr. Watterson was to be sent him at Benton, and on receiving said statement he agreed to forward the amount to the Sheriff at Independence. Mr. Watterson was then permitted to go away with his speep and the statement was sent to Benton according to agreement. Now it appears that as Mr. Watterson has got his sheep out of the county he refuses to pay for the license. The Bridgeport *Chronicle Union* says Mr. Watterson has taken out a license in Mono county and will contest the case in Inyo county. It appears that there is a breach of good faith somewhere in this case. Mr. Watterson has property in Inyo county. He has failed to answer the summons within the statutory time and judgment can now be had for the amount claimed. There will be no difficulty in collecting it. The *Chronicle-Union* intimates that the Tax-Collector has no right to collect tax from sheep men in Inyo county, as they are only driving their sheep through the county and using the public highways. If the Bridgeport paper ever indulged in pleasantry it might be thought that this was intended for a joke. The sheepmen are here "raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep." They may stay the year through and their license will be good for that time. They will pay for their licenses. They are now doing so without any fuss. If they kept their sheep anywhere west of the mountains they would have to own land or pay for pasturage. They find it much cheaper to pay five cents license for each sheep and have the privilege of staying a year in Inyo on free pasturage. In fact it may be doubted if the license exceeds three cents for each sheep, as the Tax Collector has no time to count the herds and the men in charge estimate the numbers.

### Fourth of July.

Last Wednesday a meeting was held at the Norman House to arrange for celebrating the Fourth of July. C. Mulholland was chosen temporary Chairman and J. J. Gunn temporary Secretary. It was moved and carried that the Chair appoint necessary working committees. The following were appointed: Financial, J. J. Gunn, S. D. Thurston, B. Rhine and H. Levy; Programme, J. C. Irwin, W. A. Hampton, and C. Mulholland; Officers of the Day, O. I. Mairs, L. Wood, N. Rhine, E. Chenoweth, A. W. Ebeshutz, W. F. Matlack and J. Roper; Decoration and Music, J. Rosewarne, Irv. H. Mulholland, Henry Rhine, Thos. Kehoe and P. W. Forbes. Moved and carried that the chairmen of the several committees constitute an executive committee. Moved and carried that a meeting be held at the Norman House this—Saturday—evening at 8 o'clock. The various committees will report progress, and such other steps will be taken as may be thought necessary to perfect arrangements and add interest to the occasion. Everybody is invited to attend. Don't stay away and then grhwl because something you thought necessary was left undone. Attend the meeting, have your say, suggest what you would have done, then help to do it; and we will have the biggest and best celebration ever seen in Inyo county.

### Time For Trial Fixed

W. T. C. Elliott was brought into the Superior Court on Wednesday. His Counsel, Mr. Haydon, asked for a change of venue to another county, alleging that there exists in Inyo county such prejudice against his client as would prevent him from having a fair and impartial trial here. Counsel argued that the deceased, John B. White had a large connection of relatives and a wide circle of friends, that these are people of much influence in the county and that all that influence would be exerted to the injury of his client. Counsel further argued that statements have been published which showed great hostility to his client, and such as would influence public opinion against him and do him injustice on his trial. The Court denied the motion for a change of venue; admitting that prejudice existed against the accused, and even threats had been made; but holding that the prejudice was limited and not such as would prevent the defendant from having a fair and impartial trial in the county. Mr. Haydon said he would have business before the District Court of Nevada that would make it impossible for him to attend the case of Elliott sooner than the beginning of July. The Court was desirous of trying the trial at as early a day as possible and to accommodate Counsel for the defense fixed the day of trial to begin on Monday, July 10th.

### Farm House Burned

Last Friday evening the dwelling on the Curtis ranch, near Big Rock, was destroyed by fire. The building belonged to Mrs. Mollie Conklin and was uninsured; it was valued at about $3,000. No one had been living in the house for some time past, but men at work on the farm had been in the habit of going into the building to eat their midday meal. On Friday a fire had been made in the stove to heat some water or coffee; it is supposed that some coals had fallen from the stove after the men went out and started a fire in the floor that smouldered till evening, when it spread rapidly and the building was destroyed in a short time. No one was living near enough to notice the fire till the whole building was in flames and then nothing could be done to save it.

### Think Of it

The Colusa *Sun* says: "In the Santa Clara Valley, where it has been said that no irrigation is necessary, and especially unnecessary for fruit, Henry Bucksen, one of the most conservative business men in the State, has spent *fifty dollars* an acre for a pumping plant, and pumps the water *ninety feet*, and experience tells, it has been shown that it is the best investment he ever made.

### Robinson's Addition

Robinson's addition is a new part of the town map. The tract includes several streets and squares at the south end of town. This will be the most desirable location for dwellings; it is higher than the business part of town; has fine drainage, easy access to water and commands a beautiful view of the valley and mountains. The tract lies just west from the new Pavilion.

S. A. Middleton was brought into the Superior Court on Tuesday and arraigned, and plead "not guilty." A motion was made by his Attorney to set aside the information and a demurrer was entered to the complaint. Both were overruled and the trial was set for November 15th next.

A young woman at Winnemucca, Nevada, had a fortunate escape from an unhappy fate last week. A telegraph operator by the name of C. W. Englefritz put a bullet through his head because she would'nt return his calf love. She would have been miserable if she had married such an idiot.

### Platform Building.

Many a one has been amused by watching a dancing bear, without knowing that the clumsy creature was taught to perform his awkward, hobbling dance by being made to stand upon a hot iron plate; and the so-called "dance" is but a repetition of his movements to ease the pain when his feet were burning. Politicians make platforms for voters to dance upon for their profit, just as the unfortunate dancing bear performs for the profit of his owner. The bear trainer cares not a jot whether the iron plate be round, square, or any other figure; whether it be rough or smooth, so it will make the bear learn to hobble. The political platform builder cares just as little for the truth or falsity of the "planks" of his platform, so the voter can be induced to "stand" upon it. "We point with pride"—in the platform—to things we really don't care a copper about; and "we view with alarm"—in the platform—what we laugh at in private. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," but an honest political platform maker is something that God has not yet produced; or if produced the public has not yet made his acquaintance. Perhaps this "long felt want" may be supplied at St. Louis or Chicago a few weeks hence. He certainly will not figure at both places. Indeed, it may well be doubted if he will be found at either, for the platform formulated at each place will accuse the other of lying, and both may be partly telling the truth. Platforms in fact, have ceased to be of any real value; they are like prayers read at funerals, or Fourth of July "orations:" parts of the usual ceremony, listened to with a show of patience, but everybody glad to be done with them.

Michael Flynn died at Bishop Creek last Saturday. An inquest was held and the jury rendered a verdict in substance that deceased died from exposure and want of proper nourishment. Flynn was a habitual drunkard and indulgence in the vice caused his death. He was a native of New York, aged about thirty-seven years. On the day of his death he staggered into Clark's livery stable and laid down on some hay and appeared to be sleeping. No attention was given him for several hours and when at length some one went to him he was found to be dead or dying. A doctor was called but the man was past help. Such is the report of his death.

Mr. L. A. Anger and Mr. Partridge were about the only ones who responded to the call for the meeting to be held last Saturday to organize a company for building a canal from the neighborhood of Fish Spring hill southward. If the above named parties had been here when the same project was attempted about three years ago they would understand why it is so severely let alone now. The result of the effort lately made to get funds for boring an experimental artesian well is not such as would encourage going into this far greater undertaking.

Moritz Letterer was arrested on the train at Bishop Station last Saturday on a complaint of Philip Gehrig, of Independence Gehrig alleged that Letterer was leaving the State with intent to defraud him as a creditor. On Monday Letterer was brought to Independence by constable Plumley and taken before C. Mulholland, Justice of Peace. Letterer refused to pay the claim of Gehrig and was committed to the custody of the Sheriff, having failed to give bail as fixed by the Court.

By way of experiment Mr. H. L. Clark sowed seven acres of ground with barley this spring. The ground was just cleared of sage brush, and, of course, is dry land. A few days ago Mr. Clark brought into this office a bundle of the grain. It is well grown, rank and well headed, and will make a good crop. It had no irrigation. The land is about three miles south from Independence, everybody here knows it to be about as dry a location as any in Owens Valley.

The Comstock mines lead the world in the amount of dividends paid. There are forty-six mining companies whose shares are at present quoted on American stock exchanges that have severally paid one million dollars or more in dividends. These companies paid in dividends to date over $236,000,000. Of this amount about a dozen Nevada companies alone have paid over $120,000,000.

Last Monday night a fight took place at San Francisco between Joe McAuliffe, heavy weight champion of the Pacific Coast, and Frank Glover of Chicago. Glover weighed 175 pounds, McAuliffe weighed over 200 pounds. Forty-nine rounds were fought in three and a quarter hours. Glover was knocked out in the last round.

Mr. J. W. Robinson arrived at Independence last Monday from Carson. He says that every time he comes to Owens Valley he thinks more of the country. At his last visit here he bought property near Big Spring, eight miles north of Independence. He says he would not sell now except at a very large advance on the price he paid for it.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Nevada instructs the delegates to the St. Louis Convention to use all honorable efforts to introduce a strong silver plank in the platform of the National Convention. This is in direct conflict with the views of President Cleveland on the silver question.

Judge Murphy of Esmeralda county is the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Nevada. Mr. Bartine, of Carson, is the Republican candidate for Congress. The Democratic candidates for the same positions are Judge Sewell for the Supreme Court and Mr. Cassidy for Congress.

Wedding cards are out for the marriage of Mr. W. Roberts, of Round Valley, and Miss Minnie Thomson, of Camp Independence. Mr. Roberts is to be congratulated on winning such an excellent young lady for a wife. The wedding is set for next Wednesday.

W. J. Collins, Superintendent of the Benton Mining Company, was arrested at San Francisco last Monday, under a charge of having sworn falsely to his accounts. It is alleged that Collins has stolen $1000 to $1200 belonging to the Company.

Some time ago there were urgent demands for a jail at Bishop Creek; it don't appear to be needed any more. A number of excellent people from Bodie recently located at Bishop Creek. Put that and that together. We congratulate our neighbors.

Mr. T. C. Boland got back from Los Angeles last Monday. He brought with him him a fine new buggy with tires three inches wide; this ought to keep him on top of the sand at Keeler.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Los Angeles begins by indorsing the administration of President Cleveland. On the tariff question the following is said: "We heartily endorse as a progressive measure, commensurate with, and made necessary by the growth and needs of our country, the message of the President urging a reform in our tariff which will lessen the exactions now practiced upon our people." In favor of silver it is "Resolved, That this convention recommend the passage of an act of Congress providing for the free coinage of both gold and silver, by the terms of which act all gold and silver bullion offered at the several mints of the United States shall be received in exchange for money on gold or silver certificates at the rate now fixed by law for standard dollars of gold and silver, which certificates shall be receivable for all public purposes and interchangeable for gold or silver, as the case may be." Resolutions were adopted opposing Chinese immigration and in favor of the recent treaty with China; commending the policy of the President in reference to public lands, and in favor of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

John L. Sullivan has bought a third interest in Doris's circus and will travel with the show on its summer tour, showing himself with the high kicking mule and other curiosities. When John gets drunk Doris had better put the mule in a separate cage or he might get hurt.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.**
H. A. No. 525.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Detels for the S ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34. Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symmes, John Shepherd, John Strohmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

Largest General Retail House on the Coast

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

**44 cts.**

By mail 12c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

More Important Still

Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Womens and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.
400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K St.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

**James Hillyer,**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS,

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

**TO ADVERTISERS**

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want the advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium or thoroughly effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce street, New York.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge) what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU (10 SPRUCE STREET), NEW YORK.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

INDEPENDENCE, April 30, 1888.

During my absence from this County and State Mr. Nathan Rhine is authorized to act as my agent. HENRY FEHERMAN

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
AT
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
AND AT
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau!
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
without FREE, on application.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

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## LOTTERY LUCK.

**Eugene de Sabla Jr., and J. E. Cummings Win Portions of the Capital Prize.**

Eugene de Sabla Jr., of the commission-house of Engene de Sabla & Co., 40 California street, was one of the persons who was reported to have won $15,000 of the capital prize in the February drawing of The Louisiana Lottery. To ascertain what truth there was in the rumor, and whether the money had been collected, a *Call* reporter visited Mr. de Sabla. He seemed somewhat surprised and after some hesitation admitted that he had won the money.

"While, of course, I can't deny having held a portion of the lucky number I am not particularly pleased at the notoriety that it has thrust upon me.

"My business is that of a commission merchant and I am not gratified at the idea of having my affairs circulated about. I bought the ticket as others buy them, in the ordinary course, and the only difference is that mine was the right number.

"I cautioned my clerks not to say anything about the matter, but somehow it was whispered about in confidence until everybody on the street knew it. The day of the drawing was my busiest and when one of my clerks brought in the results, I compared my coupon, and found that it agreed with the capital prize. I sent the ticket to our bank—the Nevada—and had it collected for me. I obtained the money promptly and without trouble. This is not my first winning, but I don't relish the idea of being published as buying lottery tickets.

"I am not, however, the only person in this city so favored. Dr. J. E. Cummings, dentist, at Bush and Polk streets, was also lucky the same month. He got another one-tenth of the capital prize—the same amount—and collected it through the Anglo-California Bank."

"Yes," said the collecting clerk of the Anglo California Bank to a *Call* reporter last night, "we did collect one-tenth of ticket No. 71,575 of the February drawing of The Louisiana Lottery, but who the holder was I cannot tell. He came in here with the person who sold him the ticket, presented it to me, and a few days afterward received the money—$15,000."

"We never experienced any difficulty," continued the clerk, "in obtaining the cash on a winning Louisiana Lottery ticket. The coupon is presented to us, we forward it to New Orleans and the money is invariably forwarded by return mail."—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Call*, March 10.

## A BANK WITH MONEY.

Farmers, merchants and brokers at times find themselves so placed as to be forced to raise money on short notice. To such we would say, go to the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, where a large amount of money is always on hand, which will be let out on good securities and easy terms.

An occasional brave deed is sure to receive applause from an appreciative world, but how many of us stop to think of the constant heroism required in the fireman's life? In undertaking his duties, he has virtually pledged himself to keep his courage always "screwed to the sticking place," and very few are the records of his failures. In a recently published account of the New York fire brigades are to be found the following stories, descriptive of dangers which the "boys" may any day be called on to face:

Ten or a dozen years ago, during a fire on Broadway, a heavy beam fell from the roof on eight firemen in such a way that it prostrated without crushing them. The wood was on fire from end to end, and they could not possibly rise. They lay close to the floor, which was smoking and covered with sparks, and the beam continued to burn over them within a few feet of their heads, threatening to roast them to death. One of the pipes had been buried with them, and when they discovered that, they turned it against the flames.

Steaming to death now awaited them, as the water vaporized in the heat, and filled their crib with scalding white clouds; but the circumstance saved them, by enabling them to abate the fire below, until their comrades outside had lifted the beam.

During the burning of a building on Broadway, in 1877, it was agreed between three hosemen, who were stationed on the roof, and one of the officers below, that when the fall of the roof appeared imminent to him, he should call to them, and they should leap to the next building, over an intervening alley five or six feet wide. In the meanwhile they did not distress themselves, but worked steadily, pouring water down the scuttles. The hissing and lapping of the flames, the fierce pulsation of the engines, the trumpeted orders of the chiefs, and the crash of falling iron and lumber were so loud and confusing that a voice might easily have been lost in them. Notwithstanding this fact, the men held to their insecure ground until a gentle rattling indicated that the roof was about to collapse, and they heard the officer below cry: "Leap!" Every spectator held his breath while the brave hosemen sprang from one parapet to another. They had hardly done so when a dense volume of smoke and sparks shot into the air, and only a pit of flames remained where the men had stood.—*Youth's Companion.*

## A WOMAN'S WAY.

**A Startling Business Proposition.**

A little over six weeks ago Mrs. Fowler of 327 Ellis street, San Francisco, stopped in at a leading city druggist's to ask what effect Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, about which she had heard so much recently, would have in cases of dyspepsia and sick headache. She was assured that in most cases it would relieve both. She was, however, so incredulous that finally the druggist gave her a bottle, not to be paid for unless it effected a cure. A proposition so startlingly practical has seldom, if ever before, been made. The following just received is the convincing conclusion, and tells its own story:

San Francisco, February 8, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I write to admit that, notwithstanding my misgivings, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did all that you promised. I had tried so many prescriptions, to no purpose, that I had come to believe nothing would relieve my dyspepsia and sick headaches, but I have not had a return of either since I commenced taking it. I believe I am permanently cured, but will, out of an abundance of caution, continue to take it regularly for a while yet. You have my permission to make this public, for it is my belief that a remedy that will cure dyspepsia and prevent sick headaches should be generally known. Respectfully,

Mrs. M. Fowler,
327 Ellis street.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"Eh?" said Sir Henry and Good, simultaneously. "That you don't."

"No, no," said Mr. Mackenzie, "I will have no man's blood upon my hands. If it please God that my daughter die this awful death, his will be done. You are a brave man" (which I am not by any means) "and a noble man, Quatermain, but you shall not go."

"If nothing else turns up I shall go," I said, decidedly.

"This is an important matter," said Mackenzie, addressing the Lygonani, "and we must think it over. You shall have our answer at dawn."

"Very well, white man," answered the savage, indifferently; "only remember, if thy answer is late thy little white bud will never grow into a flower, that is all, for I shall cut it with this," and he touched the spear. "I should have thought that thou wouldst play a trick and attack us at night, but I know from the woman with the girl that your men are down at the coast, and that thou hast but twenty men here. It is not wise, white man," he added with a laugh, "to keep so small a garrison for your 'boma'" (kraal). "Well, good night, and good night to you also, other white men, whose eyelids I shall soon close once and for all. At dawn thou wilt bring me word. If not, remember it shall be as I have said." Then turning to Umslopogaas, who had all the while been standing behind him, and shepherding him, as it were, "Open the door for me, fellow, quick now."

This was too much for the old chief's patience. For the last ten minutes his lips had been, figuratively speaking, positively watering over the Masai Lygonani, and this he could not stand. Placing his long hand on the Elmoran's shoulder, he griped him and gave him such a twist as brought him face to face with himself. Then, thrusting his fierce countenance to within a few inches of the Masai's evil, feather framed features, he said, in a low, growling voice:

"Seest thou me?"

"Ay, fellow, I see thee."

"And seest thou this?" and he held Inkosikaas before his eyes.

"Ay, fellow, I see the toy; what of it?"

"Thou Masai dog, thou boasting windbag, thou capturer of little girls, with this 'toy' will I hew thee limb from limb. Well for thee that thou art a herald, or even now would I strew thy members about the grass."

The Masai shook his great spear and laughed long and loud as he answered, "I would that thou stoodst against me man to man, and we would see," and again he turned to go, still laughing.

"Thou shalt stand against me man to man, be not afraid," replied Umslopogaas, still in the same ominous voice. "Thou shalt stand face to face with Umslopogaas, of the blood of Chaka, of the people of the Amazulu, a captain in the regiment of the Nkomabakosi, as many have done before, and bow thyself to Inkosi-kaas, as many have done before. Ay, laugh on, laugh on! to-morrow night shall the jackals laugh as they crunch thy ribs."

*"To-morrow night shall the jackals laugh as they crunch your ribs."*

When the Lygonani had gone, one of us thought of opening the basket he had brought as a proof that Flossie was really their prisoner. On lifting the lid, it was found to contain a most lovely specimen of both buib and flower of the Goya lily, which I have already described, in full bloom and quite uninjured, and what was more, a note in Flossie's childish hand, written in pencil upon a greasy piece of paper that had been used to wrap up some food in.

"Dearest Father and Mother," ran the note—"The Masai caught us when we were coming home with the lily. I tried to escape, but could not. They killed Tom; the other man ran away. They have not hurt nurse and me, but say that they mean to exchange us against one of Mr. Quatermain's party. I will have nothing of the sort. Do not let anybody give his life for me. Try and attack them at night; they are going to feast on three bullocks they have stolen and killed. I have my pistol, and if no help comes by dawn I will shoot myself. They shall not kill me. If so, remember me always, dearest father and mother. I am very frightened, but I trust in God. I dare not write any more, as they are beginning to notice. Goodby. FLOSSIE."

Scrawled across the outside of this was, "Love to Mr. Qautermain. They are going to take up the basket, so he will get the lily."

When I read these words, written by that brave little girl in an hour of danger sufficiently near and horrible to have turned the brain of a strong man, I own I wept, and once more in my heart I vowed that she should not die while my life could be given to save her.

Then eagerly, quickly, almost fiercely, we fell to discussing the situation. Again I said that I would go, and again Mackenzie negatived it, and Curtis and Good, like the true men that they are, vowed that, if I did, they would go with me, and die back to back with me.

"It is," I said at last, "absolutely necessary that an effort of some sort should be made before the morning."

"Then let us attack them with what force we can muster, and take our chance," said Sir Henry.

"Ay ay," growled Umslopogaas, in Zulu; "spoken like a man, Incubu. What is there to be afraid of? Two hundred and fifty Masai, forsooth! How many are we? The chief there" (Mr. Mackenzie) "has twenty men, and thou, Macumazahn, hast five men, and there are also five white men—that is, thirty men in all—enough, enough. Listen now, Macumazahn, thou who art very clever and old in war. What says the maid? These men eat and make merry; let it be their funeral feast. What said the dog whom I hope to hew down at daybreak? That he feared no attack because we were so few. Knowest thou the old kraal where the men have camped? I saw it this morning; it is thus," and he drew an oval on the floor; "here is the big entrance, filled up with thorn bushes, and opening on to a steep rise. Why, Incubu, thou and I with axes will hold it against an hundred men striving to break out! Look, now, thus shall the battle go. Just as the light begins to glint upon the oxen's horns—not before, or it will be too dark, and not later, or they will be awakening and perceive us—let Bougwan creep round with ten men to the top end of the kraal, where the narrow entrance is. Let them silently slay the sentry there, so that he makes no sound, and be ready. Then, Incubu, let thy one of the Askari—the one chest—he is a brave man—creep to the wide entrance that is filled with thorn bushes, and there also slay the sentry, and armed with battle axes, take our stand also one on each side of the pathway, and one a few paces beyond, to deal with such as pass the twain at the gate. It is there that the rush will come. That will leave sixteen men. Let these men be divided into two parties, with one of which shalt thou go, Macumazahn, and with one the 'praying man'" (Mr. Mackenzie), "and, all armed with rifles, let them make their way one to the right side of the kraal and one to the left; and when thou, Macumazahn, lowest like an ox, all shall open fire with the guns upon the sleeping men, being very careful not to hit the little maid. Then shall Bougwan at the far end and his ten men raise their war cry, and, springing over the wall, put the Masai there to the sword. And it shall happen that, being yet heavy with food and sleep, and bewildered by the firing of the guns, the falling of men and the spears of Bougwan, the soldiers shall rise and rush like wild game toward the thorn stopped entrance, and there the bullets from either side shall plow through them, and there shall Incubu and the Askari and I wait for those who break though. Such is my plan, Macumazahn; if thou hast a better, name it."

When he had done, I explained to the others such portions of this scheme as they had failed to understand, and they all joined with me in expressing the greatest admiration of the acute and skillful programme devised by the old Zulu, who was, indeed, in his own savage fashion, the finest general I ever knew. After some discussion we determined to accept the scheme as it stood, it being the only one possible under the circumstances, and giving the best chance of success that such a forlorn hope would admit of—which, however, considering the enormous odds and the character of our foe, was not very great.

"Ah, old lion!" I said to Umslopogaas, "thou knowest how to lie in wait as well as how to bite, where to seize as well as where to hang on."

"Ay, ay, Macumazahn," he answered. "For thirty years have I been a warrior, and have seen many things. It will be a good fight. I smell blood—I tell thee, I smell blood."

### CHAPTER VI.

THE NIGHT WEARS ON.

As may be imagined, at the very first sign of a Masai the entire population of the mission station had sought refuge inside the stone wall, and were now to be seen—men, women and countless children—huddled up together in little groups, and all talking at once in awed tones of the awfulness of Masai manners and customs, and of the fate that they had to expect if those bloodthirsty savages succeeded in getting over the stone wall.

Immediately after we had settled upon the outline of our plan of action as suggested by Umslopogaas, Mr. Mackenzie sent for four sharp boys of from 12 to 15 years of age, and dispatched them to various points whence they could keep an outlook upon the Masai camp, with orders to report from time to time what was going on. Other lads, and even women, were stationed at intervals along the wall, in order to guard against the possibility of surprise.

After this the twenty men who formed his whole available fighting force were summoned by our host into the square formed by the house, and there, standing by the bole of the great conifer, he earnestly addressed them and our four Askari.

"Men," said Mr. Mackenzie, after he had put all the circumstances of the case fully and clearly before them, and explained to them the proposed plan of our forlorn hope—"men, for years I have been a good friend to you, protecting you, teaching you, guarding you and yours from harm, and ye have prospered with me. Ye have seen my child—the Waterlily, as ye call her—grow year by year, from tenderest infancy to tender childhood, and from childhood on toward maidenhood. She has been your children's playmate, she has helped to tend you when sick, and ye have loved her."

"We have," said a deep voice, "and we will die to save her."

"I thank you from my heart—I thank you. Sure am I that now, in this hour of darkest trouble, now that her young life is like to be cut off by cruel and savage men—who of a truth know not what they do"—ye will strive your best to save her, and to save me and her mother from broken hearts. Think, too, of your own wives and children. If she dies, her death will be followed by an attack upon us here, and at the best, even if we hold our own, your houses and gardens will be destroyed and your goods and cattle swept away. I am, as ye well know, a man of peace. Never in all these years have I lifted my hand to shed man's blood; but now I say strike, strike, in the name of God, who bade us protect our lives and homes. Swear to me," he went on, with added fervor—"swear to me that while a man of you remains alive ye will strive your uttermost with me and with these brave white men to save the child from a bloody and a cruel death."

"Say no more, my father," said the same deep voice, that belonged to a stalwart elder of the mission; "we swear it. May we and ours die the death of dogs, and our bones be thrown to the jackals and the kites, if we break the oath! It is a fearful thing to do, my father, so few to strike at so many, yet will we do it or die in the doing. We swear!"

"Ay, thus say we all," chimed in the others.

"Thus say we all," said I.

"It is well," went on Mr. Mackenzie. "Ye are true men and not broken reeds to lean on. And now we will begin our preparations in good earnest."

The men who were to form each little party were carefully selected, and still more carefully and minutely instructed as to what was to be done. After much consideration it was agreed that the ten men led by Good, whose duty it was to stampede the camp, were not to carry firearms; that is, with the exception of Good himself, who had a revolver as well as a short sword—the Masai "simé" which I had taken from the body of our poor servant who was murdered in the canoe. We feared that if they had firearms the result of three cross fires carried on at once would be that some of our own people would be shot; besides, it appeared to all of us that the work they had to do would best be carried out with cold steel—especially to Umslopogaas, who was, indeed, a great advocate of cold steel. We had with us four Winchester repeating rifles, besides half a dozen Martinis. I armed myself with one of the repeaters—my own; an excellent weapon for this kind of work, where great rapidity of fire is desirable, and fitted with ordinary flap sights, instead of the usual cumbersome sliding mechanism which they generally have. Mr. Mackenzie took another, and the two remaining ones were given to two of his men, who understood the use of them and were noted shots. The Martinis and some rifles of Mr. Mackenzie's were served out, together with a plentiful supply of ammunition, to the other natives who were to form the two parties whose duty it was to be to open fire from separate sides of the kraal on the sleeping Masai, and who were fortunately all more or less accustomed to the use of a gun.

To Be Continued.

**Breathe Through the Nose.**

Do not sleep, or when working breathe, with the mouth open. The nose filters out air impurities, which would otherwise reach the lungs, and regulates the temperature of the air when it might else be very irritating. If you cannot breathe through the nose there must be something wrong with it which should be attended to.—Herald of Health.

## [illegible]sian Penitentiaries.

[illegible]re are three distinct peni-[illegible]us: The mines and [illegible] Siberia, the central [illegible]y cells, and soli-[illegible]avelins of the [illegible]d, and Schlus-[illegible] in Chicago

## RUNNING THE UNIVERSE.

**Bob Burdette Gives Some Very Good Advice to a Young Man.**

My son, there are just two things in this world that I don't know about, and you have just asked me about one of them. I don't know why there is trouble and sorrow and toil and poverty and sickness and death in this beautiful world. I used to know when I was much younger, but I find that as I grow older I don't know a great deal more than I used to know. I don't know why all the best people seem to have all the suffering and the great sinners have all the fun. I don't know why innocent men suffer for the wickedness of the guilty men. I don't know why the man who cast the faulty columns in Pemberton Mills wasn't crushed when the mill went down. I don't see why my neck should be broken in a railroad accident because a train dispatcher sends out a wrong order or a signalman goes to sleep. I don't see why my neighbor should be cursed with ill health and suffering just because his grandfather was a rollicking, hard-drinking old profligate. I can't see why I should have neuralgia just when I want to feel my best. I can't understand why Garfield died and Sullivan lives. I don't know why some people starve while worse people founder. Well, you say, wouldn't it be pleasanter if all these crooked things were straightened out? Yes, oh yes! And wouldn't I run things a little better if I had the running of them? Ye-e—hold on a minute—ye—don't know, really, that I want to try. There are several things to consider, when you sit down to run a universe. True, if I managed things I could make several improvements at once. I would never again have the neuralgia, for one thing; my boots would not run over at the heels like an italic *d*, my pantaloons would not work up or bag at the knees and my collars would not climb the back of my neck and my mustache wouldn't keep waxed at one end like a bristle and fray out like a satin ribbon at the other, and—but there are some other things to look after. The little matter of day and night I think I might manage for a week may be, but there would be an eclipse or two to look after, an occasional rain, some snow, a late spring or an early autumn or a capricious harvest-time to manage; there are certain movements of the sun and other planets that have rather delicate relations with the earth—come to think of it, my boy, I have never yet been able to control my own personal neuralgia. Now, you are very kind, but I will most respectfully decline the appointment. I find, on looking into the varied and trying duties connected with the office, that my bodily and mental strength would not stand the great tax that would be laid upon them. While I am in the heartiest accord with the Administration and wish to give it—and to the extent of my poor ability do give it—my most earnest support and encouragement, yet I much prefer to do this in my capacity as a private citizen.—*Bob Burdette, in Denver Republican.*

Uncle Bethuel (who has got hold of the German edition of "Hair's Almanac")—"Tain't no use talkin,' mother!

Aunt Mehitabel—What on airth's th' matter now, husban'?

Uncle Bethuel—I'm gettin' blinder ev'y day. This las' pair'r specs makes these letters look like they was on a reg'lar ole apple-jack drunk!—*Puck.*

## TO GRATIFY HIS WIFE.

**An Interesting Story—A Hopeless Case Cured by using a Medicine which is made at Rondout, New York State.**

Statement of Mr. Washington Monroe, of Catskill, Green County, New York.

"For many years I had suffered from a complaint which the physicians called Gravel. I had employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally my wife induced me to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy,' made at Rondout, N. Y., and costing only One Dollar a bottle, which she had somewhere read of or been advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now as healthy a man as there is in the country. Since then I have recommended Dr. David Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' to others whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints; and, I assure the public, that the 'Favorite Remedy' has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance, and I trust some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the 'Favorite Remedy,' as I did."

**To avoid mistakes,** notice the wrapper around the Favorite Remedy bottle is printed in green and red letters on white paper—remember on white paper. Now in case you have something offered you that does not agree with the points I have plainly given above, especially if it is not made at Rondout, N. Y., and the price is more than $1.00, and the name of the medicine is not Favorite Remedy, then refuse it, and insist on having Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1 a bottle. Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

A fashion item states that sealskin sacques are now made so that they cannot be distinguished from real plush.

## THE DEVIL FISH DESCRIBED BY HUGO

Is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, bilious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story it clasps the victim in its tentacula, and folds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new born freedom, engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and remorseless enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves, when overstrained, regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.

One reason why the girl of the period knows so little about housekeeping is because the young man of the period could not be pursuaded to court in the kitchen.

## THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRTED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

Magistrate (to witness)—Do you know the nature of an oath, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—I reckon I does, yo' Honah. Ise owned a balky mule for foahteen ya'.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

An English man named John Haight, who lives at Haight, Carroll county, Md., will be eighty-eight years hold on the eighth day of the eighth month (August), heighteen hundred and heighty-height.


## A WRENCHED ANKLE.

Mr. Havens, Secretary of the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Company, Room 26, Nevada Block, San Francisco, writes:

"Permit me to offer a word in favor of your MAGIC LOTION. A short time since, while shooting, I wrenched my ankle very severely, it causing intense pain, and being very badly swollen before I could attend to it. A friend recommended your preparation, and while I had no great faith at the time, I procured a bottle and tried it. The result was astonishing. The following day the swelling had disappeared entirely, and beyond a little stiffness I have felt no inconvenience, nor have I since, walking without difficulty and feeling no pain. I think I am indebted to your preparation for escape from a season on crutches. It is well named. It will give me pleasure to recommend the LOTION to any doubting Thomases. I am perfectly convinced of its efficacy, and shall not be without it in the future. Yours, very truly,

A. W. Havens

The MAGIC LOTION can be had at any drug or country store, price 50 cents per bottle. Depot, 1056 Howard street, San Francisco.

It is a queer thing that in the ethics of kinship a man usually rushes for his uncle after bidding good-bye to his ante.

## BLOOD WILL TELL.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healty condition.

A New England clergyman wrote several books on such subjects as "What?" "Where?" and "Whither?" The author has since died. He has gone to find the answers to these questions.

## CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

The leading perfume of the day is HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE. This perfect toilet requisite is sold by all druggists and dealers in perfumery.

## CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

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Capital Stock $1,000,000.00.
SURPLUS $ 650,000.00.
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Returning thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.

R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1888.

ONE BOTTLE OF ELY'S CREAM BALM. Price, 50 Cents. Will do More IN CURING CATARRH Than $500 In any other way.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.

BEST TREE WASH.

GREENBANK 98 % Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10 %), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO. Manufacturers Agents California & 104 Market Sts. S. F.

REWARD!

$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Agents

## THE NATIONAL DISEASE DOWNED.

Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the others vanish. The best known remedy for indigestion, according to thousands of testimonials, is one that has been used in the United States for more than fifty years—BRANDRETH'S PILLS. These Pills will cure the worst form of indigestion or dyspepsia, and by their use the national disease is easily conquered.

When all that was mortal of the late Alexander the Great was discovered, the face was hardly recognizable, even by his most intimate friends and acquaintances.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm).
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

The conical high-crowned hat is to be worn another season, and a Connecticut inventor is at work on an extension neck of theatre-goers.

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

Piso's cure for Consumption is the best Cough Medicine. If you don't believe it, take a dose. By druggists, 25c. a bottle.

Good Health can be retained by using the "little wonders" known as Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ST. JACOBS OIL

RHEUMATISM.

Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.

Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.

DR. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*

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R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, And all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Sold by all Druggists for ..... 50 Cents.

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STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

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EUROPEAN TICKET OFFICE.

First-Class, Second-Class, and Emmigrant Tickets AT LOW RATES, via the leading Steamship and Railroad Lines to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Copenhagen, Stockholm, etc., etc.

401 California St., San Francisco.

Colonies and families at reduced rates.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Made only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

A SQUARE TRADE!

Manufacturers of tobacco and soap may give away cash premiums for wrappers of boxes returned; dealers in tea and baking powder may offer chine and glassware to their patrons as a bait, but we are glad to acknowledge that our customers belong to class who are bright enough to see through all this clap-Trap, and understand that if you are going to give $100 back you are going to add $10,000 to the first profit or price charged. Intelligent people everywhere prefer a square deal. It is only the ignorant and foolish that can be won by tricks of this kind. We offer a dollar's worth of good value for a dollar and find it is appreciated by just an honorable persons everywhere. We ask no extravagant profits, and intend to please and secure as customers all who favor us with an order. We will only supply you with the best goods at the lowest prices, but will take extra pains in selecting, carefully packing carefully and forwarding promptly. We mean business every time, and the way to secure and keep it is by fair trading. If we send you worthless goods by mistake, when you offer to pay full first-class, it is our loss, and we always rectify such mistakes. We cannot afford to have our customers entertain an unfavorable opinion of our way of doing business, and settle all just claims with a cheerful check. We believe you meant to be fair with us or we would not make this offer. New "Home Circle" now ready, ask for it right away. Address Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front Street, S. F., Cal.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince free. B. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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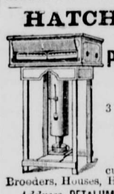
YOUNG PERSONS wishing employment in a light, pleasant and, perhaps, profitable amusement, can learn the art of Candy Making at home, and while giving amusement to their friends and themselves, discover whether they have a taste for the work as a business, and thereby make a fair living profit from a very small investment. Receipts, and full instructions in detail, sufficient for several lessons for the making of twelve simple varieties, and amply sufficient for home amusement, sent for one dollar. Tools necessary may be found in any kitchen. Address, GEO. F. PERCIVAL, 122 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

PIANOS. 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use, 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

HATCH CHICKENS!

—WITH THE—



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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY ..... JUNE 2, 1888.

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## THRIFTY SCHOOL-GIRLS.

**College Students Who Make Their Expenses by Doing Odd Jobs.**

"Enough money may be earned by a college girl while at school to pay her incidental expenses and perhaps a part of her board money, too," said a senior of Vassar College.

"But how do they do it?" asked her companion.

"Well, in a dozen different ways; chiefly by playing the part of maid to the girls of wealth. Some of the girls who come up to Vassar are as helpless as babes. They are the daughters of millionaires, and never brushed their own hair or sewed a button on their boots in their lives. They are only too glad to have some one do those things for them, and that is how the poorer girls make pocket money. Last year a pretty blue-eyed girl came to college and stated during the first week that her tuition and board were paid by a kind relative, but every penny for dress, car fare and the thousand and one little incidentals she must earn herself. She was awfully clever and did not have an atom of false pride. First she went to work and put a little sign on the door:

Gloves and shoes neatly mended for 10 cents each.
Breakfast brought up for 10 cents.
Hair brushed each night for 25 cents a week.
Beds made up for 10 cents a week.

"You think her terms extravagantly low? Well, in college they were thought rather high at first, but she soon had plenty of customers, and when they found how neatly she would brush hair and curl it, too, on reception nights, why every spare moment [illegible]ime was occupied."

[illegible] freshman made just $150 [illegible]nd that paid all of her [illegible]reat part of her tuition [illegible]

[illegible]ed the Vassar girl, [illegible]irl who did almost [illegible]aking for the other [illegible] knack of it, you [illegible]ould take an old silk [illegible]up with tulle or lace, or [illegible]thing like that, and make it look [illegible]ust too sweet. All the girls were wild for her just before every reception or dance. She graduated last June, and there is no one yet to fill her place. If I coulp only dressmake I should like to fill it."

At Smith and Wellesley colleges many of the students make small sums of money in similar ways.

"We have one girl," said a Smith senior, "who has reaped quite a little harvest since dress reeds came into fashion. Any woman can tell you what tiresome articles they are to put into a dress and how often they need fixing. Well, the girl puts three new ones in for thirty cents, and if she has to make the cases for them she charges extra. I don't believe more than half of our students sew in their own reeds, so you can [illegible]late how much she makes."

"Tutoring is one of the best ways of earning money in Smith, although few except seniors have it given them. This, you know, is teaching backward pupils during spare hours, and the pay is forty cents an hour. If a girl has an hour each day she can make two dollars a week, and that will pay all incidental expenses, and her wash bill, and her car-fares home during vacations.

Smith girls who live in the college-house are expected to make up their own beds, but many of them hate the work and give it to some college mate to do for 25 cents a week. The general charge for weekly mending is 15 cents, and 10 cents extra for darning stockings. One girl mends gloves beautifully and gets 3 cents a finger. She always has more work than she can do. Tidying up bureaus on Saturdays is a flourishing business and not an easy one. Some girls get their ribbons and handkerchiefs and gloves and such articles into a dreadful whirl, you know. Two girls who make exquisite fancy work have coined quite a little sum making presents. The students supply the material and they do the work for very reasonable prices.

At Wellesley one of the students has almost paid her way through college by sewing on shoe buttons. Her charges are 10 cents a dozen and she supplies the buttons and thread. She has almost the entire trade of the college and spends two hours every day at the work."—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

### Farming as a Business.

There are some among our readers who, we fear, think farming an exceedingly profitable business, and that any one can make money at it. This is a great mistake, as many have found to their sorrow. We do not wish to mislead any one by giving results of crops obtained under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Farming, like every other calling, has its advantages and its disadvantages. When properly conducted, it will yield a good living, and possibly something more. No one should expect to get rich suddenly in this business. It is a healthful, and in many respects independent and pleasant employment, and one worthy the attention of men of brains. It is not now true, if it ever was, that every dunce can get a better living by farming than by any other occupation. We do not wish to discourage those who are thinking of farming for a life-work, nor, on the other hand, are we willing to glorify it so as to mislead. It is our desire to impress upon all our farmer friends the importance of so conducting their business as to secure the very best results.—*Congregationalist.*

—An Ypsilanti man has a queer craze—that of collecting axes. He has ninety-two different kinds, and yet his wife complains of a scarcity of kindling-wood.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

**Forthcoming Novelties in Textiles, Gowns and Garnitures.**

Tea-gowns of pale corn-colored or *ang de bœuf* China silk very much draped with black Spanish lace or Chantilly net, are in high vogue. The brilliant shade of red thus vailed renders the gown becoming to both blonde and brunette.

The pretty textiles called Neapolitan silk crepalines are very popularly worn for dancing toilets. These are of Pompadour patterns, stripes both wide and narrow, and odd hieroglyphics in lilac and white, pink and primrose, olive and pink, or vivid Roman red on cream-white grounds.

These fabrics are made up with Swiss bodices of velvet matched to the color of the figure on the crepaline, with velvet loops and ends, at the left side of the tunic. There are long narrow draperies at the back, over skirts of plain surah, moire, or velvet the color of the bodices.

Among the forthcoming novelties in dress garnitures are unique devices in silk-cord appliques, odd Indian and Persian galloons and rare and uncommon fancies in gimp, and gold and silver passementeries. Much of this costly and elaborate handiwork is covered with sequins or drops (often made to resemble tiny gems), and pendants of various sorts. These garnitures will appear upon fancy spring wraps, panels, peplum fronts to corsages, and upon various portions of the bodices of stylish walking and visiting gowns.

Some very lovely luncheon and tea-gowns for summer wear are already on exhibition. They are made of China silks figured with small but gay Watteau designs, flower-striped India silk muslins, real French challies as fine and sheer as the most expensive vailings, and also soft-finished failles in plain shades of primrose, cresson green, mauve, apricot, tea rose, *cafe au lait*, silver, fawn, bebe blue, or pale golden terracotta with olive accessories. These are fashioned in princesse style and open broadly over petticoats of Persian silk net.

Some of the new very elegant and expensive sash-ribbons are made into pretty fichus that cover the waist and shoulders almost entirely. The Persian brocaded sash-ribbons, thus arranged, much resemble the kerchiefs of the Swiss peasantry, only they are of rich silk instead of cotton. The sash is laid in close plaits on the shoulders, brought down and crossed below the chest in front, finishing with a large buckle that holds the ends. In the back there are loops and long ends falling from the fichu.

Stripes of every style, color and description still hold high places in the world of dress. More than this, they appear to constitute a typical peculiarity of the forthcoming modes. Much of the ingenuity of the modiste is expended upon their novel distribution and in studying the best manner in which to vary familiar effects. One change is obtained by forming the stripes into a series of points on the front of the skirt, with perpendicular stripes at each side, with kilts of plain goods alternating. This method is effective without being intricate.—*N. Y. Post.*

## HINTS ON PUNCTUATION.

**A Fine Art That Admits of Almost Illimitable Diversity.**

The question, "What are the best authorities in punctuation?" is a difficult one to answer—indeed, I may say unanswerable. Among those authorities with which I am acquainted, which are worth mentioning, I should certainly place Wilson at the head. The first in date is, of course, Lindley Murray, and the next Gould Brown, the latter of whom gives a surfeit of examples; but both of these last two, as I say in the preface to my "Treatise on Punctuation," punctuate more stiffly than do the best writers of the present day who pay any attention to the subject. In fact, over-punctuation is apt to be a fault of all who treat upon the subject. Another good manual, but brief, is given in the appendix to Prof. A. S. Hill's "Principles of Rhetoric"—a text-book in Harvard College. I have seen several others, but all upon the same pattern—based mainly upon Wilson's—and generally not worth considering.

The "fine points" in question would usually, I suppose, be those upon which authorities might disagree; and this very likely would add to one's perplexity. In short, punctuation is a sort of fine art and admits of as great diversity as does the style of an author.

The ideal sentence should be so clearly written that it will punctuate itself, or can not be mispunctuated. Take, for instance, a sentence of Daniel Webster's, and it could not be misunderstood if no points whatever were used. I wonder no more of his composition is given in our modern standard school reading-books. The important thing in an involved sentence is to mark distinctly the different clauses, parenthetical or other, so that the reader can not fail to understand it. This an author can always do in his own sentences. But when an editor comes to punctuate another's work it is absolutely necessary that he should understand precisely what its author means to say, as a wrong comma or semi-colon may make him say what he does not intend, or at least render his meaning obscure. If every writer for the press should read over carefully his sentences, and then punctuate by dividing off his clauses, he would often find that he had made serious mistakes in his grammar.—*Writer.*

—According to Prof. Riley, the best of all remedies for the apple-root louse is to drench the roots with boiling water.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Buffalo Bill is said to be negotiating for a lease of Alexandra Palace for three years, and to be thinking of making his home in England.

—Mrs. Krupp, widow of the great gun-maker, has permission to take any income she chooses from the estate not exceeding $125,000 per annum.

—Thiers was elected President of France at seventy-four years of age, MacMahon at sixty-five and Grevy at seventy-two, while M. Carnot is only fifty.

—John J. Almeida is the oldest resident of Cape Cod. He is hale and hearty at one hundred and fourteen, is often seen walking the streets, and has never ridden in the cars or a carriage.

—Von Moltke, who is generally considered the greatest living General, at the age of sixty-six was comparatively unknown. Young men should not be too impatient for the rewards of fame.

—Mrs. Maria Burton has beaten the "International Company" and is adjudged by the highest courts in Mexico, to be the owner of the land on which Ensenada, in Lower California, is situated.

—A member of a prominent Cincinnati family, who a few years ago could draw his check for $100,000, was locked up Monday charged with stealing a $10 overcoat, which he pawned for $2 drink money.

—Mrs. Mackay's latest fancy is an Angora cat. She has a beautiful male specimen, of tortoise-shell and gray, with a tail as thick as a fashionable boa. A collar, jeweled with diamonds and sapphires, adorns the animal's neck.

—The pet charity of the late Mme. Boucicaut, the great Parisian shopkeeper, was an asylum for old men. "There's nothing so helpless and in the way as an old man," she used to assert; "whereas an old woman can always eke out a living somehow."

—Anthony Chabot, a philanthropist of Oakland, Cal., who endowed many charities, declined to establish a home for indigent old men, upon the ground that a man generally owed his indigence to laziness or bad habits. He generously enriched charities for women and children, however.

—It is stated by ladies who have experienced it, that Mrs. Cleveland, at her receptions, dispatches about two hundred lady callers in ten minutes, which is at the rate of one every three seconds. By a slight pulling motion added to the hearty hand shake Mrs. Cleveland hastens each caller in line as they pass her in review.

—Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister at Washington, stands high in the list of Chinese noblemen. His family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in China. He is fifty-one years of age, and has been in the Emperor's service for a long time. His Chinese home is at Canton, where he has an enormous palace, and an enclosed garden that is famous even in China for its rare plants.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Clergyman—"My boy, you were very naughty to run away. Don't you know the way of the transgressor?" Boy—"Yes; towards Canada."—*Life.*

—Jones—"Say, what makes the police carry their clubs in their hands just before sunrise?" Briggs—"To club the daylight out of people, I guess."

—A Kansas court decided that typewriting is not printing, and the corpse of Benjamin Franklin immediately gave a sigh of relief and turned over for another nap.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—"I wonder what's the matter with the old black hen?" said Mrs. Bascom. "I haven't found any eggs in her nest for four or five days." "Guess she's laying off," said Mr. Bascom.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—On the steamer.—"You don't mean to say you're really going to be sick?" "It's a melancholy fact" "You'll have to get your sea legs on". "Thank you; I'd rather provide myself with a sea stomach."—*Judge.*

—Conversation overheard on the rear platform of a street-car: Conductor (addressing passenger who is smoking a cigar)—"Smoke on the other end, sir." Passenger—"Dash it, I can't. It's lit."—*Buffalo Express.*

—At the recent insect exhibition in Paris M. Prudhomme was pointing out to his son the different varieties. "And what a beautiful dispensation of Providence! It has created insects to be the food of toads." "And what are toads good for, papa?" "Why, to eat the insects, my son."—*Judge.*

—Wife—"I found an egg in the coal bin this morning. That's a queer place for a hen to lay in." Husband—"Just the place, my dear; just the place." Wife—"Just the place?" Husband—"Why, certainly. If our hens begin to lay in coal for us, we won't need to mind how the price goes up."

—New-Yorker (in Boston)—"Can you direct me to Salem street? Officer—"Cert'. You go through Providence court to Washington street, skin though Cornhill until you come to the straight part, circle 'round Scollay square till you find an outlet, and inquire again. That's as far as my beat goes."—*Tid-Bits.*

—Husband (with carving knife and fork)—"Aren't the children ready for dinner?" Wife—"Yes, dear; but as we have ducks for dinner, and the children have just returned from Sunday-school, I thought it better that they should remain up-stairs until you get through with the carving."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

## ON BEING PLEASANT.

**It Makes People Jolly and Changes Frowns Into Pleasant Smiles.**

Says Mr. Thackeray about that nice boy Clive Newcome, "I don't know that Clive was especially brilliant, but he was pleasant."

Occasionally we meet people to whom it seems to come natural to be pleasant; such are as welcome wherever they go as flowers in May, and the most charming thing about them is that they help to make other people pleasant too. Their pleasantness is contagious.

The other morning we were in the midst of a three days' rain. The fire smoked, the dining-room was chilly, and when we assembled for breakfast, papa looked rather grim, and mamma tired, for the baby had been restless all night. Polly was plainly inclined to fretfulness, and Bridget was undeniably cross, when Jack came in with the breakfast rolls from the baker's. He had taken off his rubber coat and boots in the entry, and he came in rosy and smiling.

"Here's the paper, sir," said he to his father with such a cheerful tone that his father's brow relaxed, and he said "Ah, Jack, thank you," quite pleasantly.

His mother looked up at him smiling, and he just touched her cheek gently as he passed.

"The top of the morning to you, Polly-wog," he said to his little sister, and delivered the rolls to Bridget with a "Here you are, Bridget. Aren't you sorry you didn't go yourself this beautiful day?"

He gave the fire a poke and opened a damper. The smoke ceased, and presently the coals began to glow, and five minutes after Jack came in we had gathered around the table and were eating our oatmeal as cheerily as possible. This seems very simple in the telling, and Jack never knew he had done any thing at all, but he had in fact changed the whole moral atmosphere of the room, and had started a gloomy day pleasantly for five people.

"He is always so," said his mother when I spoke to her about it afterward, "just so sunny and kind, and ready all the time. I suppose there are more brilliant boys in the world than mine, but none with a kinder heart or a sweeter temper, I am sure of that."

And I thought: Why isn't a cheerful disposition worth cultivating? Isn't it one's duty to be pleasant, just as well as to be honest, or truthful, or industrious, or generous? And yet, while there are a good many honest, truthful, industrious, and generous souls in the world, and people who are unselfish too, after a fashion, a person who is habitually pleasant is rather a rarity. I suppose the reason is because it is such hard work to act pleasant when one feels cross. Very few people have the courage of that cheeriest of men, Mr. Mark Tapley, who made it a point of honor to "keep jolly" under the most depressing circumstances.

People whose dispositions are naturally irritable or unhappy, think it is no use trying to be otherwise; but that is a mistake. If they will patiently and perseveringly try to keep always pleasant, after a while they will get in the habit of smiling instead of frowning, of looking bright instead of surly, and of giving a kind word instead of a cross one. And the beauty of it is, as I said before, that pleasantness is catching, and before long they will find themselves in the midst of a world full of bright and happy people, where every one is as good-natured and contented as they are.—*Christian at Work.*

## MUSIC AT FUNERALS.

**Grand Old Tunes That Are Now Sung in Waltz and Polka Time.**

I am sorry to observe that the old psalm tunes are getting obsolete. A day or two ago I attended a funeral and it was requested by a member of the family that some good old-fashioned hymn, of which the deceased was very fond, should be sung. I believe the tunes selected were: "I Would Not Live Alway" and "Just As I Am, Without One Plea." Imagine my surprise as well as that of the "mourners" to hear the former hymn sung in a genuine polka time with a soprano and bass solo. Some time ago I attended the funeral of a celebrated criminal lawyer in a North Side church, and a hired quartette was to furnish the music. The grand old song "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," than which a grander tune was never written, was rendered in beautiful waltz time. Ed Jordan was the officiating undertaker, and I momentarily expected Ed to invite some young lady out into the vestibule to have a little waltz around. An old gentleman, living on the South Side, and who has been reared in the Methodist Church, has left $50 to be given the choir that will sing at his funeral to the original music:

Our days are like the grass,
Or like the morning flower.

The other is:

Why do we mourn departed friends
Or shake at death's alarm?

In this large city of nearly a million inhabitants I doubt if such a choir or quartette can be found now that know the music. One day a dear friend of mine died, and knowing his love for three beautiful old hymns, that he had been wont to hear in the little village church far away, and which was to us so hallowed by sacred and tender recollections, I meekly and hesitatingly asked his widow that one of these tunes might be sung. Was it? O no, but she gazed upon me in a pitiful way, as much as to say I pity your ignorance, and replied: "That is very old-fashioned and is not sung at all at the very latest funerals."

It was then that I was obliged to admit to myself that there was a latest fad in funeral music.—*Chicago Journal.*

## THE QUEEN'S PEARLS.

**Why They Are No Longer Kept on the Royal Writing Table.**

The Queen has taken great care that all her daughters shall have fine pearl necklaces for their shapely necks. She has looked after them in that respect from their very babyhood. One of her first purchases after the birth of each has been two or three pearls (of which jewel the Queen is very fond); and every year until their marriage she has added a pearl or two to her stock, until the necklace she required was ready. In this quiet, economical way she has been enabled to make up a rope of pearls for each of the Princesses, and those who have seen the necklaces at Court will bear me out in saying that the Queen's daughters are, so far as pearls go, well supplied with jewelry. Thereby hangs a tale, for which the correspondent can vouch.

Some years ago her Majesty bought from a well-known London pearl merchant three very beautiful pearls, the united cost of which was not far short of £500. Four hundred and eighty pounds is the exact sum mentioned. They pleased Royalty greatly, and were paid for without demur. A little while after the purchase had been made the merchant was surprised to receive a letter from a lady at court saying: "The Queen wants very much to know whether pearls will burn." The reply to this somewhat startling scientific inquiry was an assurance that if her Majesty wished to oxygenize pearls for her amusement she would find that they would burn in an ordinary fire. This rejoinder produced the secret. The Queen had placed the pearls on her writing-desk in a piece of the tissue paper which jewelers use. As she was writing one morning she used the tissue paper to wipe her pen and threw it into the fire. The pearls, all unobserved, went with it. The ashes of the grate were searched for them in vain. They had been destroyed so utterly as to leave no trace. The Queen with her own hand had cast three splendid jewels, worth more than the average income of her middle-class subjects, into the blaze. Pearls have not since been kept on the royal writing-table.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

## EARLY RAILROADS.

**Some of Those Operated in Centuries Long Gone By.**

The celebrated trial of locomotive engineers upon the Liverpool & Manchester railway, for the purpose of determining the relative advantage of stationary and locomotive power upon such roads, was had in 1829, and resulted in favor of the latter. In *Redfield's Practical Treatise upon the Law of Railroads*, the author says in relation to their orgin: "Although some of the Roman roads, like the Appian Way, were a somewhat near approach to the modern railway, being formed into a continuous plane surface by means of blocks of stone closely fitted together, yet they were, in the principle of construction and operation, essentially different from railways. The idea of a distinct track for the wheels of carriages does not seem to have been reduced to practice until late into the seventeenth century. In 1676 some account is given of the transportation of coals, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, upon a very imperfect railway, by means of rude cariages, whose wheels run upon some kind of rails of timber. About one hundred years afterwards, an iron railway is said to have been constructed and put into operation at the colliery near Sheffield. From this time they were put into very extensive use for conveying coal, stone and other like substances short distances, in order to reach navigable waters, and sometimes near the cities where large quantities of stone were needed for building purposes.

"These railways, built chiefly by the owners of coal mines and stone quarries, either upon their own land or by special license, called way-leave, upon the land of others, had become numerous long before the application of steam-power to railway transportation. All railways, or similar corporations, in this country, exist, or are presumed to have originally existed, by means of an express grant from the legislative power of the State or sovereignty.—*Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

### Hypnotism in Spain.

The papers of Madrid, Spain, are full of a hypnotic experiment made at the royal palace. An Italian hypnotist put to sleep a young lady from a family moving in the best circles of the capital. He gave her a raw potato to eat, and suggested it was a fine pie, which the lady pronounced delicious. He suffered a very powerful electric current pass through her without flinching, hid and found objects, and inhaled for a full minute the inhalation of a bottle of ammonia, and pronounced it the most exquisite eau de cologne. Answering questions made by the Queen, the patient described the royal working room, which she had never seen, and named the contents of the pocket in the Queen's dress. The Queen asked the operator if anybody was able to hypnotize, and being told that it did not require any thing but a strong will and absolute concentration of thought the Queen tried immediately and put the girl, who had been awakened, into sleep again and made some successful experiments with her.—*Chicago News.*

—Mistress—"Didn't the alarm-clock go off?" Bridget—"It must have wint off, mum, for I can't foind it this mornin'." Mistress—"Why, what did you do with it?" "I jist laid it on the shed in the back yard, mum, so that it wouldn't annoy me."

## DARING ROBBERIES.

**Burglaries Planned With Astonishing Care and Circumspection.**

A few weeks ago the residence of a Mr. Greenfel, at Taplow Court, England, was entered and jewelry, principally bridal presents, valued at $25,000 carried off. The time was the servants' supper hour. There was no one in the second story of the mansion. The burglars entered, took the property, and departed without making any noise or leaving the smallest article by which any clew could be obtained. There was not the slightest suspicion against any of the servants or any one living in the neighborhood. No strangers had been seen about the place for months.

Still it was evident that the burglars knew every thing about the house, from top to bottom. They were familiar with the habits of the family, the time for taking meals and the location of articles about the place. They must have known exactly where the jewelry was kept. They had planned their expedition with as great care as ever a great military commander did a campaign. They had arranged for their advance, and for their retreat, if one was found necessary. They had fastened every door and window in the lower story. They had stretched fine copper wires under the grass all over the lawn, so that persons would be tripped up if they tried to overtake them. It seemed likely that the robbery was planned shortly after a fashionable marriage occurred and the London and provincial papers published accounts of the costly bridal presents. Evidently weeks had been spent in making preparations for the robbery.

The history of crime, like that of other events, is likely to repeat itself. A London paper, from which this information is obtained, states that a similar burglary occurs in Great Britain every year. The house robbed is always at some distance from a large town, so that the inmates entertain no fear of robbers. The occupants of the house are always wealthy and generally unsuspicious people. The articles stolen are rarely if ever found. They are not disposed of at pawnshops or to common dealers. They are not offered for sale in country towns. They cannot be found in any of the cities on the continent. Jewelers who made the articles can always recognize them.

It seems likely that the persons engaged in these robberies are possessed of means sufficient to enable them to live for years. It is also likely that they keep the articles they steal till the persons who would be able to recognize them die or lose their recollection of them. It is presumed that many of the articles stolen are sent to America or India. It seems probable that there is an international arrangement for disposing of these goods. Warning people against leaving valuable jewelry and plate unprotected appears to do no good. They may be locked up in a vault or safe for a few months, but at the end of this time they are left on tables as before. The skillful professional burglars know this and make their calculations accordingly.—*Chicago Times.*

## BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

**Measurements Which Prove Perfection All Over the World.**

For a woman of five feet five inches, 138 pounds is the proper weight, and if she be well formed she can stand another ten pounds without greatly showing it. When her arms are extended she should measure from tip of middle finger to tip of middle finger just five feet five inches, exactly her own height. The length of her hand should be just one tenth of that, and her feet just a seventh, and the diameter of her chest a fifth. From her thighs to the ground she should measure just what she measures from the thighs to the top of the head. The knee should come exactly midway between the thigh and heel. The distance from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as the distance from the elbow to the middle of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin should be just the length of he foot, and there should be the same distance between the chin and the armpits.

A woman of this height should measure twenty-four inches about the waist and thirty-four inches about the bust if measured from under the arms, and forty-three if over them. The upper arm should measure thirteen inches and the wrist six. The calf of the leg should measure fourteen and a half inches, the thigh twenty-five and the ankle eight. There is another system of measurements which says that the distance twice around the thumb should go once around the wrist; twice around the wrist once around the throat; twice around the throat once around the waist, and so on; but the first is the measure used by sculptors, who have gained them by measurement of the Greek statues.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### Of Small Consequence.

A Chicago belle was riding in a Boston horse car the other day when she suddenly stooped over and began searching for something she had evidently dropped in the straw at her feet.

A half dozen of the polite young gentlemen, for whom Boston is proverbial, sprang to the pretty girl's assistance.

"Ah, have you lost something?" they asked in chorus, as six pair of hands began shaking up the straw.

"It is of no consequence," said the Chicago girl, smiling sweetly. "Don't go to any trouble about it; I've got a whole box more at home. It was only my gum I dropped."

Six polite gentlemen resumed their seats in silence.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## WHISTLING JUGS.

**Wonderful Specimens of Pottery Produced in Ancient Peru.**

The silvadors or musical jugs found among the burial places of Peru are most ingenious specimens of handiwork. A silvio in the William S. Vaux collection at Philadelphia consists of two vases, whose bodies are joined one to the other, with a hole or opening between them. The neck of one of these vases is closed, with the exception of a small opening in which a clay pipe is inserted leading to the body of the whistle. When a liquid is poured into the open-necked vase the air is compressed into the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening is forced into the whistle, the vibrations producing sounds. Many of these sounds represent the notes of birds; one in the Clay collection of Philadelphia, Pa., imitates the notes of the robin or some other member of the thrush tribe peculiar to Peru. The closed neck of this double vase is modeled into a representation of a bird's head, which is thrush-like in character.

Another water vase in the same collection, representing a llama, imitates the disgusting habit which this animal possesses of ejecting its saliva when enraged. The hissing sound which accompanies this action is admirably imitated. A black tube of earthenware ornamented with a grotesque head in low relief, to which short arms are attached pressing a three-tubed syrinx to its lips (Clay collection), deserves special mention, as it suggests the evolution of this instrument from a single tube to more complicated forms.

Peruvian woven tissues, often dyed in brilliant hues, are unsurpassed by the textile productions of any other ancient American people. Their jewelry of gold and silver is remarkable. Statuettes in the precious metals are even more wonderful; they represent monkeys, birds with their feathers, fish with scales, etc., modeled in relief or entaglio. Human figures were also cast in precious metals, the artists even attempting groups. Beads were made of gold, silver, glass and earthenware. Wood was used to furnish objects in daily use, and an example may be seen in the beautifully ornamented combs that are sometimes found placed beside the dead in the huacas.

It is yet to be shown that the ancient Peruvians possessed a system of coinage or of recording their ideas by a system of writing, either hieroglyphic or phonetic. It is supposed that some system of communicating ideas and recording events existed by means of lupos or strings of varying length, on which were knotted a certain number of threads. The Inca was thus enabled to transmit his orders by messengers over all the roads starting from the capital at Cuzco. Relays of runners were stationed all along the imperial highways at distances rarely exceeding five miles, and in this way orders were forwarded to all points in the kingdom with great rapidity.—*Swiss Cross.*

## NOSELESS PEOPLE.

**Strange Sights Seen on the Streets of New York City.**

Not long ago while in a shop on Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there entered a handsomely dressed woman, wrapped in sealskin, with clear white gems flashing in her pretty little ears, soft rings of blonde hair on her brow, and altogether as charming and prepossessing a looking woman as one is apt to meet on the great thoroughfare. But she had no nose! You wouldn't believe until you saw it either how greatly a woman misses that insignificant feature. I followed her about at a respectful distance, drawn by a horrible fascination, and to my growing amazement I discovered that she seemed to be unaware of any loss.

The feature had been taken off near the face, leaving a hideous scarred ridge from brow to lip, yet she wore no vail, made no effort to conceal it and seemed absolutely unconscious of the horror of the thing. She was calm and unconcerned, examined and priced goods, and, smiling at some remark made by the clerk, showed a perfect set of teeth.

A pretty woman, evidently well satisfied with herself. Crossing the pavement to her carriage every one in the passing throng gave her a glance and gave a shocking start; but, apparently unconscious, she leisurely entered her conveyance and was driven away, not even drawing down the blinds.

They say one can see any thing in New York if one only waits long enough, and I begin to believe it. Whether my attention has been attracted to noses by this curious incident, or whether there has been a panic in the feature lately it is not to be said, but since that day I have seen on the elevated train, at an art exhibition and in a restaurant, three men without noses, and here comes the news of the removal of Prof. French's organ by his too officious pets. Happily the papers add that the physicians are carving him a new one out of his own arm, and so the legion of the noseless will not receive a new recruit.—*N. Y. Letter.*

—A Virginia farmer was made to believe that whisky was a good bait for coons, and he set a bucket of it out four successive nights. The whisky didn't catch any coons, but several "coons" caught on to the whisky.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Unfortunate Self-justification.—He—"Will you allow me to accompany you?" She—"Sir, perhaps you think——." He—"But now, really, do I look as if I thought?"—*Fliegende Blatter.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

**C. Mulholland,**
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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The Emperor of Brazil is dying, if not already dead. The life of few rulers have been more gloriously closed than that of Dom Pedro. During forty years he labored for the emancipation of the slaves in his Empire and has lived long enough to see his labor crowned with success. His daughter Isabel is now Regent of the Empire, and will succeed her father in the throne. She will work to carry on the reforms and improvements projected by her wise and good father. In the emancipation of the slaves the government of Brazil profited by the experience of the United States. Every slave will be free, but not one drop of blood has been shed, not a single act of violence has been committed in gaining the glorious end, either by slave or slave owner. Surely the people who could unite with their Emperor to effect such a mighty change as this, are capable of building up a grand and highly civilized nation. Every one who has visited Brazil and seen what a grand country it is must have the brightest hopes for its future. Its coast line is over 3700 miles long, from the mouth of the Oyapak river on the north to the Itahy on the south. It has some of the finest harbors in the world, among them being Rio Janerio and Bahia, in either of which there is room enough for all the navies of the world. Whoever has seen the Bay of Naples and the Bay of Rio Janiero will have no hesitation in saying that the latter excels the former in grandeur and beauty. The rivers of Brazil are the largest in the world and would carry a greater inland trade than the rivers of the United States. One vast plain traversed by some of these rivers is six times as large as France. This great region has an average elevation of about 2500 feet above the sea. This plain alone could contain a population almost equal to that of all Europe. There are other plains of vast extent and varied resources. The present population of the Empire is about 15,000,000; being less than one fourth the population of the United States. The country produces all the tropical fruits; its naval oranges are the finest in the world. Coffee, sugar, tobacco; grains and vegetables of all kinds are grown. Except along the swampy regions of the Amazon and some of its tributaries in the north, the country is generally healthy and the climate delightful. Very few modern improvements were introduced up to quite recently. In 1863 the writer visited the country. At that time there was no railroad in the Empire except one line out of Rio Janerio, and that was but about fifty miles long. Even in the cities there were but few wheeled vehicles, and most of these of very rude construction. Bundles of dried hides; hogsheads of sugar and molases and other bulky freight, were carried on the heads or shoulders of slaves to the beach and were there put upon lighters and carried out to the ships where they lay at anchor. Instead of cabs sedan chairs were in use in the cities as in England 150 years ago; and when a lady went visiting or shopping, or a business or professional man wanted to go to his office, two men were called with their chair and carried the passenger on their shoulders. Soldiers on guard at government buildings were barefoot and armed with flintlock muskets. In the interior of the country horseback riding was the only alternative from going on foot. Everybody took life very easy; the country was a paradise for lazy people. Sunday was the only day in the week when anybody seemed to be in a hurry; then everybody hurried to church and the moment service ended Pastor and people hurried to a cock fight or a horse race. Sunday in Brazil was very different from Sunday in Scotland. In some ways the difference was not disagreable. Now that slavery is abolished there is nothing to prevent the development of the resources of the country by free labor. If the government will give suitable encouragement people will flock there from other countries as they now do to the United States. Brazil needs the immigrants and we do not. With immigrants would go steam boats upon the mighty rivers and railroads to the vast plains of the interior. Then Brazil would enter upon a career of prosperity that would rival in the southern continent the prosperity of the United States in the northern continent.

Next Friday the Democratic National Convention meets at St. Louis.

History is repeating itself. Vast swarms of people driven onward by hunger and mad for plunder, overwhelmed the Roman Empire. From the same regions out of which these swarms poured in former ages, other hungry swarms are now pouring into Western Europe. English and other working men are driven out of their workshops by the strangers, and are flocking into the United States, in their turn displacing the American workmen by their cheaper labor. American workmen have the power to shut the gates through which the strangers come, and these gates should be slammed in the faces of the intruders without loss of time. There is no sentiment in dollars and cents. The man who employs labor will take the cheapeast he can get, even if by so doing his own countryman is forced to live in a hovel, eat garbage and dress in rags. Better have no manufactories at all than multitudes of human beings living in squalor, ignorance, poverty, hunger and dirt; the brutal ignorance, the beastial immorality and awful degradation that may be seen any day in the great mining and manufacturing centers of England, Scotland and Wales. The American should protect himself.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently held in New York, an effort was made to have a rule adopted for the admission of women as delegates. The measure was defeated. The most persistent opponents to the proposed reform were College Professors and other so-called leaders of thought. The strongest advocates for the change were men of experience in the world; lay delegates to the Conference who were chosen because of their influence in society, their general ability and practical wisdom. Reforms are very rarely favored by College Professors. The average Professor studies the past, searches for its wisdom, admires its beauties, gets to be so absorbed in the study of it that he becomes, like, Dominie Sampson oblivious to what is going on around him. The chair of Queen Haputa—if that was her name—who reigned in Egypt some three or four thousand years ago, was recently discovered. To the average theological Professor the mummy of that ancient dame seated in her ancient chair would be of greater interest, would give more movement to the sluggish current of the pale fluid that creeps through his veins, than would the presence of a living woman, whose beauty and animation would send the blood of a real, live man coursing like lightning through his veins, and would inspire him with manly love for her and with respect for her whole sex. Everybody who knows anything about the subject, knows well that there are hundreds of churches kept open for religious services, and hundreds of Preachers supported through the influence and the labors of women; and that if these labors should cease, or the influence no longer be exerted the churches would be shut up and the Preachers be forced to find a living in some other ways. But for the influence of women, nothing short of a miracle could save the religion of to-day from having as little power in the world as the religions of the Greeks and Romans of other ages. Yet the "Professors" and the "leaders of thought" are opposed to the admission of women as delegates to the great cousinl of the Methodist Church. Professors opposed the admission of women as students at colleges; till men of common sense and practical knowledge built and endowed colleges that Professors could not control. Professors bitterly opposed the admission of lay men as delegates to the great council of the Church, till stern necessity forced them to yield. The same necessity will in time compel the admission of women as delegates; and when that time comes, "as come it will for a' that," the Church will be nourished to greater vigor; adorned with more beauty, inspired to more useful labors, and have greater influence than to-day. Man is never so pure as when drawing life from his mother's breast; and he will be all the better if the same gentle power that controlled the beginning of his life shall continue to influence him to its close.

### Did It for a Joke.

A bright faced, cleanly dressed boy kept himself busy for nearly two hours the other day handing out little squares of paper to the pedestrians who passed in front of The Sun building. They were curious bits of paper, a great deal smaller that the average advertising dodger, and the closest scrutiny failed to reveal anything on them. Young ladies would accept them, and after looking at them with puzzled expressions put them in their pocketbooks. Old men took out their spectacles and stopped to examine them closely. Small boys and young men stood in groups holding them to the light and looking through them, and finally put them in their pockets for a future examination. A subsequent investigation elicited the information that two young men, for their own amusement, had paid the boy to distribute blank pieces of paper to passers by.—New York Evening Sun.

### The Beggar of Rome.

One picturesque character is generally lacking from the hill top—the beggar. Dirty and charming as he may be, he is relegated to one of the principal Pincio approaches—the Spanish steps and the piazza at their summit, were his progeny—especially the Nettunese from the Campagna, swarm to heart's content. Ah, but isn't he a beauty of a beggar? he or she, but especially he, for the Spanish steps' people are of the beggar upper ten, and take up such a menial occupation only when their regular trade as models becomes slack, or when the only other allowable calling in comport with their dignity becomes unprofitable—that of flower selling. But who, I say, can refuse those great liquid brown eyes of a soldo, even if he doesn't want a bunch of violets, and who anyway can refuse to look at the superb coloring of the campagnese costumes as the models throw themselves into the abandonment of a thousand unstudied postures on the steps.

They are honester, too, this motley crowd, than some who aren't beggars. A little ragamuffin of them who takes a liking to you will often come running up to you with his buttonhole bouquet and, deftly sticking it in, will be off in a jiffy. Astonished indeed you are the first time this extraordinary occurrence takes place. By and by, repeated experiences show you that it is an ebullition of gratitude on the part of little Giulio or Giovanni for sundry coppers which from time to time you've tossed him. He'll be glad of future tossings, too, for begging has no element of disgrace here, but as pay for his free gift—never! Hence, joy and woe to him who, daily passing that way, comes to know and fancy any of the models. His stock of small change somehow will grow beautifully less, but he will revel in the free nature of color and form and gracious manner, which one may find at all times, like wild yet glistering flowers clinging to these sunnled steps.—Rome Cor. Cleveland Leader.


**BELL'S Flouring Mills,**

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

**AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer.**

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Southport, Me., writes: "I clear so and often that a Washer never sees hard work and money in a large family then sells Sleigh and Washer to a neighbor who was just on my farm with best team in section in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will make as much labor off men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money in disease and cost on stoves, I need will see a very busy house. If they had to take the fathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it." JOHN S. DUDLEY, JR., Jeweler, Noble, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yet it is the best machine ever invented by man. 24. We have just as good dinners as Mon. as on any other day. 52. If you run short, you can not buy one for a month." I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best selling article in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. W. KITH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUOR

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

**THE GRAND SALOON,**

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offices to keep but the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

**Sulphur & Borax Baths**

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT, and a large

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids or proposals will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part of. Said bids or proposals must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate.

NATHAN RHINE,
N. G. GRIGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1232.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 24th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 19th, 1888, viz: Charles Mulholland for the S ½ of N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, sec 14, Tp 14 S, Range 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, James E. Shepherd, John Kispert and James R. Moffet, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1246.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 27, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 4, 1888, viz: Michael Bush, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ & S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 24, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alonzo McKellons, Andrew J. Wren, James Lane and William R. Tibbetts, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


**TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known and popular stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ponder or ton.

O. F. MARR, Proprietor.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

**Who Spends Money**

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and rates and references.


MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

**LUMBER**

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sep 11 tf

**Working Classes A Chance!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**

Indepen e - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars**

Jy 1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**

**C. MULHOLLAND.**

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,**

**Physician & Surgeon,**

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**

**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**

**COUNTY CLERK,**

—AND—

Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**

**W. E. LINDSEY,**

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 tf

**AL. GRIFFITH.**

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

Independence.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1883

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1 | To Mound House No. 2 |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave | Arrive |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 2 8 p m |
| Layton | 9 35 a m | 4 55 p m |
| Wabuska | 1 4 p m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | 4 00 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Luning | 5 30 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodas Springs | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | 8 1 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Arr 8 00 p m | Lv 6 00 a m |
| | No 3 Leave | No 4 Arrive |
| Belleville | 7 3 a m | 8 25 p m |
| Benton | 1 00 p m | 1 45 p m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 100 p m | 11 0 a m |
| Averill | 2 00 p m | 10 5 a m |
| Independence | 2 30 p m | 9 05 a m |
| Long Pine | 4 15 p m | 8 5 a m |
| Keeler | Arr 4 45 p m | Lv 7 0 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mount House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belleville.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


**PATENTS** ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & CO. New York

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**Wheeler & Wilson**

**Sewing Machine.**

**New No. 3.**

**"THE BEST"**

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Oil Machines Exchanged for Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

**First-Class Machine.**

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

**FRUIT TREES**

**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.


NATHAN RHINE.


**NATHAN RHINE,**

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

**General Merchandise.**

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most everything in article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim to the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE

**NATHAN RHINE,**

BANKER,

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO,

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Zollmarkten gratis.

Geldsendungen rein und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY JUNE 2 ..... ....1883

Ask Irwin when the game of bean flip is out; he knows.

Mr. and Mrs. Eibeshutz got back from Los Angeles last Tuesday.

Paul Houard and J. J. Stewart were up from Lone Pine last Saturday.

Miss Nellie Craig arrived at Independence from Oakland last Monday.

W. Hedge is better than a week ago, though still very much debilitated.

On the Lewis ranch at Camp Independence alfalfa cutting was begun on last Monday.

Wednesday was a legal holiday and all the public offices and the Courts were closed.

Last Monday the entire business part of the town of Tipton, Tulare county, was destroyed by fire.

Harry Jiggins was up from Keeler and spent a few days in town at the beginning of the week.

Tom Bastian appears to be getting much better. A week ago it seemed that he was beyond recovery.

Parties concerned in school lands may be interested in the delinquent list published in another column.

Mrs. Marshall came up from Keeler at the beginning of the week, and visited with friends some days.

J. H. Shannon, Superintendent of county schools, is suffering from an old gunshot wound in the leg.

Mr. H. Levy talks of putting a new story on the Independence Hotel. The additional room is needed.

George Story was in town last Wednesday. He is working the Pajaro mine up near Warm Springs.

[illegible] daughter of Mr. Jacob Kel- [illegible] arrived here [illegible] ceipts [illegible] Inyo [illegible] ous at [illegible] Treasurer of Alpine [illegible] fell from his horse and [illegible] the Carson river near Genoa last Sunday.

Mr. J. H. Lee came up from Darwin at the beginning of the week. He was quite unwell when he reached here, but is now much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Weichart, Mr. and Mrs. Smale and Mr. M. M Iver came down from Bishop Creek on Tuesday. The party remained in town a day or two.

Letters addressed as follows are at the Independence office unclaimed: O B Bacon, L. Dietz, William Hamilton, S.W. Muger, Joseph McEvoy.

Mr. W. S. Morton, of Black Rock is traveling through the valley with a very fine young horse. Horse breeders should see this animal; he is worth looking at.

Charley Levy has returned to Independence after an absence of about two years. He has taken charge of the dining room department of the Independence Hotel.

During the week gardens around town have been yielding new potatoes. Our good neighbor, Mr. L. Wood, sent a basket of very fine ones to this office a few days ago.

Wrong blanks have been been furnished to some school census Marshals in the county. This may cause some trouble or perhaps make a repetition of the work necessary.

Joel H. Smith, of Bishop Creek, is reported to be dying. Mr. Smith, aged about sixty-four years, is a native of New York. One of his daughters is Mrs. Dormer, of Carson.

Last Saturday Miles Finlan was brought into Court at Virginia City and plead "not guilty" to the charge of murder. Demurrers were offered and overruled, and trial was set July 16th next.

Last Tuesday evening the Independence Brass Band entertained a large audience with a free concert at the Pavilion. Mr. Rosewarne and his pupils were heartily applauded for their fine music.

The following named persons have been admitted to citizenship. Murdock McIver, William Smale, William J. Little. Albert Barter declared his intention to become a citizen and got his first papers.

Every Sunday afternoon a free concert will be given by the Silver Cornet Band at Agricultural Hall, to which the public is invited to attend. At all practice nights during the week the doors will be closed.

A picked eleven of Independence are open for an engagement to play any other eleven in the county a game of football. Said game to be played at Independence July Fourth; stake, $50 a side.

Last Monday evening a terrible storm of wind, accompanied by hail, lightning and thunder, swept over Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Some persons were killed and much damage was done to property.

The I. B. B. will give a social in J. J. Gunn's new building on Friday evening next. The band has been to considerable expense in sending for new uniforms to make a good appearance on the Fourth. Turn out and give the boys liberal support and enjoy yourselves at the same time. Good music will be furnished.

Last Monday Judge Sawyer got notice that the United States Supreme Court had confirmed his decision in dismissing the action begun by the Southern Development Company of Nevada against Frank Silva, to recover money paid for the Sterling mine near Darwin.

Mr. W. Horton, of Round Valley, arrived in town on Tuesday on his way to Los Angeles. He rested a day and then went on his way. He is driving a nice team, and though nearly eighty years old appears to find as much pleasure in the trip as a boy. He intends to stay some months in Los Angeles.

## Hymeneal

ROBERTS—THOMSEN—At Camp Independence, May 30 1 88, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Mr. W. D. Roberts and Miss Minnie Thomsen.

On the morning of the 30th inst., at the early hour of 7 o'clock, the invited friends of Miss Minnie Thomsen and W. D. Roberts assembled at the residence of the bride's parents to witness their nuptial ceremony. At or near the appointed hour the handsome bride and groom filed up to the nuptial stand, followed by Wallace Miller and Miss Lena Thomsen, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hannah in a solemn and impressive manner, after which the company—especially the gents—indulged in the ceremony of kissing the bride, in which the gifted author participated largely.

The bride was elegantly and tastefully dressed in white silk, lace and bridal wreath; the bridesmaid was also tastefully dressed in white mull and other—to the writer—incomprehensible feminine appendages. The company next proceeded to the dining hall, where an elegant and substantial breakfast was spread, which, by the way, was well filled with guests. The table fairly groaned with the good things thereon spread; to which ample justice was done by the appreciative company. The friends of the happy couple were profuse in their expressions of good will, and wishes for future happiness, interspersed with, now and then, a fervent "God bless you."

The following is a partial list of the marks of esteem presented the estimable couple by their friends: Debbie Jones, doz. teaspoons; Lottie Jones, two silver sugar spoons and butter knife; bridegroom to bride, gold bracelets; P. W. Forbes, set of glassware; Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen, glass lemonade set; Miss M. Conklin, glass tea set; Ms. and Mrs. Matlack, glass berry set; H. P. Cartier, glass dinner set; Miss Annie Thomsen, glass cake stand; Henry and Bert Rhine, hanging lamp; Lena Thomsen, plush table scarf; Carl Walters, glass vases; Mrs. Brown, glass berry set and half dozen silver knives.

The happy couple started immediately for their home in Round Valley followed by renewed expressions of good will and regard, where a life of happiness doubtless awaits them.

While the dress of the bride and bridesmaid alone is mentioned I here take occasion to say that the remainder of the company were becomingly attired.

NEXT.

## Must Hang

The lawyer engaged to defend Goldenson, the brutal murderer of little Mamie Kelly, in San Francisco, asked for a postponement of the trial on the ground that he was engaged on another case and could not attend the trial of Goldenson at the time fixed by the Court. It was shown that the lawyer had engaged in the other case after he had been employed to defend him, and the Court refused to postpone on that ground; another lawyer was engaged, but it was shown that he was a member of the Legislature, which would be in session at the time set for trial. Again the Court refused to grant a postponement; counsel was appointed to defend Goldenson and the trial proceeded; a verdict of "guilty" was given and the murderer was duly sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court because the postponements were not granted. The Court has decided that Judge Murphy was right in not granting the postponements, and now Goldenson must hang. If all Judges will refuse to grant the pettifogging motions of tricky attorneys, as Judge Murphy has refused, and will compel criminals to go to trial promptly, there will be fewer complaints of failure of justice. There will also be fewer murders and fewer lynchings, and greater respect for law.

## Hurt While Sleeping.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. C. Irwin dropped asleep after dinner, and on awaking was conscious of a disagreeable sensation in his upper lip. The lip began to swell but was not painful enough to induce him to have anything done for it. Swelling increased till the whole face and neck were greatly enlarged. Pain set in. Dr. Mrs. Woodin was called, who applied such remedies as afforded relief. A feeling of numbness pervaded down to the feet of the patient, and he was very tremulous. A very small sore spot on the lip leaded to the belief that Mr. Irwin was stung or bitten by some poisonous insect while he slept. He is still confined to his room.

Rev. Doctor Newman has been elected a Bishop of the M. E. Church. He was the pastor of Grant while the latter was President, and his intimate friend till death parted them.

Fred Holbert is breaking "Young Hero," a fine three year-old stallion belonging to John Dodge, of Lone Pine. He is a well built, exceptionally well muscled animal, and as good an all purpose horse as there is in the valley.

John Nelson has filed suit at San Francisco against Mackey, Flood, Jones et al. It is claimed that Plaintiff and other stockholders of the Comstock mines have been defrauded by defendants out of vast sums of money by exorbitant charges for milling ore and for the sale of bullion.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* was in error when it stated that Mr. Mark Watterson would contest the payment of sheep license in Inyo county. Mr. Watterson has fully carried out his arrangement with the Tax Collector of Inyo and has paid the whole amount asked.

This spring at his place at Georges Creek Mr. W. L. Hunter planted about 225,000 locust tree seeds. The young trees are coming along well, and from present appearance most, if not all of them will live and grow. Next spring the trees will be ready for transplanting. At one cent each the crop would be worth $2,225. There will be plenty of demand for them at that price, or even more.

Another Fourth of July meeting was held at the Norman House on Wednesday evening. The Finance Committee made a very good report of their proceedings so far. Enough funds are already secured to warrant the Committee on programme to prepare for a fine celebration. Two members were added to the Finance Committee; Mr. S. A. Densmore for Camp Independence and Mr. J. E. Shepherd for Georges Creek. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Thursday evening. Everybody requested to attend.

Some time ago C. C. Mills, then a resident near Bishop Creek, applied for a pension. Since then he died and an application was made on behalf of his widow. Last Monday Mr. F. A. Fletcher, of San Francisco came here to look after the case. Mr. Fletcher is government agent to attend to such matters. He has made the necessary investigation and will report to Washington, and the nature of his report will determine whether or nor the pension shall be granted.

## The Irrigation Bill.

[Special to the INYO INDEPENDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1888—The Supreme Court decided to-day the case of Turlock Irrigation District against Williams. It says: "The act under discussion, the Wright Irrigation Bill, in all respects complies with the various provisions of the State Constitution. We therefore advise that the demurrer to the answer be sustained and defendants commanded to sign the bonds by peremptory writ of mandate."

Now that the Wright Bill has been declared constitutional the Directors of our local Irrigation District can issue bonds and put them on the market. There is nothing to prevent this, unless the legality of the elections already had should be attacked in Court. In that case a writ of prohibition might be asked for, restraining the Directors from issuing the bonds till the legality of the elections could be established. If the elections should be declared valid the expenses now incurred, or that in the future may be incurred by the Directors for salaries, counsel fees, or other legal purposes, would be a charge against the property in the District; and would be recoverable the same as other taxes. Whether the bonds should or should not be sold, or whether the canal should be built or not be built, would not change the result. Now that the law is declared constitutional it is certain that several large canals will be built, adding immensely to the wealth and population of the State.

General Sheridan is very ill. Last Monday it was telegraphed from the East that he was dead, but this was quickly contradicted and proved to be untrue. At last reports he was improving a little but his condition was still regarded as quite serious.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter having filed in this Court their petition duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said decedent: It is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the Courtroom of said Superior Court, at the Courthouse, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: That certain mill or mining claim situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, and commonly known and designated as the Wedekint Mine, for the period of one year at the rental of ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of all ores extracted from said mine, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH
Dated May 31 1888. Superior Judge.

### List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County - Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. | DESCRIPTION. | SECT. | TOWN-SHIP. | RANGE. | NO. ACRES. | DATE OF PURCHASE. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JAN. 1ST, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livingston, Archd. | 18 | March 30, 1874. | 160 | S. E. ¼ | 36 | 18 S. | 36 E. | 160.00 | 5848 May 4, 1874. | 40.00 | 160.00 | 12.05 | 224.00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 | Nov. 28, 1877. | 320 | W. ½ | 16 | 15 S. | 36 E. | 320.00 | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878. | 80.00 | 320.00 | 290.85 | 64.00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 | Oct. 14, 1881. | 160 | E. ½ of N. W. ¼ E. ½ of S. W. ¼ | 36 | 15 S. | 33 E. | 160.00 | 8214 Jan. 9, 1882. | 40.00 | 160.00 | 58.37 | 22.40 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept. 22, 1885. | 40 | S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ | 16 | 15 S. | 31 E. | 40.00 | 9739 Nov. 5, 1885. | 10.00 | 40.00 | 7.77 | 8.40 |
| Sanger, Gustave | 425 | June 15, 1886. | 320 | W. ½ | 36 | 15 S. | 34 E. | 320.00 | 10151 July 29, 1886. | 80.00 | 320.00 | 12.20 | 44.80 |

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Sanger, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13 h
" .....November 17th
" .....ecember 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

## GRANT & CROUGH. Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

## FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 526.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Detels for the S ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34. Tp. 13 S. R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symmes, John Shepherd, John Strohmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

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Excellent Cardinal or Drab

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And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

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Independence.

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SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
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GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS,

### Wagons Painted.

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*JACOB KELLER,*
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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into "TATE-A-D ECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium or thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE, April 30, 1888.

During my absence from this County and State Mr. Nathan Rhine is authorized to act as my agent. HENRY FEHRMAN

## THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

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—AND AT—

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New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

C. I. MAINS, Prop.
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## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

## P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

## J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

## A. R. CONKLIN,

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Independence, Cal.

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Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

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JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

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Bishop Creek Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
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MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

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## RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA.

**What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.**

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway,) Dec. 20, 1887.—I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 12, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles F. Brower

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1888.—I use "Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies" valuable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Huntly

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (621 Montgomery Street), Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan. 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and it is doing me good.

Edwin L. Larry

DANVILLE, Cal., (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

L. A. Shirey

CALPELLA, Cal., Jan. 13, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well.

Edwin E. Webster

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 28, 1887.—Last December one of my boys, aged 3½ years, was troubled with what seemed to be a bad cold. He grew worse and I called a doctor who called it Dropsy and began to treat my child for it. He continued to grow worse and I got another doctor who analized his urine and pronounced it Bright's Disease in a bad form. All the doctors said my boy would die, and he looked as if he surely would. I began to give my boy "Warner's Safe Cure" without saying anything to the doctors. In three days his urine showed a change, and an analysis made three weeks later indicated a perfect condition of his urine. Every doctor who heard of his case said that he would die sure, but he took "Warner's Safe Cure" and is alive, if not well, which is more than could have been said if the doctors had been left to stuff him.

W. F. Vela

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit therefrom. I am never without it in my house.

Kate Ward


Somebody asked Mrs. O'Brallaghan the meaning of "posthumous works." "Sure, thin, an' it's meself that knows; sure, they're the books a man writes after he's dead."

"I do love a liar," observed Mrs. Grapp, after her husband had been telling her why he was detained at the office. Mr. Grapp simply answered "Egotist," and now they eat their meals in silence.

## THEY TOOK IN THE TOWN.

**Likewise Fifteen Thousand Dollars.**

In the list of arrivals of distinguished people from the North last week at the St. Charles Hotel appears the names of Frank B. Godard and M. F. Mock. These gentlemen who hall from the ice-bound region of East Saginaw, Mich., paid their maiden visit to the Crescent City under circumstances peculiarly interesting and agreeable to themselves. Indeed, it is questionable whether the pleasure of their visit could have been expected at all had the motive power been other than what it was—viz: The Louisiana State Lottery.

To the revolutions of the wheels in the monthly drawings of this great corporation is directed the eager attention of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the United States, and the publication of drawn prizes is a signal for departure from many big cities and little towns of men and women whose objective point is New Orleans with expenses prepaid.

When they get here they all appear to be glad they came, for the climate is balmy, flowers are fragrant, strawberries toothsome, and the cash of The Louisiana State Lottery Company acceptable.

Messrs. Godard and Mock were among the last band of pilgrims to this Mecca of the fortune hunter. Both were interested in the fractional part of ticket 51,570, which, Tuesday March 13th, drew the first capital prize of $300,000, and they divided $15,000 between themselves. Both are identified with the business of East Saginaw, Mr. Godard being a dealer in wines and liquors, while Mr. Mock is an engineer on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad.

Michigan can now justly claim to be champion State prize winner in The Louisiana State Lottery. Within the past year and a half Muskegon, through Chas. J. Herrmann and Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Campbell, has personally represented collected capital prizes, while Detroit, Grand Rapids and other points have drawn through banks and express companies. Messrs. Godard and Mock left for home last Wednesday, thoroughly satisfied with their visit to the land of fortune and flowers.—New Orleans (La.) *Picayune*, March 24.

## ABOUT LOVE-LETTERS.

**No Man or Woman in Love Who Has Not Written Them.**

The writing of love letters began at a very early period of the world's history. We can not bring documentary evidence to prove just where or how it begun, or who started it, for history is hazy when we undertake to get at the facts, away back near the time of the primal pair; but inasmuch as love was included in the original outfit of the human family, it must have been talked in Eden, and inasmuch as writing is merely talking at long range, it follows—the conclusion, we submit, is inevitable—that love letters passed between the first pair of lovers that happened to be separated after the invention of writing.

If Adam and Eve had known how to write and could have guessed how much pleasure they could find in the new sensation, we have no doubt they would have parted from each other a few days just to indulge in epistolary communication. True, there was no general post-office, no fast mails, no carrier system, no green stamps in their time, but they might have left their letters, as millions of their descendants have done, in a hollow tree—an apple tree, for instance—or under some loose stone on top of the garden wall. What a relief from ennui they would have found in such an exchange of vows and compliments and tender nothings.

Why is it that the publication of love letters in courts of law or in the newspapers sends a snicker across the continent? Why do people, old and young, and of all sorts and condition, rush in crowds to the courts and almost travel over each other's heads to hear love-letters read and then go home and laugh at them as if they had found something unique in the way of fun? Why do grave men and sober women skip all the sensible reading in a newspaper if it happens to contain a love letter, and, having read that, laugh at it as if it were the latest and best of Gilbert's operatic jokes? Ten to one if all the old trunks in all the old garrets were called to give up their treasures they would convict these grave men and sober women of just such "silliness," if they please to call it so, as that which excites their risibles. No man or woman was ever thoroughly in love—and not to have been there, we are informed, is to have missed some happiness, at least—who didn't say and do "silly" things. Why, then, does every body feel such an irresistible inclination to poke fun at the manuscript love-making of an unfortunate whose letters get into the courts and papers? It is a mystery we shall not attempt to explain.

There is one phase of this general subject that seems to call for special mention, to-wit: the intensity that an aged swain puts into long range courtship and the peculiar zest with which other aged parties get their full of fun out of his written caresses. There is nothing new in the torridity of an old man's love, provided its object be a damsel of tender years. If we had the social statistics of the Patriarchs—and we regret our inability to cite them on this occasion—we would prove that December has always been falling in love with May. And if mathematical formula were applicable to a matter of this kind, we could demonstrate that the heat of an old man's love for a young woman is in the ratio of the square of his distance from her in years. Why make fun of a universal trait?—*Washington Post.*

## ETHICS OF LAWYERS.

**What Professor Dwight Has to Say on This Interesting Subject.**

It is quite a common thing, particularly among the unlearned and unthinking portion of the community, that the main business of the lawyer is to prevaricate and deceive. If this were true at all it would only apply to a very small part of the profession, who are engaged in advocacy before juries. The great mass of lawyers are not occupied in that way, but in matters of business affecting their clients, where there is no room for deception. Nor is it applicable even to advocates, except in very special instances. It is not the peculiarity of the legal profession alone to have bad and unworthy practitioners, for similar flings will be made at physicians and clergymen. But no sensible man forms a judgment as to an entire profession by simply regarding men of exceptionally bad character. It may be said with confidence that as a rule there is no class of men more sensible to ethical obligation than the best members of the bar, and the abler lawyer a man is the more sensitive he is in general in that respect. Of course the lawyer is bound in the great principles of ethics in the same way as every other man; he has no right to sacrifice them to oblige or help a client. Fortunately, it is very seldom necessary for a lawyer to put himself to the test in this respect. In most instances wrongful acts in this direction are not only immoral, but inexpedient and impolitic. And this is patent to every man of good judgment. The confidence of a judge and jury in the honor of an advocate is his stock in trade, and a man of sense would be no more willing to sacrifice it than he would to cast the most precious items of his property into the ocean. The outcry against lawyers in this respect is, for the most part, senseless, for the very men who make it will, in times of difficulty, trust their lawyer with their most precious secrets believing that he would not disclose them, and with their most valued treasures, believing he will not waste and abuse them. No lawyer is ever justified in deceiving either the jury or the court, and no man of sense will ever try to deceive him.—*From an Interview with Prof. Dwight.*

**A Happy Thought.**

Creditor—Brown, you told me three months ago that you would come to my office and settle up your account.

Debtor—I know I did, but it occurred to me that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.—New York Sun.

**The Effect on the Patient.**

Young Physician (pompously)—Yes, I've called at Mr. Brown's three times a day for a week. He is a very sick man, Miss Smith.

Miss Smith—He must be by this time.—The Epoch.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

As for Umslopogaas, we know how he was armed—with an ax. It may be remembered that he, Sir Henry, and the strongest of the Askari were to hold the thorn stopped entrance to the kraal against the anticipated rush of men striving to escape. Of course, for such a purpose as this guns were useless. Therefore Sir Henry and the Askari proceeded to arm themselves in like fashion. It so happened that Mr. Mackenzie had in his little store a selection of the very best steel English made hammer backed ax heads. Sir Henry selected one of these, weighing about two and a half pounds and very broad in the blade, and the Askari took another a size smaller. After Umslopogaas had put an extra edge on these two ax heads, we fixed them to three feet six helves, of which Mr. Mackenzie fortunately had some in stock, made of a light but exceedingly tough native wood, something like English ash, only more springy. When two suitable helves had been selected with great care, and the end of the haft notched to prevent the hand from slipping, the ax heads were fixed on them as firmly as possible, and the weapons immersed in a bucket of water for half an hour. The result of this was to swell the wood in the socket in such a fashion that nothing short of burning would get it out again. When this important matter had been attended to by Umslopogaas, I went into my room and proceeded to open a little tin lined deal case, which had not been undone since we left England, and which contained—what do you think?—nothing more or less than four mail shirts.

It seems almost laughable to talk of steel shirts in these days of bullets, against which they are, of course, quite useless; but where one has to do with savages, armed with cutting weapons such as assegais or battle-axes, they afford the most valuable protection, being, if well made, quite invulnerable to them. I have often thought that if only the English government had in our savage wars, and more especially in the Zulu war, thought fit to serve out light steel shirts, there would be many a man alive today who, as it is, is dead and forgotten.

To return: on the present occasion we blessed our foresight in bringing these shirts, and also our good luck in that they had not been stolen by our rascally bearers when they ran away with our goods. As Curtis had two, and, after considerable deliberation, had made up his mind to wear his combination one himself—the extra three or four pounds' weight being a matter of no account to so strong a man, and the protection afforded to the thighs being a very important matter to an individual not armed with a shield of any kind—I suggested that he should lend the other to Umslopogaas, who was to share the danger and the glory of his post. He readily consented, and called the Zulu, who came bearing Sir Henry's ax, which he had now fixed up to his satisfaction, with him. When we showed him the steel shirt, and explained to him that we wanted him to wear it, he at first declined, saying that he had fought in his own skin for thirty years, and that he was not going to begin now to fight in an iron one. Thereupon I took a heavy spear, and spreading the shirt upon the floor, drove the spear down upon it with all my strength, the weapon rebounding without leaving a mark upon the tempered steel. This exhibition half converted him; and when I pointed out to him how necessary it was that he should not let any old fashioned prejudices he might possess stand in the way of a precaution which might preserve a valuable life at a time when men were scarce, and also that if he wore this shirt he might dispense with a shield, and so have both hands free, he yielded at once, and proceeded to invest his great frame with the "iron skin." And indeed, although made for Sir Henry, it fitted the great Zulu like a skin. The two men were almost of a height; and though Curtis looked the bigger man, I am inclined to think that the difference was more imaginary than real, the fact being that, although he was plumper and rounder, he was not really bigger, except in the arm. Umslopogaas had, comparatively speaking, thin arms, but they were as strong as wire ropes. At any rate, when they both stood, ax in hand, invested in the brown mail which clung to their mighty forms like a web garment, showing the swell of every muscle and the curve of every line, they formed a pair that any ten men might shrink from meeting.

It was now nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, and the spies reported that, after having drunk the blood of the oxen and eaten enormous quantities of meat, the Masai were going to sleep round their watch fires, but that sentries had been posted at each opening of the kraal. Flossie, they added, was sitting not far from the wall in the center of the western side of the kraal, and by her were the nurse and the white donkey, which was tethered to a peg. Her feet were bound with a rope, and warriors were lying about all round her.

As there was absolutely nothing further that could be done then we all took some supper and went to lie down for a couple of hours.

The bed whereon I lay was near an open window that looked on to the veranda, through which came an extraordinary sound of groaning and weeping. For a time I could not make out what it was, but at last I got up, and putting my head out of the window stared about. Presently I saw a dim figure kneeling on the end of the veranda and beating his breast—in which I recognized Alphonse. Not being able to understand his French talk, or what on earth he was at, I called to him and asked him what he was doing.

"Ah, monsieur," he sighed, "I do make prayer for the souls of those whom I shall slay to-night."

"Indeed," I said; "then I wish that you would do it a little more quietly."

Alphonse retreated, and I heard no more of his groans. And so the time passed, till at length Mr. Mackenzie called me in a whisper through the window, for of course everything had now to be done in the most absolute silence. "Three o'clock," he said; "we must begin to move at half past."

I told him to come in, and presently he entered, and I am bound to say that if it had not been that just then I had not got a laugh anywhere about me, I should have exploded at the sight he presented armed for battle. To begin with, he had on a clergyman's black swallow tail and a kind of broad rimmed black felt hat, both of which he had donned on account, he said, of their dark color. In his hand was the Winchester repeating rifle we had lent him; and stuck in an elastic cricketing belt, like those worn by English boys, were, first, a huge buckhorn handled carving knife with a guard to it, and next a long barreled Colt's revolver.

"Ah, my friend," he said, seeing me staring at his belt, "you are looking at my 'carver.' I thought it might come in handy if we came to close quarters; it is excellent steel, and many is the pig I have killed with it."

By this time everybody was up and dressing. I put on a light Norfolk jacket over my mail shirt, in order to have a pocket handy to hold my cartridges, and buckled on my revolver. Good did the same; but Sir Henry put on nothing except his mail shirt, steel lined cap and a pair of "veldtschoons" or soft hide shoes, his legs being bare from the knees down. His revolver he strapped on round his middle outside the armored shirt.

Meanwhile Umslopogaas was mustering the men in the square under the big tree, and going the rounds to see that each was properly armed, etc. At the last moment we made one change. Finding that two of the men who were to have gone with the firing parties knew little or nothing of guns, but were good spearsmen, we took away their rifles, supplied them with shields and long spears of the Masai pattern, and told them off to join Curtis, Umslopogaas and the Askari in holding the wide opening—it having become clear to us that three men, however brave and strong, were too few for the work.

### CHAPTER VII.

A SLAUGHTER GRIM AND GREAT.

Then came a pause, and we stood there in the chilly, silent darkness waiting till the moment came to start. It was, perhaps, the most trying time of all—that slow, slow quarter of an hour. The minutes seemed to drag along with leaden feet, and the quiet, the solemn hush, that brooded over all—big, as it were, with a coming fate—was most oppressive to the spirits.

The moon went down; for a long while she had been getting nearer and nearer to the horizon, now she finally sank, and left the world in darkness save for a faint gray tinge in the eastern sky that palely heralded the coming dawn.

Mr. Mackenzie stood, watch in hand, his wife clinging to his arm and striving to stiffle her sobs.

"Twenty minutes to four," he said; "it ought to be light enough to attack at twenty minutes past four. Capt. Good had better be moving; he will want three or four minutes' start."

Good gave one final polish to his eyeglass, nodded to us in a jocular sort of way—which I could not help feeling it must have cost him something to muster up—and, ever polite, took off his steel lined cap to Mrs. Mackenzie, and started for his position at the head of the kraal, to reach which he had to make a detour by some paths known to the natives.

Just then one of the boys came in and reported that everybody in the Masai camp with the exception of the two sentries who were walking up and down in front of the respective entrances, appeared to be fast asleep. Then the rest of us took the road. First came the guide, then Sir Henry, Umslopogaas, the Wakwafi Askari and Mr. Mackenzie's two mission natives, armed with long spears and shields. I followed immediately after with Alphonse and five natives, all armed with guns, and Mr. Mackenzie brought up the rear with the six remaining natives.

The cattle kraal where the Masai were camped lay at the foot of the hill on which the house stood, or, roughly speaking, about 350 yards from the mission buildings. The first 500 yards of this distance we traversed quietly indeed, but at a good pace; after that we crept forward as silently as a leopard on his prey, gliding like ghosts from bush to bush and stone to stone. When I had gone a little way I chanced to look behind me, and saw the redoubtable Alphonse staggering along with white face and trembling knees, and his rifle, which was at full cock, pointed directly at the small of my back. Having halted, and carefully put the rifle at "safety," we started again, and all went well till we were within 100 yards or so of the kraal, when his teeth began to chatter in the most aggressive way.

"If you don't stop that, I will kill you," I whispered, savagely; for the idea of having all our lives sacrificed to a tooth chattering cook was too much for me. I began to fear that he would betray us, and heartily wished we had left him behind.

"But, monsieur, I cannot help it," he answered; "it is the cold."

Here was a dilemma; but fortunately I devised a plan. In the pocket of the coat I had on was a small piece of dirty rag that I had used some time before to clean a gun with. "Put this in your mouth," I whispered again, giving him the rag; "and if I hear another sound you are a dead man." I knew that that would stifle the clatter of his teeth. I must have looked as if I meant what I said, for he instantly obeyed me and continued his journey in silence.

Then we crept on again.

At last we were within fifty yards of the kraal. Between us and it was an open space of sloping grass, with only one mimosa bush and a couple of tussocks of a sort of thistle for cover. We were still hidden in fairly thick bush. It was beginning to grow light. The stars had paled and a sickly gleam played about the east and was reflected on the earth. We could see the outline of the kraal clearly enough, and could also make out the faint glimmer of the dying embers of the Masai camp fires. We halted and watched for the sentry we knew was posted at the opening. Presently he appeared, a fine tall fellow, walking idly up and down within five paces of the thorn stopped entrance. We had hoped to catch him napping, but it was not to be. He seemed particularly wide awake. If we could not kill that man, and kill him silently, we were lost. There we crouched and watched him. Presently Umslopogaas, who was a few paces ahead of me, turned and made a sign, and next second I saw him go down on his stomach like a snake and, taking an opportunity when the sentry's head was turned, begin to work his way through the grass without a sound.

The unconscious sentry commenced to hum a little tune, and Umslopogaas crept on. He reached the shelter of the mimosa bush unperceived, and there waited. Still the sentry walked up and down. Presently he turned and looked over the wall into the camp. Instantly the human snake who was stalking him glided on ten yards and got behind one of the tussocks of the thistle like plant, reaching it as the Elmoran turned again. As he turned his eye fell upon this patch of thistles, and it seemed to strike him that it did not look quite right. He advanced a pace towards it—halted, yawned, stooped down, picked up a little pebble and threw it at it. It hit Umslopogaas upon the head, luckily not upon the armor shirt. Had it done so the clink would have betrayed us. Luckily, too, the shirt was browned and not bright steel, which would certainly have been detected. Apparently satisfied that there was nothing wrong, he then gave over his investigations and contented himself with leaning on his spear and standing gazing idly at the tuft. For at least three minutes did he stand thus, plunged apparently in a gentle reverie, and there we lay in the last extremity of anxiety, expecting every moment that we should be discovered or that some untoward accident would happen. I could hear Alphonse's teeth going like anything on the oiled rag, and turning my head round made an awful face at him. But I am bound to state that my own heart was at much the same game as the Frenchman's castanets, while the perspiration was pouring from my body, causing the wash leather lined shirt to stick to me unpleasantly, and altogether I was in the pitiable state known by schoolboys as a "blue funk."

At last the ordeal came to an end. The sentry glanced at the east and appeared to note with satisfaction that his period of duty was coming to an end—as indeed it was, once and for all—for he rubbed his hands and began to walk again briskly, to warm himself.

The moment his back was turned the long black snake glided on again and reached the other thistle tuft, which was within a couple of paces of his return beat.

Back came the sentry, and strolled right past the tuft, utterly unconscious of the presence that was crouching behind it. Had he looked down he could scarcely have failed to see, but he did not do so.

He passed, and then his hidden enemy erected himself and with outstretched hand followed in his tracks.

A moment more, and, just as the Elmoran was about to turn, the great Zulu made a spring, and in the growing light we could see his long, lean hands close round the Masai's throat. Then followed a convulsive twining of the two dark bodies, and in another second I saw the Masai's head bent back and heard a sharp crack, something like that of a dry twig snapping, and he fell down upon the ground, his limbs moving spasmodically.

(To be Continued.


## SURGICAL OPERATION.

**Removal of Stone from the Bladder by the Knife.**

Mr. Simon Tietsell, of Saugerties (formerly of Kingston), N. Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they called Stricture of the Uretha. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y. (proprietor of the medicine now being introduced in this city, called "Favorite Remedy"—Editor), who found his trouble to be URINARY CALCULI, or Stones in the Bladder. The Doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife, and then gave his great Blood Specific, "Favorite Remedy," to prevent their reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and perfect. Had this and similar cases used Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in the early stages of the complaint the formation of stone would have been prevented, and thus avoided so dangerous an operation. While Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Bilious Disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women.

**To Avoid Mistakes,** the public are requested not to forget the following points: 1st. Name is Favorite Remedy. 2d. It is made at Rondout, N. Y. 3d. Cost only $1, 6 for $5. 4th. The proprietor, Dr. David Kennedy, has no other address than Rondout, N. Y. Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

When Anti-Poverty George was poor
A friend of the poor was he,
But now that he's becoming rich
A poor friend he will be.

**DON'T HAWK, SPIT COUGH,**

Suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome disease?

Colonel Mosby of guerrilla fame is making money practicing law in California. Practicing law is as near as a man can come in times of peace to being a guerrilla.

**PLEURISY CURED.**

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, December 7, 1885.

Six years ago I caught a severe cold standing in an ice house with my coat off. I felt myself getting chilly and went to the house, where I shook for half an hour and then had a high fever and terrible pain in my side and through my lungs. I put an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER on my back and one on the front of my chest, and in a short time the pain decreased and I fell asleep, and did not wake till the next morning, when I was again quite as well as ever. In telling my doctor about it, he said I had been attacked with pleurisy and, possibly, pneumonia. E. E. DUDLEY.

**ASTHMA AND SCIATICA.**

Judge Jameson, formerly of the Eighth Judicial District of Nevada, writes:

"I desire to state that the use of MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION in my family for an attack of Asthma, and of Sciatica, for a severe Sunburn and a painful Rheumatic or Gouty toe-joint, was followed by entirely satisfactory results. I use it habitually for Weak and Inflamed Eyes.

"I have also observed that a friend whose eye had been struck by a hard snow ball, was enabled by the use of the lotion to continue at his business as usual. In a few hours all pain and disability had been removed, and on the second day all signs of the injury had disappeared. I believe it to be a most useful and valuable remedy."

J. D. Jameson
Oakland

The MAGIC LOTION can be had at any drug or country store, price 50 cents per bottle. Depot, 1056 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.

When there is perfect freedom between the bench and the bar a Judge may go out to drink.

**THE DEVIL FISH DESCRIBED BY HUGO**

Is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, bilious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story it clasps the victim in its tentacula, and folds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new born freedom, engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and remorseless enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves, when overstrained, regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.

At Old Point Comfort—Miss Prudely—I hear that Mr. Agile broke his limb recently. Pray how did he do it? Mr. Quizley—He was gathering blossoms, you know, and fell from the—aw—the—leg of an apple tree.

**THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.**

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRITED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

"Little boy," said an old lady, "is your father a Christian? Does he fear the Lord?" "I guess he does," replied the little boy. "I know when he started for church last Sunday he took his gun with him."

**A SQUARE STATEMENT BY A CARPENTER.**

"For years I have had a *chest* trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I *saw* how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own *case*. The results are so *plain* as hardly to require a *bitstock* or any *amplifier* in favor of this *great* remedy. It does *and* it claims! It *builds* up the system, *supports* and strengthens where others fail. He *adz*: "My recovery, which is now on a sure *foundation*, *hinges* entirely on the *compass* of this wonderful restorative, having tried other remedies without a *bit* of relief."

Think well over your important steps in life, and, having made up your mind, never look behind.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*

**CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH**

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

**ITCHING PILES.**

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.**

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

**REWARD!**

$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Agents

Piso's cure for Consumption is the best Cough Medicine. If you don't believe it, take a dose. By druggists, 25c. a bottle.

The wasp has one strong point, but it is not in his favor.

**THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. PETERS.**

Mrs. Peters had ills,
Mrs. Peters had chills,
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They dosed her with pills,
With powders and squills,
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry,
Many medicines lured her,
But none of them cured her,
Their names and their number nobody could tell;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.

The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters, and now she wouldn't be without them.

When a man claims the earth it is time to unearth his claim.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH**

*For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me.—Samuel J. Harris (Wholesale Grocer), 119 Front St., New York.*

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JUNE 9, 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The average pay of women school-teachers in Pennsylvania is $29.86 per month.

—Cornell University is to purchase from P. T. Barnum the complete skeleton of an elephant, to be mounted and placed in the museum of anatomy and zoology.

—At the last meeting of the trustees of Amherst College the treasurer announced that a person whose name is to be unknown for the present had given $50,000 for the general expenses of the college.

—Fifty years ago the first Presbyterian church on the soil of Texas was organized in San Augustine County by Rev. Hugh Wilson, of North Carolina. A memorial church has been erected on the spot.

—The average salary of ministers of the Southern Presbyterian church last year was $552, and the average contribution per member for ministerial support only $4.08. In West Virginia the average salary was $443.

—A school-teacher at Beatrice, Neb., chastised a boy severely and was fined five dollars for it. The school board, however, indorsed the action he had taken and raised his salary ten dollars per month in consequence.

—Victoria has made arrangements to celebrate the jubilee of Congregationalism in October, 1888. It is expected that the churches of Australia and New Zealand will be represented, and that delegates will be sent out from the home churches.

—Large numbers of the school children of San Francisco have been withdrawn from school on account of the low temperature of the school-rooms. In many of the schools the temperature is not above 40 degrees. The reason of this is that the city does not provide enough fuel.

—An exchange says that the finest church edifice in Albany, Ga., is the one now being built by the negro Methodist Episcopal Church there. The congregation comprises the negro aristocracy of the place, an aristocracy said to be based "more upon education, refinement and morality than upon pecuniary success."

—Out of 40,000 Sioux Indians there are 35,000 still in heathenism. There are sixty-six tribes on the Western prairies for whom nothing is yet done. There are 40,000 Indians of school age, but when every school is packed to its utmost only 12,000 can be accomodated. This includes Government schools, Roman Catholic schools and all, so that those under mission teachers would be far less a number than 12,000.

—The lives of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops, Talbot and Leonard, present a remarkable coincidence. They were boys together in a little mission school in Missouri, starting together the same day, and sitting at the same desks. They were confirmed together, were ordained deacons and priests at the same time; each performed the marriage ceremony for the other, and are now appointed Bishops over neighboring jurisdictions.

## SENSES OF ANIMALS.

**Interesting Experiments Made by Sir John Lubbock.**

At the Philosophical Institute, Edinburgh, Sir John Lubbock delivered a lecture on "The Sense and Senses of Animals." In the course of his remarks the lecturer said that every one would gratefully admit that the dog was a loyal and true and affectionate friend. But, when they came to consider the nature of the animal, their knowledge was, he said, very limited. That arose from the fact that people had tried rather to teach animals than to learn from them. It had occurred to him that some such method as that which was followed in the case of deaf mutes might prove instructive if adapted to the case of dogs. He had tried it with a black poodle belonging to himself. He then went on to relate several experiments he had made with pieces of cardboard with different words marked on them. He had taken two pieces of card, one black and the other with the word "food" marked upon it. He had put the latter on a saucer containing some bread and milk, and the black card on an empty saucer. The dog was not allowed to eat until he had brought the proper card to him. The experiment was repeated over and over again, and in about ten days the dog began to distinguish the card with the letters on it from the plain card. It took a longer time to make the dog realize the difference between the different words. In order to try and discover whether the dog could distinguish colors, he prepared six cards, making two of them blue, two yellow and two orange. He put one of each on the floor and tried to get the dog to bring him a card with the same color as the one which he showed the dog in his hand. After trying this for three months he found that his experiment in this direction was a failure. From experiments which he had made he had come to the conclusion that ants had not the power of addressing each other. His impression on the whole was that bees and ants were not deaf, but they heard sounds so shrill that they were beyond our hearing. There was no doubt about insects seeing. He then went on to relate several experiments he had made with the view of discovering whether different insects could distinguish different colors, and had any preference for particular colors. The colors or objects must, he said, present a very different impression upon insects than on human beings.—*Interior.*

## GENEROUS MINERS.

**Sturdy Toilers of Montana Prove That They Are Not Desperadoes.**

The traffic managers of the Northern Pacific road told me a fine story characteristic of those big-hearted miners Mr. Davis had taken his aged father and mother up into the heights of one of the mountains that shadows Butte. It was fifteen miles distant. While they were camping there a snow-storm swept upon them, and the sudden change caused Mr. Davis' father to suffer from an attack of paralysis. The old gentleman was helpless and his son was perplexed. He was fifteen miles from civilization and had no conveyance to reach it. He hapened to remember that not far away on the mountain side was a camp of miners. He walked to the camp and found them there just sitting down after their meal to a game of cards. He apologized for intruding upon them and said: "Boys, I am in trouble." The cards fell out of their hands and they were on their feet ready for his relief. He told them his story. "Well, stranger," said the leader, "we'll git the old man down the mountain safe and sound; but you'll have to git the old woman down the best you can, 'cause, you know, we ain't ust to handlin' women, are we, boys?" And at the mention of a woman's name the speaker's hard hand went up to his eyes, but in a second he recovered and said to Mr. Davis: "You lead the way and we'll foller."

They toiled up the mountain until they came to the hut where the old people were housed. At the sight of the lady, the miners, seven of them, bunched themselves just as a lot of freight cars that had come to a sudden halt. Every hat was off. Having made their bows, they gathered about the old man and looked upon him, as they folded their hands, as if he were dead. Then they wrapped him in blankets and picked him up, and gently wound round the mountain, picking out the smooth places, never saying a word. Mr. Davis followed with his mother, When they reached the level and the old man had been laid upon his bed Mr. Davis took the miners to one side and said: "Men, here is a roll of bills—all I have. Take it, no matter how much it may be."

The old miner who had done all the talking for the crowd took off his hat and spoke: "Why, we thought you knowed us."

"I do know you."

"But we thought you knowed us well. No, stranger, put her up. Why, we wouldn't let that old man suffer up thar a minnit. Would we, boys?" And they all raised their hats. "Easy, boys," said the speaker. And they shouted, but it was a soft and low shout which brought tears to Davis' eyes."—*Chicago Mail.*

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

**How the Emperor's Soldiers Appeared at a Recent Review.**

Such a sight I never saw before nor am I likely to see again during my life. There were 30,000 men—picked men at that—and they did, indeed, look formidable upon their spirited horses. Each lance had a long steel point and streamer, and, in their perfect lines, as far as the eye could reach, could one see this sea of glistening points. It was a beautiful day, and as the sun shone out on the glittering arms and gaudy uniforms it was a scene to be remembered. At least twelve thousand men were on horses, each one looking like a racer. How the sun shone upon the cuirass, saber and spear, and with what a roar did they come by. As I looked up the long stretch and saw this mighty sea of spear points, and all coming down upon me, I for the first time realized what a truly awful thing war was. The whole force filed past at a trot. Next came regiment after regiment of soldiers, each about two thousand strong. Massed in dense solid squares, and with glistening bayonets, they looked like living forests of steel. Such marching I never saw. They came by with from sixty to one hundred men in single line, and every one of them in perfect line and step, the very embodiment of all that was powerful. Last of all came battery after battery, all at a trot, and rumbling over the ground like distant thunder. Of all arms, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the cavalry was especially fine. They were of four distinct sorts. First in the procession came the cuirassiers, in white uniforms, brass breast-plates and helmets. Of these there were about four thousand, mounted on beautiful horses, and, in truth, they looked like knights of old. Then came the hussars, in corded jackets of red and brown. Of these there were about two thousand. All mounted on beautiful horses, came the dragoons, about the same number; and last, and most important of all, came the uhlans, or lancers, the most serviceable part of the German army. I think any Frenchman who saw this wonderful sight might well have been disheartened.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

## New York City Politics.

Aristocratic New Yorker—I say, I want you to give me a lift.

Friend—In what way?

"I'm going to run for alderman, and I want you to help me out."

"If I were you I wouldn't do it."

"Don't you think I'd be elected?"

"I'm sure you would. That's why I don't like to see you run."

"Why not?"

"Well, I see by the papers that Sing Sing is crowded, and they may put you in the same cell with some disreputable character."—*Texas Siftings.*

—The small potatoes may be cooked and fed to the pigs and poultry. Always sort out the potatoes and have them as uniform in size as possible before marketing them.—*N. Y. Times.*

## ILLEGIBLE WRITING.

**Famous Men Whose Written Effusions Were Hard to Decipher.**

Napoleon wrote even a worse hand than did Rufus Choate, of whose handwriting it was said that it could not be deciphered "without the help of a pair of compasses and a quadrant." Napoleon's letters to Josephine from Germany were so illegible that the wits used to say that they were not love letters, but maps of the seat of war. Prof. Mathews says, in his essay on "The Philosophy of Handwriting," that he and two attorneys once spent an entire forenoon trying to read some written questions sent by Mr. Choate, to be put into a deposition. After a morning's work they spelled out the preposition *of.*

It is maintained by some persons that a man's character may be detected by his handwriting, and there are those who profess to read in a man's chirography what he is and is not. Their art, however, if it is any thing more than a fancy, is of doubtful utility. Certainly only an expert could read character by such means, and experts rarely agree. Byron wrote, what seems to the casual observer, a schoolboy's scrawl, and Emerson a sprawling hand. The style of handwriting in neither case prepares one for the grace and depth of thought expressed in so unpromising a way. So, too, the almost illegible hand of Pascal contrasts strongly with his profound but clearly expressed thoughts. Professor Huxley is one of the most lucid writers in England, but his handwriting is at times hard to decipher. Dean Stanley's prose is as transparent as plate glass, but his correspondents found it difficult to read even the signature to his letters.

It is, however, absurd to look upon bad handwriting as an indication of genius. Sometimes it is simply the result of a wish to conceal bad spelling.

"If I were to write better, people would find out how I spell," wrote a college student to his guardian. Sydney Smith, whose hand was the woe of printers, might have justly excused his bad writing by a similar confession, for he was a poor speller.

Ben Hardin, an eccentric lawyer of Kentucky, wrote with a maimed right hand, which had been injured by the fall of a tree. His pen scratches saved his cases again and again from being thrown out of court, on account of some blunder in pleading. When an opposing counsel demurred to Ben's declaration, on the ground that it was faulty, he would reply: "My brother merely mistakes my handwriting, that's all. I have it here just as he thinks it ought to be."

The objecting counsel had to give it up, for no one, save Ben himself, could say with certainty what his crow-tracks did or did not mean.

Prof. Mathews says the chirography of a century ago is better than its orthography; the fact suggests that at that time bad spelling was not looked upon as a serious literary sin. Washington wrote a large, round, clerkly hand, as easy to read as print; but his letters abounded in misspelled words and in erroneous punctuation, a fact which Jared Sparks, who edited his correspondence, carefully obliterated.

But in these days of common schools a man who spells incorrectly is looked upon as an uneducated blunderer. Does that account for the fact that men now spell better than they write?—*Youth's Companion.*

## SAVING THE CHILD.

**Mr. Bixby's Self-Possession Under Trying Circumstances.**

"If a person swallows poison by accident or purposely, instead of breaking out into incoherent and multitudinous exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor."

"That sounds sensible," said Bixby, as he read the above advice to his wife one evening. Then he read:

"Meantime run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, then down with the mixture and up will come the poison."

"There, my dear," said Bixby to his wife. "You'd better keep that in mind in case one of the children should accidentally get hold of poison and I shouldn't be home. But you women fly right off the handle at the very time you ought to be self-possessed and have all your wits about you."

The very next day the servant came rushing up stairs and gasped out:

"Oh, ma'am! Oh, Mr. Bixby! The baby! He's swallowed half a bottle of loddynum, and—"

"Great Scott!" shouted Bixby, jumping six feet straight into the air and yelling like a Comanche. "The child 'll be dead in ten minutes. What we going to do? Run for the doctor! Get some of the neighbors in! Call somebody in from the street! My good Lord? Are we all going to sit here and see the child die? We *must* have help! Help! Murder! Can't you think of something to do? Here, what'd I read the other day? I *told* you to remember. It said half a glass of salt to a teaspoon of water and a cup of mustard, didn't it? My soul! has the child got to *die* while we all sit here doing nothing! Give him warm water and soda! Run your finger down his throat! Do *something!* Put your head out of the window and yell for help!"

And while he was doing so himself and a crowd was collecting in front of the house, Mrs. Bixby, who had not said a word, discovered that the child had swaliowed nothing but a teaspoon of vanilla extract.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Sarcasm is the natural language of the devil.—*Carlyle.*

—All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all that I have not seen.—*Emerson.*

—Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—*Longfellow.*

—One class of men must have their faith hammered in like a nail by authority; another class must have it worked in like a screw, by argument.—*Pulpit and Pew.*

—Faith and works are as necessary to our spiritual life as Christians, as soul and body are to our life as men; for faith is the soul of religion, and works, the body.—*Colton.*

—Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity might have come forward to the highest distinction, if idleness had not frustrated the effort of all their powers.—*Nashville Weekly.*

—After reading the doctrines of Plato, Socrates or Aristotle, we feel that the specific difference between their words and Christ's is the difference between an Inquiry and a Revelation.—*Dr. Joseph Parker.*

—At school, improvement depends far less upon length of tasks and hours of application than is supposed. Children can take in but a little each day; they are like vases with a narrow neck; you may pour little or pour much, but much will not enter at a time.

—Be truly alive to God, and honor Him in an earnest and constant effort to show how adequate are the provisions of His grace for all you need, and how full are his promises of comfort and rest to your soul. Much of your strength and success will depend upon this.

—Every temptation that is resisted, every noble aspiration that is encouraged, every sinful thought that is repressed, every bitter word that is withheld, adds its little item to the impetus of that great movement which is bearing humanity onwards towards a richer life and higher character.—*Fiske.*

—Young people, almost men and women, not yet in the church of Christ, are in constant peril. The church is your best friend, and the Great Head of the church your only safe guide. Do not be content with only belonging to the Sunday-school. The Word of God says: "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved."

—In my opinion there are many truths it is not worth while to know. If we had a dozen centuries of life allowed us we might perhaps be pardoned for spending a little time on such curious trifles; but with the small pittance of life we have it would be ill husbandry to spend a considerable part of it in what makes neither a quick nor sure return.—*John Wesley.*

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Yo' kin fin' a'mos' any 'scuse in de law ef yo' kin pay fo' de search—*Judge.*

—Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse.—*Swift.*

—Self-control lies at the foundation of character. He that does not control himself must be controled by others.

—Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it.—*Johnson.*

—It is always good to know, if only in passing, a charming human being; it refreshes one like flowers, and woods, and clear brooks.

—There is considerable dormant genius that ought never to be awakened, if the comfort of others is to be taken into consideration.

—A ten-cent box of shoe blacking will go farther than a $100 scarf pin toward making a fellow appear a gentleman.—*Springfield Union.*

—If you want to have a man for a friend, never get the ill-will of his wife. Public opinion is made up of the average prejudices of womankind.

—Nobody talks much that doesn't say unwise things, as no person plays much without striking a false note sometimes.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

—There is nothing which is bringing us opportunity but is also bring us danger. An opportunity improved is a danger avoided. An opportunity neglected is a danger not met.—*Rev. C. L. Guild.*

—A good habit for some people to cultivate is the habit of silence. Under some conditions a man can make more noise in the world by keeping his mouth shut than in any other way.—*Meriden Republican.*

—Epicurus says, "gratitude is a virtue that has commonly profit annexed to it." And where is virtue, say I, that has not? But still the virtue is to be valued for itself, and not for the profit that attaches to it.—*Seneca.*

—Many a weary youth, sitting in his solitary room at midnight and driving a big needle through a button with the back of his jack-knife, is wondering whether he will be doing his own sewing in 1889.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Nothing will yield you richer reward of gladness, and a greater wealth of joy, than faithfully to cultivate and develop the happier, warmer, sunnier side of your nature, that you may be a blessing to yourself, and a blessing to all around you.—*Schuyler Colfax.*

—The Plantation Philosopher of the *Arkansaw Traveler* says: "'I hope I has 'ligion, but I doan' know,' I hab heard folks say, but I neber hearn a man say: 'I hopes I has money, but I doan' know.' Dat sorter 'ligion dat yer hopes yer's got but doan' know, ain't gwine to do yer no mo' good den der money what yer hopes yer's got but doan' know."

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The Marquis of Lorne has determined upon a literary life, and has a serial ready for an English magazine.

—Mr. Bronson Alcott, at the age of eighty-eight, is slowly failing in health. He sleeps much of the time and takes little interest in what is going on, but still likes to have his books about him.

—Her Majesty the Queen of England has subscribed $200 toward the fund for the purchase of the cottage in which Milton wrote "Paradise Lost." This is not a very large sum, but it is four times as much as Milton received for the poem.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The rapidity with which Anglo Saxon literature is pouring into Japan is illustrated by the fact that 85,000 English and 119,000 American books were imported last year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

—Dumas and Sardou, who live near each other in a Paris suburb, speak as they pass by, but are said to privately entertain a most enthusiastic disregard of each other. Both "immortals" are alike in this also, that they discourage their families from going to see their respective plays produced.

—Joe Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus," is employed as an editorial writer on the *Atlanta Constitution.* He is a quiet-looking, hard-working man, and is noted for his extreme modesty. Mr. Harris has an income of about $6,000 from his royalties and his newspaper and magazine work.

—Among the pictures in Wilkie Collins' collection is the famous view of the Bay of Naples, by William Collins, which so enchanted the late Sir Robert Peel that he offered the painter $25,000 for it, and on that being refused he vainly requested him to name his own price. A few years afterwards the well-known Jacob Bell thrust a blank check into Collins' hand and begged him to fill it up for any sum he pleased if he would only give him this little picture in exchange.

—James J. West, who recently purchased the controlling interest in the Chicago *Times,* is under thirty years of age, and is said to have amassed $600,000 within six years. Seven years ago he entered a publishing house in Chicago as a clerk at eight dollars a week; at the end of the third year he bought a fourth interest in the concern for $66,500. Mr. West's original intention after he left college was to study for the ministry, which he did for a short time, but concluded that he was better suited to mercantile pursuits.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Letters sent to the Birmingham and Midland Institute, which is about to have a manuscript exhibition of its annual conversazione, show that Andrew Lang does not keep his manuscript. Justin McCarthy works with a type-writer. Mr. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," makes scrappy manuscripts. Marion Crawford writes his improvements into his draft. Mr. Besant has not kept any of the manuscripts of the Rice partnership. Bret Harte is not in possession of the sheets of his earliest stories. The "copy" of many famous books has already been secured.

## HUMOROUS.

—Lady of the house—"Jane, who is that girl that just left the kitchen?" Jane—"O, ma'am! that's the lady what works for the woman across the street.—*Judge.*

—"Are you superstitious?" "Not very. Why?" "Do you believe that it is a sign of death when a dog howls under your window at night?" "Yes; if I can find my gun before the dog gets away."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

—Stranger (to boy)—"Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank?" Boy—"I kin for twenty-fi' cents." Stranger—"Twenty-five cents! Isn't that high pay?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but it's bank directors what gits high pay."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Connoisseur (looking at the picture of a female head)—"Ah! There's something worth looking at. One of the old masters, no doubt of it." His daughter—"Why, pa, how blind you are getting! Can't you see it's a woman?"—*Boston Transcript.*

—Citizen to coal-dealer—"Say, I want a ton of coal." Coal-dealer—"All right. Shall we send it up right away?" Citizen—"O, no. If it's any thing like the last I'll just call for it on my way home and carry it up in my overcoat pocket."—*Washington Critic.*

—Tramp (to partner)—"Did the old man give up any thin', Bill?" Partner—"Naw!" Tramp—"What did you say to him?" Partner—"I asked him if he couldn't help a poor man who was out o' work, and he said he could give me some work. Times seems to be gettin' wuss every day."—*The Epoch.*

—Miss Gushington—"Why don't you follow Ruskin's suggestion and write a novel which doesn't stop at the marriage of a couple, but goes right on?" Old Bachelor Author—"No use; no publisher would print it." "Why not?" "Oh, the publishers nowadays insist that every novel must end pleasantly."—*Omaha World.*

—"Young gentlemen," said her papa, stepping to the front door and addressing a party of four serenaders, "I am passionately fond of music, but my passion sometimes crystallizes in the form of a shot-gun, especially after midnight. So, if you will just move around the corner, where you will find a vacant lot and an echo, you will greatly oblige all the members of the family, and possibly escape an epidemic of lead-poisoning."—*Burlington Free Press.*

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Salts of lemon will whiten ivory knife handles that have become yellow.

—Flour should be warmed before making up a sponge if you would have your bread rise quickly.

—To have poached eggs look very nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

—Exercise enough to make rest delightful is good; sufficient to make one toss wearily and sleeplessly through the night hours is wasteful and exhaustive.

—Satin may be cleaned by sponging it lengthwise with alcohol or, if greasy and much soiled, with purified benzine, then press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

—For membraneous croup or an attack of the asthma, take a little tar and turpentine, place it in a cup on top of the stove, or some live coals. A dense smoke will be emitted which will bring relief to the sufferer.

—Milk Frosting: Ten tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one and a half cups of sugar; let boil six minutes; take off and stir until quite white; put in a little lemon, spread quickly before getting too hard, wetting the knife in cold water. Very nice.

—Scalloped Codfish: Mix together two teacups of mashed potatoes, one and a half teacups of cold boiled codfish, two and a half teacups of milk, one-half egg and one-quarter of a teacup of butter, bake a light brown.

—To heat cloths for hot applications without scalding your hands, lay a wet cloth between two folds of brown paper, place it on the stove, placing the top one down lightly with your fingers, and in a few minutes the cloth will be hot enough to blister.

—To clean a carpet and brighten the colors after the dust has been well beaten and shaken out of it, mix one quart of ox gall with three quarts of cold soft water and rub the carpet off with a flannel dipped in this. It is well to first rub out any particularly dirty spots before going over the whole carpet.

—Sponge Drops: Beat four eggs to a stiff froth, then stir in one heaping cup of sugar, and one and a third cups of flour. One teaspoonful of baking powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. Flavor with lemon and drop from a dessert spoon on buttered paper spread on plates. The oven should be hot and the cakes will bake in a few minutes.

—A little borax in water is as good as any thing for washing the head, and this should be used frequently. Do not make the solution too strong, as it has a tendency to cause the hair to become dry and brittle. Frequent brushing, especially before going to bed, will make the hair soft and glossy. A sharp-toothed comb or metallic brush should not be used.

—Fried Bread: One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, three of baking-powder, and milk enough to make it as stiff as biscuit dough. Roll it out and cut into square cakes two inches long and a little over half an inch thick. Drop them into boiling lard. They only require a few minutes cooking, and when properly made they are so nice that they will soon become a family institution.

Cocoanut Cake: Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, two thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, the white of five eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers. Filling for the above cake: Take one pint of sweet milk, half a cup of sugar, one egg, three teaspoonfuls of corn starch, and cook thoroughly. Stir in this one grated cocoanut, and spread between the cakes.

—In making waffles never put sugar in the batter, as it causes them to be heavy and tough. They should be beaten thoroughly and made quickly. The batter should be made very thin. Take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teacup of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch of salt; beat the whites separately to a froth and add them the last thing. Have the waffle tins well greased and very hot, pour in the batter and bake brown. When taken up spread with butter and sift with sugar, if preferred.

—Hash Rolls: Prepare the meat as for ordinary hash, chopping it very fine, moisten with a spoonful of cold gravy or meat juice if you have it, add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes (fresh is best) and the same of stale bread crumbs finely grated and soaked in milk or cream. Work all well together with the hand, make into rolls about three inches long and half the thickness, and brown in a hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes, or you may spread the hash in a well-greased bread-pan and set it in the oven; when browned on the bottom, turn into a dish crusted side up and send to the table.

—Meat Omelette: A very small piece of cold steak will make, with three eggs, a meat omelette which will be sufficient for four persons. The meat must be carefully trimmed of all stringy portions and chopped very fine. Crumb a slice of bread, without the crust, into a teacup and fill it with milk. Beat the yelks and whites of the eggs separately; add to the yelks of soaked crumbs, then the whites, season the meat well with salt and pepper, put a piece of butter the size of a large nut in the frying-pan, pour in the omelette when hot, and when it has set stew the meat over it. Leave it for one minute to become hot, then fold the omelette over and serve quickly. In many families it will be preferred as a breakfast dish to an entire fresh steak, or it may serve as an appetizing hot dish at tea.

## ERACLIO BERNAL.

**A Bandit Who Will Become Known as Mexico's Robin Hood.**

Ever since the death of Eraclio Bernal the Mexican newspapers have been full of anecdotes of that celebrated bandit. It appears that Bernal was a prey to melancholy for some time previous to his death, and that he felt a strong presentiment that his career was soon to be cut short. His melancholy was intensified by a fatal quarrel over a woman named Louisa Garcia, in which he killed a former friend and comrade.

The party which attacked Bernal on the morning of his death was small and might have been easily repulsed. But Bernal's men were dispirited by the melancholy of their chief. He himself was one of the first to fall, being struck in quick succession by three bullets, all from the pistol of the captain of the little band of recruits, who were eager to win the $10,000 offered for Bernal's capture or death. The first bullet was probably fatal; but the second, which crashed through the outlaw's brain, did the work of all three.

Bernal planned his assaults with great care and skill. His attacks were always delivered in the morning, as he had found by experienced that he encountered less resistance at that hour than at any other. He was occasionally overtaken by fits of remorse, and at such times he would repair to one of the numberless chapels which rear their spires in the heart of the sierre, remain for hours in prayer before an image. On leaving the oratory he would drop a $20 gold piece into the poor box. His amendment never lasted long. A few days generally brought tidings of some new and daring exploit.

Bernal will probably be the last of Mexican bandits. Isolated cases of assault will, no doubt, occur as they do even in the United States. But never again will an organized band of desperadoes be allowed to terrorize a whole State. A number of legends have already began to cluster round the name of Eraclio Bernal, and in future ages his story may become as famous in traditions of the sierra as that of Robin Hood in England. His life has already been dramatized and represented with success at one of the theaters in this city.—*Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

## CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

**The Questionable Prescriptions Published by a Chinese Newspaper.**

Small-pox is due to causes partly internal and partly external to the suffering victim. The present season, being the driest of the whole year, is peculiarly trying to health. Some of the conditions attendant on a dry atmosphere have an all-powerful effect in bringing on mankind diseases, especially small-pox. As already stated in these columns, small-pox has been raging at Kongmun, in the district of San Ui. At the present time it is prevalent in Canton and Fatshan. Sad to relate, children in great numbers are seized with the malady and deaths are frequent. The last circumstance has induced a certain benevolent and philanthropic gentleman to write us information on the following remedy:

"In a case of small-pox do not call in a doctor or resort to drugs, for the incompetent among doctors are more in number than the competent, and there is danger that the treatment administered will rather kill than cure. Refrain, therefore, from sacrificing life to the ignorance of quacks. The true remedy is to beat a drum in the presence of the patient. No matter what kind of a drum. Several varieties have been tried, and always with the best results."

No sooner did this prescription reach us than we determined to test its efficiency. One of our friends had a child afflicted with small-pox. The child had been under the influence of the disease for several days. It could take no food worth speaking of, and, moreover, the marks on the skin, instead of coming out, as they should do when the disease takes a favorable turn, were beginning to disappear. A fatal sign.

We acted on the advice sent us, and proceeded to beat a drum at the child's bedside. The results were marvelous. The pock marks forthwith began to show, the child's appetite returned, and as the drum-beating was repeated from day to day, recovery was rapid, and finally became complete.

The advice contained in the letter above quoted is not all given. There is one important addition to be made. If the patient himself beats the drum "so much the better."—*Canton Kwong-Po.*

## Book Stealing in Paris.

Book stealing seems to have been elevated into a regular trade in Paris, for, according to a return drawn up by the prefecture of police, the number of persons prosecuted for this offense within the last two years has been 145, of whom only 5 have been acquitted, while 90 others have been sentenced to fine or imprisonment, and the remaining 50 are still awaiting their trial. The amount of bail lodged and of fees paid for hearing has exceeded £3,000, these sums being exclusive of counsel fees and other legal expenses. The report goes on to say that several publishers have received anonymously sums varying from £20 to £700 from persons who had stolen books from them, but who were impelled by remorse or fear to make restitution. Publishers of illustrated works, encyclopedias and dictionaries are the great sufferers. Upward of ten thousand volumes have been seized and are now collected at the Palais de Justice for distribution among their rightful owners.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 9 ..... 1888


Already mud throwing has begun. President Cleveland is accused of beating his wife and turning his mother-in-law out of the White House. Many a man has found some consolation in the thought that some other fellow had got his wife for a mother-in-law. The President may have found the room of Mrs. Folsom more desirable than her company; and if she presumed to meddle between him and his wife he did right in inviting her to get out of his house and leave himself and his wife at peace. This story of the President laying hands upon his wife, except in the way of kindness, is too stupid to be believed by any but a fool. It is little less than marvelous that any paper can be found to print the stupid lies that are always written about the men who are deemed the most worthy candidates for the highest office ever held by man on earth. When these eminent Americans visit other countries they are received with the highest honors by the great and good; yet in their own country miserable wretches ascribe to them every vice that an evil heart can imagine. The pillory and the stocks would be fitting punishment for the authors of these vile slanders. If a few of the wretches were set up to be pelted with dead cats and rotten eggs it might put a stop to the vile practice. At home little harm is done by these vile slanders, as no sensible person believes them; but the tales go abroad and are circulated to the discredit of the Nation.

It is at last settled once for all that Blaine will not be a candidate. The tide seems to be setting strongly in favor of Gresham. Every day the issue to be fought out in the campaign is becoming more clearly defined; that issue is protection for American industries, or free trade. In fact there is no other question upon which the two great parties take opposite sides. President Cleveland has placed himself and the party squarely on that issue; and Democratic writers and orators are doing all they can to prove that he is right. Republican writers and orators are doing all in their power to prove that free trade, or even great reduction of tariff duties, would work great injury to the whole country. Between these two the voters will decide.

It was so confidently believed that Cleveland and Thurman would be nominated at St. Louis that the announcement of the fact caused very little excitement. When the dispatch of the nominations was received Independence it caused no more interest than would a message of the most commonplace kind. This was not the result of indifference, but of the general belief held in advance that Cleveland and Thurman would be nominated. The choice of the Convention is regarded as the very best that could be made, and Democrats here fully believe that the nominees cannot be defeated.

Nevada wool is selling at 12 to 16 cents per pound and Southern California wool at 9 to 11 cents. Perhaps if the California sheep men would drive their sheep over into Nevada and have them clipped there they would get the higher price for their wool. Northern California wool is quoted at 16 to 18 cents per pound.

Texas and Alabama have the bad distinction of each sending a man to Congress who opposed conferring upon the dying Sheridan the honor of the title of General. These two were the only ones who opposed the well merited distinction.


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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# Fourth of July

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## Races, Horse and Foot.

GAMES, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL

Jumping, Sledge Throwing,

Egg Race, Sack Race, Three-legs.

## Grand Fruit Festival,

Free to Everybody.

## Oration, Singing, Etc. Etc.

# PROGRAMME

# NEXT WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON, Secretary.
[SEAL.]
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate. NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.
Dated April 19, 1888.

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter having filed in this Court their petition duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said decedent: It is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the Superior Court on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the Courtroom of said Superior Court, at the Courthouse, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: That certain mine or mining claim situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, and commonly known and designated as the Weddekind Mine, for the period of one year, at the rental of ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of all ores extracted from said mine, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Dated May 31st, 1888. Superior Judge.

### FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 523.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Deters for the S½ of N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34 Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symms, John Shepherd, John Strohmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.


TAKE SIMMONS

## LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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Independence, Cal

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL

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—THE BAR—

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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.


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—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1 | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | | Arrives— | |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m | | 5 30 p. m |
| Payton | | 9 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a. m | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p. m | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | | 4 50 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m |
| Sodа Springs | | 7 0 p. m. | | 8 0 a. m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p. m. | | 7 0 a. m |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8 50 p. m | Lv. | 6 30 a. m |
| | | No. 3 | | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | | Arrives— | |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a. m. | | 8 25 p. m |
| Benton | | 11 00 a. m | | 4 45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p. m. | | 12 30 a. m |
| Alvord | | 2 00 p. m | | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 30 p. m. | | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m | | 8 15 a. m |
| Keeler | Ar. | 5 05 p. m. | Lv. | 7 30 a. m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dowieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


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"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

## First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.
Independence, Cal.

## FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

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MY STOCK

Consisting of most everything in article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKER,

Independence, Cal

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NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wir kaufen in deutschen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Reichsmarken gesucht. Geldsendungen nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - $53,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

## BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron.

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITHSHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 For Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9 ..... .... 1888


## DIED.

HEDGES—At Independence, June 4, 1888, William Hedges, aged about 55 years.

Don't forget the social in Gunn's new building on Monday eve.

Mrs. Margaret Reddy came up from Darwin last Thursday and spent a few days in town.

Ed Clark took a run down from Bishop Creek last Wednesday. He returned next morning.

Very handsome furniture is being put into Gunn's new building. It is worth calling to see.

Last Monday Michael Bush made final proof on a pre-emption of 160 acres of land near Chrysopolis.

Mrs. Marie Fitzgerald came in from Lookout to Lone Pine last Monday. She will remain for the summer.

In the Tip Top mine, north and east of Seda Springs, Nevada, a vein of ore is developed that goes ninety dollars per ton.

Parties wanting a supply of ice during the summer months are directed to the advertisement in another column of F. K. Andrews & Co.

Mr. E. E. Chenot, an employee of the Southern Pacific railroad, was in town some days this week. He is a nephew of Mr. E. Chenot of Independence.

Mrs. R. E. Barnes, of Cottonwood, has gone to the lower country. She has been in poor health for some time and change of climate is recommended.

The prospect of the speedy building of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railway has caused active demand for real estate in Pahranagat Valley, Nevada.

J. J. Moore respectfully announces that he is a candidate for nomination to the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. See his card.

Mike Lasky left Lone Pine last Monday with a force of men to work at the Keynot mine. The old Keynot has turned out many thousands of dollars, and evidently contains plenty yet.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Carson and vicinity came down to Big Pine at the beginning of the week and spent some days fishing on Big Pine creek. The party came on a special train.

C. B. Rawson is building about two miles of ditch to convey the water of a creek flowing out of Black Rock Canyon onto a tract of land north of Big Spring. He expects this will double the present crop.

Billy Grant and Ed Walker are busy at Owens Lake getting in hay. Pap bears the fatigue first rate, he keeps under the shade and takes care of the jug. All the boys send word they will come up to Independence on the fourth.

Everybody should go to the Norman House, Independence, next Wednesday evening and see a fine display of oil paintings and other works of art. Pictures, albums and frames will be sold at auction regardless of cost. See the advertisement.

By the courtesy of Congressman Vandever we have received a copy of the Report of Director Powell, of the U. S. Geological Survey of 1884-5. This is a work of great value. To the public the work of the Geological Survey is of importance and value not easy to estimate.

The dance proposed to be given by the Silver Cornet Band at Gunn's new building has been postponed till next Monday evening, June 11th. The postponement was made in order to give time to finish the decoration and furnishing of the building and for the paint to dry. Don't forget the date.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire was discovered in a mature pile of wood on Mairs' river bank. It was noticed in time to prevent damage. Whether it was a case of spontaneous combustion, or careless throwing away of a cigar or match is not known; but the consequences might have been serious.

H. Cleveland has been in this neighborhood during the week selling fruit trees. He represents a nursery at Walla-Walla, Washington Territory. It is worth remarking that the merit of Owens Valley as a fruit raising country should be known so far away, and that a nurseryman should send an agent such a distance to canvass for orders.

H. A. Max is working three men in a mine in Redding Canyon. The ore is gold bearing and goes about sixty dollars a ton. The veins small. Deahy, Cashbaugh and Hogan are now sacking a lot of ore in the same canyon. The ore is all gold bearing. John Hopkins has put up an arrastra at Laws and ore from Redding Canyon will be worked there.

To-morrow [Sunday] evening the Superintendent of the Nevada Mission will preach at the M. E. Church at Independence, this being his first visit to this place. The Superintendent is an excellent preacher; he is brother to our former pastor, Rev. J. H. De La Matyr. Everybody should attend and hear Mr. De La Matyr; his discourses are always interesting and instructive.

The State Board of Trade asks that an exhibit of the productions of each county in the State be made at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, the second week in September. From Columbus the exhibits will be taken to Cincinnati to the Centennial exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States. This will afford a grand opportunity for advertising all parts of our State. Exhibits will be taken free of charge to the contributor.

A correspondent says that the Producers' Union, organized at Bishop Creek about two years ago has been dissolved. The concern was not a success. Mr. G. H. Hardy, who was in charge of the store at Laws from the time it was opened, will continue the business on his own account. When Mr. Hardy went to Laws he got possession of some land there; this year he put in grain on the land and the crop is looking well. At and near Laws improvements are being made continually in buildings and on land.

### Water Turned In At Eastside.

The heaviest part of the work on the Eastside canal is done. A temporary head gate has been put in and water turned into the canal on Thursday. It is not intended to turn in more water this season than will be enough to soak the banks and furnish water for the use of men and teams at work upon the canal. Yet if any settler along the upper end of the canal should want to do any farming upon his land immediately all the water necessary can be supplied. With a little work to finish upon a stretch about half a mile in length the canal will be finished to Citrus, a distance of about six miles. It will be quite as easy to make four miles on the remainder of the work as to make one mile on the part already made. The rest of the way is over level ground in a loose soil, and very rapid progress can be made. So far the work has been done very thoroughly and none of it will have to be done over again. By next Spring a good many miles of the canal will be completed and water ready for a large number of settlers.

### Mistaken Kindness.

Last Wednesday a drummer hired a horse and sulky at Mairs' livery stable and drove down the valley. At Georges Creek the traveler decided that his horse should have a drink, and stopped for that purpose. He thought the horse could not drink with the bit in his mouth and took off the bridle, thus leaving the animal without any means of controlling him. Just then a gust of wind blew some loose weeds against the legs of the horse, and he being a young and spirited animal, was frightened and dashed off as fast as he could run. The driver gazed at him till he disappeared from sight and then went to a farmhouse near by and hired the farmer to bring him to town. On the way he found the horse standing quietly and the only damage done was a broken singletree.

### Tin Ore Discovered.

In the Inyo mountains, a short distance from Independence Station, is a large vein or ledge that miners have often looked at, but as it shows no evidence of carrying gold or silver no one has ever tried to do anything with it. A few days ago Mr. A. J. Davis examined some of the ore, and as it closely resembled tin ore he had seen elsewhere he assayed for that metal. The result of the assay led him to believe that the ore carries tin, and plenty of it. Samples have been sent for assay to various places. If the ore shall be found to contain tin in paying quantities there is a large ledge and it is very easy of access.

### New Ledge.

Mr. Hannigan came in from Panamint last Wednesday. He had been prospecting and found the best looking ledge yet discovered in the district. The vein is six feet wide for a distance of at least twelve hundred feet, and has been prospected to a depth of eleven feet. The ore is galena and carbonate. The carbonate carries 182 ounces of silver per ton and 67 per cent. lead; the galena carries 70 per cent. lead and 46 ounces silver per ton. The claim is six miles northwest from the town of Panamint and five miles northeast from Hot Spring. There are other parties interested with Mr. Hannigan and the mine is likely to be worked without delay.

### Must Get Help or Stop.

Before the Directors of the Irrigation District can proceed any further it will be necessary for them to have some money. Bonds must be paid for when delivered by the printer; it would then be necessary to employ an agent to put the bonds on the market, and this will require more money; no responsible man will act without compensation. Already there is considerable due for salaries, books, printing and so forth. The Directors are not rich enough to put up money to carry on the business of the District on the chance of selling bonds. It would appear that further proceedings must stop unless the Directors can get immediate help to the extent of about one thousand dollars.

### Obituary.

Last Monday afternoon William Hedges died at Independence. He had been sick many weeks. He was a member of Lodge No. 15 I. O. O. F. of San Francisco, and during his illness was tenderly cared for by the members of the Lodge at Independence. The Brethren did for him in sickness all that the nearest relatives could have done. He was a native of Maine, aged about 55 years, and was by occupation a machinist. He was an old settler in Owens Valley, coming here early in the 60's. So far as known he had no relatives on the Pacific Coast. He left no money or property. He was very quiet; steady in his habits and well liked by all who knew him.

### Meteorological Summary for May, 1888, Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer.....29.76 inches.
Mean temperature .....66°
Highest temperature .....88°
Lowest temperature .....41°
Mean monthly range of temperature .....47°
Mean relative humidity 34 per cent.
Mean dew point, 35 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, N. and S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 35 miles N. W. 2nd.
Precipitation .....0.30
Number of clear days.....16
Number of fair days .....14
Number of cloudy days.....1
Number of rainy days.....0

D. C. Gaunow,
Private Signal Service Corps.

### Not Yet Open.

The Sonora pass over the Sierras is difficult to open this season. The Bridgeport *Chronicle Union* of last Saturday says: "Workmen are putting this road in order on the other side of the summit. They have reached to within a short distance of Baker's. Sam. Fales, who has charge of the road this side of the summit, is putting his section in order. A 12-foot snow drift will have to be cut, and it is thought that wagons will be able to cross in a few days."

### Director's Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Irrigation District met at Independence last Tuesday. Joseph Seely appeared before the Board and offered to cancel the agreement whereby he was to convey to the Directors his water location in consideration of the sum of seven thousand dollars. The Board refused to cancel the agreement. A committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of printing bonds, said committee being Directors Densmore, Harvey and Clark.

### Officers Elected.

On Thursday evening the following were elected officers of Lodge No. 321 I. O. O. F. to serve for the ensuing term. P. W. Forbes, N. G. Bertrand Rhine V. G. E. Robinson, Treas. J. D. Blair, Sec.

A fruit display will be a new feature in the celebration of the Fourth of July at Independence. The fruit will be put into Agricultural Hall, not merely to look at, but for everybody, young and old, to help themselves freely to all they want to eat free of cost.

### Tom Donahue Killed.

Tom Donahue, well known at Independence, was killed at Candelaria last Sunday evening. The *Enterprise* gives the following account of the shooting: "On Sunday evening last J. L. Callison, generally known as "Doc," shot and killed Tom Donahue in Candelaria. For some time there had been ill-feeling between the two men, which it is believed arose from a dispute over a mining claim. On Sunday they met in a saloon and after some words and a scuffle were separated. They then agreed to conclude their quarrel with pistols. Donahue went to a saloon and Callison went to his house. Afterward Callison coming down town saw Donahue coming out of a saloon, and said to him, "Are you ready?" or something to that import, holding out a pistol. Donahue turned as quickly as he could and the firing began. They were close together, and the first shot from Callison's pistol broke the hand of Donahue, in which he held his weapon. Being disarmed he backed down the street, trying to ward off Callison's pistol with his other hand. Callison followed him shooting until Donahue fell dead in the door of Tommy Edwards' saloon. The murdered man was shot twice through the head, twice through the breast, once through the leg, and once through the hand which held his pistol. It is also reported that his other arm was broken by a fall in the street. He stepped over something while backing away from Callison and fell once. However the report of the broken arm is not positive. The shot fired by Donahue missed Callison, who was unhurt. Donahue kept a saloon in Candelaria for a long time, but had been out of the business for some months. He and Callison had been very intimate and were supposed to be interested together in a good many operations. He was quite a popular man; he would sometimes get on a spree and become boisterous, but was not looked upon as dangerous. Callison is one of the Commissioners of Esmeralda county. He at one time worked the ground now owned by the Mount Diablo Company, and engaged in a long and hard legal contest with that company for its possession. In 1881 he shot and killed Joe Turner in a quarrel which originated in a gambling dispute.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that water from irrigating ditches must not be allowed to get upon the public roads. From and after the publication of this notice I will at once direct the District Attorney to enter suit against any person allowing water to run on the roads without necessary culverts within the district of which I have charge.

Geo. H. Palmer,
Lone Pine. Road Overseer.

"English as she is taught"—"Oh, mama."

George Lewis came up from Keeler last Thursday.

Peaches and cream, all you and your girl can eat, free of cost at Independence on the fourth. Bring two girls, boys, if you want to.

A census has just been taken of the population of Reno and the number of inhabitants was found to be 4460. Of these 115 are Chinese.

Agricultural Hall at Independence makes by a long odds the best ball room in the county. The ball to be given there on the fourth will be worth attending.

A meeting of the Directors of the irrigation district will be held at Independence on Saturday, June 23rd, to consider the report of the Committe on the form and cost of printing bonds.

A horse race; a foot race; a base ball game; a foot ball game and several other games; a grand parade; a grand fruit display; mountains of peaches and oceans of cream, help yourself and nothing to pay at Independence on the fourth.

Mr. J. J. Moore will be a candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. Moore has already given ample proof that he has the prime qualifications of honesty and capacity. See his card in another column.

For the month of May the wages paid to employees of Comstock mining companies made a total of $238,575. Nearly the whole of this would be spent in Virginia in the month. The *Enterprise* says: "Of this vast sum of money nearly $30,000 was paid in silver, yet there don't seem to be any glut of the metal in town."

Mr. J. C. Eldy, of Darwin, has been over at Panamint recently. It is understood that the object of his visit was to settle the question whether or not he should put up a mill there. It is reported that he has decided to build a mill, or move one from another place during the summer.

About two months ago Charles Graf shot and killed Joseph Shannon near Steamboat Springs, Nevada. Last week Graf was tried at Reno and on Saturday evening the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. The verdict is regarded as entirely just, the man having acted in self defense.

So many sheep are flocking into Mono county that the Bridgeport paper thinks the amount realized from the sale of the sheep licenses will add so much to the revenue as to reduce the tax levy this year. It is now seen how much mistaken those were who argued that the license tax would keep sheep away from counties where it should be established.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.


## ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

**ICE**

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**

**Orders Promptly Attended To.**

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

—IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—

Will Be Executed

—AT THE—

## - STUDIO -

—OF—

## Bledsoe & Co.

Paintings of all the prominent scenes on the Globe. In fact,

*Anything & Everything*

In the picture line, from a locket to an 8x10 ft painting can be had. Will deal in Frames, Chromos, Etc.—any and all sizes.

PRICES REASONABLE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BLEDSOE & CO.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS,

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


## List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County.

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | SEC. TION. | TOWN-SHIP. | RANGE. | MER DIAN. | DESCRIPTION. | NO. OF ACRES. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID JAN. 1ST, 1889 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livingston, Archd. | 18 | March 30, 1874. | 5848 May 4, 1874. | 36 | 18 S. | 36 E. | M. D. | S. E. ¼ | 160 00 | 40 00 | 160 00 | 12 05 | 224 00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 | Nov. 28, 1877. | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878. | 16 | 15 S. | 36 E. | M. D. | W. ½ | 320 00 | 80 00 | 320 00 | 290 85 | 64 00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 | Oct. 14, 1881. | 8214 Jan. 9, 1882. | 36 | 7 S. | 33 E. | H. D. | E. ½ of N. W. ¼, E. ½ of S. W. ¼ | 160 00 | 40 00 | 160 00 | 58 37 | 22 40 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept. 22, 1885. | 9739 Nov. 5, 1885. | 16 | 31 E. | 8 S. | M. D. | N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ | 40 00 | 10 00 | 40 00 | 7 77 | 8 40 |
| Sanger, Gustave. | 429 | June 15, 1886. | 10151 July 23, 1886. | 36 | 34 E. | 9 S. | M. D. | W. ½ | 320 00 | 80 00 | 320 00 | 12 20 | 44 80 |

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Sanger, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

**PIONEER BREWERY.**
INDEPENDENCE.
**PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR**

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK
## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
**Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.**
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BELL'S Flouring Mills,**
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

**INDEPENDENCE MARKET,**
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of, furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

**FRED BURCKHARDT**
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

**W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,**
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

**Sulphur & Borax Baths**
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
**CASH STORE**

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED
Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.
MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.
MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
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AGENCIES:
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U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.
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TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the C
Excellent Cardinal or Drab
SATEEN CORSETS
**44 cts.**
By mail 12c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace or inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.
More Important Still
Is to send for large Catalogue (which we send forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.
WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.
400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K St.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
**Bee Keeper.**
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The inventor of the two-wheeled grain-drill which is in such general use throughout the West died not long ago in a poor-house.

—William K. Vanderbilt, it is stated, will take up his permanent abode in Europe, probably in England, visiting America only at occasional periods as his interests or pleasure may dictate.

—A citizen of Muncie, Ind., went to a religious meeting the other evening and read a newspaper most of the time. He was arrested, charged with "disturbing a religious meeting," tried and acquitted.

—Miss Minnie Dows, a Siamese lady who was not long ago an attendant upon the King of Siam, is now studying at Oxford, Ohio. She wishes to prepare herself to practice medicine, to be able to return to her country as a medical missionary.

—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has no indication of widowhood or bereavement in her dress, for she shares her dead husband's disbelief in the propriety of mourning garments. She looks exceedingly venerable, however, and a little less austere than of yore.

—General Thomas, who rented the country residence of the late Henry Ward Beecher, at Peekskill, recently vacated it, finding Hudson river country life unsuited to his taste. This mansion and the broad acres about it have not been sold as once reported.

—General Dan Sickles is one of the best known figures in New York as he hobbles about on his crutches. When he visits the National Museum at Washington he can now have the doubtful satisfaction of gazing upon his own thigh-bone, which has lately been placed upon exhibition there.

—Mrs. Vanderbilt recently wanted Josef Hofmann, the child pianist, to play at an afternoon musicale at her house. The boy was billed for a matinee, but Mrs. Vanderbilt secured him at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars, the estimated receipts of the matinee, which was postponed to permit him to play at her house.

—Miss Kittie C. Wilkins, the horse queen of Idaho, is somewhat tall, with a high forehead, regular features and rather light hair, being something of a blonde. Her eyes are dark and her manner very charming. Altogether she impresses one as a very intelligent young woman of about twenty-three. She owns nearly eight hundred horses.

—David Henning, "the Michigan apple king," is the most distinguished man in his line in the world. He has bought and sold 125,000 barrels of apples in a single season and generally manages to dispose of 100,000 barrels a year, most of them in Chicago. He has a big factory, where his barrels are made, and he buys up apples all over Michigan and in New York State.

—Mrs. Cleveland has the reputation of being an exceptionally good housekeeper, and it is told that in the privacy of her life at Oak View she will sometimes don a big white apron, and with feather duster in hand go over the house putting the finishing touches to the already well-dusted corners. She invades her kitchen when she thinks it necessary and some of her admirers even go so far as to say that if worse came to worse she could make a pot of coffee or bake a pie fit for—a President.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—"What's the cause of Tailor Jackson's death; did you hear?" Old Mrs. Bentley—"Delirium trimmings, I believe."—*Judge.*

—"Ah, yes," said a cabinet-maker to a crockery dealer to whom he was introduced—"ah, yes; you sell tea-sets and I sell settees."

—A good play can be acted without being mounted well; but it is actually necessary for a circus to be well mounted.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—"How are you feeling to-day?" asked a physician of a paralytic patient. "Only a little bit on the right side, thank you," was the cheerful response.—*Tid-Bits.*

—"Nature," said a philosopher, "is full of wise provisions." He doubtless referred to potatoes, beets and other vegetables, and not to mince-pie and welch rarebits.—*Life.*

### One of Fortune's Favorites.

"It is better to be born lucky than rich," is an old aphorism, the proof of which lies in the observation of the lives of men. But a man cannot strut around Micawber like and expect to be struck by the lightning of good luck. In this life of chances and whirlpool of surprises and disappointments a man cannot expect to win anything unless something is ventured. Six years ago Texas in this city, of fifteen summers, distinction of a speculative spirit, determined to make a monthly investment in Congress The Louisiana State Lottery the dying that perseverance that is the only one title of Genius to a successful life, he has drawing at odd times small sums, until the 13th of this month, the fortune wheel of fortune stopped on and he found himself worth IRWIN This favored son of fortune Newman, the book-keeper Cor. Eighth n & Co., wholesale whisky dealers. Last Sunday night Indep after he had become rich, he majority, and gave a birthation. A great number of his friends were present, and con- THE spected him effusively on the bright establishment with which he enters man- an furnished. A *World* scribe chatted Mr. Newman in his office yesterday afternoon, and was informed that he had placed his money in the First National Bank, of this city, and would let it remain there, accumulating, while he will retain his position at the desk. He also stated that he would continue to take a ticket in every monthly drawing, the time honored precept, "lightning never strikes in the same place twice," to discourage him, notwithstanding.—*Helena* (Ark.) *World*, March 28.

### WELL MANAGED.

In the twenty odd years of its existence the PACIFIC BANK has gained steadily in business and reputation. Its uniform and brilliant success is largely due to the management of the well-known Dr. R. H. McDonald, who continues at the head of its directory.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Umslopogaas had put out all his iron strength and broken the warrior's neck.

For a moment he knelt upon his victim, still griping his throat till he was sure that there was nothing more to fear from him, and then he rose and beckoned to us to advance, which we did on all fours, like a colony of huge apes. On reaching the kraal we saw that the Masai had still further choked this entrance, which was about ten feet wide—no doubt in order to guard against attack—by dragging four or five tops of mimosa trees up to it. So much the better for us, I reflected; the more obstruction there was the slower would they be able to come through. Here we separated, Mackenzie and his party creeping up under the shadow of the wall to the left, while Sir Henry and Umslopogaas took their stations one on each side of the thorn fence, the two spearmen and the Askari lying down in front of it. I and my men crept on up the right side of the kraal, which was about fifty paces long.

When I was two-thirds up I halted, and placed my men at distances of four paces from one another, keeping Alphonse close to me, however. Then I peeped for the first time over the wall. It was getting fairly light now, and the first thing I saw was the white donkey, exactly opposite to me, and close by it I could make out the pale face of little Flossie, who was sitting as the lad had described, some ten paces from the wall. Round her lay many warriors, sleeping. At distances all over the surface of the kraal were the remains of fires, round each of which slept some five-and-twenty Masai, for the most part gorged with food. Now and then a man would raise himself, yawn, and look at the east, which had now turned primrose; but none got up. I determined to wait another five minutes, both to allow the light to increase, so that we could make better shooting, and to give Good and his party, of whom I could see or hear nothing, every opportunity to make ready.

Suddenly, just as I was nerving myself for the signal, having already selected my man on whom I meant to open fire—a great fellow sprawling on the ground within three

consented, and called the Zulu, who came bearing Sir Henry's ax, which he had now fixed up to his satisfaction, with him. When we showed him the steel shirt, and explained to him that we wanted him to wear it, he at first declined, saying that he had fought in his own skin for thirty years, and that he was not going to begin now to fight in an iron one. Thereupon I took a heavy spear, and spreading the shirt upon the floor, drove the spear down upon it with all my strength, the weapon rebounding without leaving a mark upon the tempered steel. This exhibition half converted him; and when I pointed out to him how necessary it was that he should not let any old fashioned prejudices he might possess stand in the way of a precaution which might preserve a valuable life at a time when men were scarce, and also that if he wore this shirt he might dispense with a shield, and so have both hands free, he yielded at once, and proceeded to invest his great frame with the "iron skin." And indeed, although made for Sir Henry, it fitted the great Zulu like a skin. The two men were almost of a height; and though Curtis looked the bigger man, I am inclined to think that the difference was more imaginary than real, the fact being that, although he was plumper and rounder, he was not really bigger, except in the arm. Umslopogaas had, comparatively speaking, thin arms, but they were as strong as wire ropes. At any rate, when they both stood, ax in hand, invested in the brown mail, which clung to their mighty forms like a web garment, showing the swell of every muscle and the curve of every line, they formed a pair that any ten men might shrink from meeting.

It was now nearly 1 o'clock in the morning and the spies reported that, after having drunk the blood of the oxen and eaten enormous quantities of meat, the Masai were going to sleep round their watch fires, but that sentries had been posted at each opening of the kraal. Flossie, they added, was sitting not far from the wall in the center of the western side of the kraal, and by her were the horse and the white donkey, which was tethered to a peg. Her feet were bound with rope, and warriors were lying about all round her.

As there was absolutely nothing further that could be done then we all took some supper and went to lie down for a couple of hours.

The bed whereon I lay was near an open window that looked on to the veranda, through which came an extraordinary sound of groaning and weeping. For a time I could not make out what it was, but at last I got up, and putting my head out of the window stared about. Presently I saw a dim figure kneeling on the end of the veranda and beating his breast—in which I recognized Alphonse. Not being able to understand his French talk, or what on earth he was at, I called to him and asked him what he was doing.

"Ah, monsieur," he sighed, "I do make prayer for the souls of those whom I shall slay to-night."

"Indeed," I said; "then I wish that you would do it a little more quietly."

Alphonse retreated, and I heard no more of his groans. And so the time passed, till at length Mr. Mackenzie called me in a whisper through the window, for of course everything had now to be done in the most absolute silence. "Three o'clock," he said; "we must begin to move at half past."

I told him to come in, and presently he entered, and I am bound to say that if it had not been that just then I had not got a laugh anywhere about me, I should have exploded at the sight he presented armed for battle. To begin with, he had on a clergyman's black swallow tail and a kind of broad rimmed black felt hat, both of which he had donned on account, he said, of their dark color. In his hand was the Winchester repeating rifle we had lent him; and stuck in an elastic cricketing belt, like those worn by English boys, were, first, a huge buckhorn handled carving knife with a guard to it, and next a long barreled Colt's revolver.

"Ah, my friend," he said, seeing me staring at his belt, "you are looking at my 'carver.' I thought it might come in handy if we came to close quarters; it is excellent steel, and many is the pig I have killed with it."

By this time everybody was up and dressing. I put on a light Norfolk jacket over my mail shirt, in order to have a pocket handy to hold my cartridges, and buckled on my revolver. Good did the same; but Sir Henry put on nothing except his mail shirt, steel lined cap and a pair of "veldtschoons" or soft hide shoes, his legs being bare from the knees down. His revolver he strapped on round his middle outside the armored shirt.

Meanwhile Umslopogaas was mustering the men in the square under the big tree, and going the rounds to see that each was properly armed, etc. At the last moment we made one change. Finding that two of the men who were to have gone with the firing parties knew little or nothing of guns, but were good spearsmen, we took away their rifles, supplied them with shields and long spears of the Masai pattern, and told them off to join Curtis, Umslopogaas and the Askari in holding the wide opening—it having become clear to us that three men, however brave and strong, were too few for the work.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### A SLAUGHTER GRIM AND GREAT.

Then came a pause, and we stood there in the chilly, silent darkness waiting till the moment came to start. It was, perhaps, the most trying time of all—that slow, slow quarter of an hour. The minutes seemed to drag along with leaden feet, and the quiet, the solemn hush, that brooded over all—big, as it were, with a coming fate—was most oppressive to the spirits.

The moon went down; for a long while she had been getting nearer and nearer to the horizon, now she finally sank, and left the world in darkness save for a faint gray tinge in the eastern sky that palely heralded the coming dawn.

Mr. Mackenzie stood, watch in hand, his wife clinging to his arm and striving to stifle her sobs.

"Twenty minutes to four," he said; "it ought to be light enough to attack at twenty minutes past four. Capt. Good had better be moving; he will want three or four minutes' start."

Good gave one final polish to his eyeglass, nodded to us in a jocular sort of way—which I could not help feeling it must have cost him something to muster up—and, ever polite, took off his steel lined cap to Mrs. Mackenzie and started for his position at the head of the kraal, to reach which he had to make a detour by some paths known to the natives.

Just then one of the boys came in and reported that everybody in the Masai camp, with the exception of the two sentries who were walking up and down in front of the respective entrances, appeared to be fast asleep. Then the rest of us took the road. First came the guide, then Sir Henry, Umslopogaas, the Wakwafi Askari and Mr. Mackenzie's two mission natives, armed with long spears and shields. I followed immediately after with Alphonse and five natives, all armed with guns, and Mr. Mackenzie brought up the rear with the six remaining natives.

The cattle kraal where the Masai were camped lay at the foot of the hill on which the house stood, or, roughly speaking, about 500 yards from the mission buildings. The first 500 yards of this distance we traversed quietly indeed, but at a good pace; after that we crept forward as silently as a leopard on his prey, gliding like ghosts from bush to bush and stone to stone. When I had gone a little way I chanced to look behind me, and saw the redoubtable Alphonse staggering along with white face and trembling knees, and his rifle, which was at full cock, pointed directly at the small of my back. Having halted, and carefully put the rifle at "safety," we started again, and all went well till we were within 100 yards or so of the kraal, when his teeth began to chatter in the most aggressive way.

"If you don't stop that, I will kill you," I whispered, savagely; for the idea of having all our lives sacrificed to a tooth chattering cook was too much for me. I began to fear that he would betray us, and heartily wished we had left him behind.

"But, monsieur, I cannot help it," he answered; "it is the cold."

Here was a dilemma; but fortunately I devised a plan. In the pocket of the coat I had on was a small piece of dirty rag that I had used some time before to clean a gun with. "Put this in your mouth," I whispered again, giving him the rag; "and if I hear another sound you are a dead man." I knew that that would stifle the clatter of his teeth. I must have looked as if I meant what I said, for he instantly obeyed me and continued his journey in silence.

Then we crept on again.

At last we were within fifty yards of the kraal. Between us and it was an open space of sloping grass, with only one mimosa bush and a couple of tussocks of a sort of thistle for cover. We were still hidden in fairly thick bush. It was beginning to grow light. The stars had paled and a sickly gleam played about the east and was reflected on the earth. We could see the outline of the kraal clearly enough, and could also make out the faint glimmer of the dying embers of the Masai camp fires. We halted and watched for the sentry we knew was posted at the opening. Presently he appeared, a fine tall fellow, walking idly up and down within five paces of the thorn stopped entrance. We had hoped to catch him napping, but it was not to be. He seemed particularly wide awake. If we could not kill that man, and kill him silently, we were lost. There we crouched and watched him. Presently Umslopogaas, who was a few paces ahead of me, turned and made a sign, and next second I saw him go down on his stomach like a snake and, taking an opportunity when the sentry's head was turned, begin to work his way through the grass without a sound.

The unconscious sentry commenced to hum a little tune, and Umslopogaas crept on. He reached the shelter of the mimosa bush unperceived, and there waited. Still the sentry walked up and down. Presently he turned and looked over the wall into the camp. Instantly the human snake who was stalking him glided on ten yards and got behind one of the tussocks of the thistle like plant, reaching it as the Elmoran turned again. As he turned his eye fell upon this patch of thistles, and it seemed to strike him that it did not look quite right. He advanced a pace towards it—halted, yawned, stooped down picked up a little pebble and threw it at it. It hit Umslopogaas upon the head, luckily not upon the armor shirt. Had it done so the clink would have betrayed us. Luckily, too the shirt was browned and not bright steel which would certainly have been detected. Apparently satisfied that there was nothing wrong, he then gave over his investigations and contented himself with leaning on his spear and standing gazing idly at the tuft. For at least three minutes did he stand thus, plunged apparently in a gentle reverie, and there we lay in the last extremity of anxiety expecting every moment that we should be discovered or that some untoward accident would happen. I could hear Alphonse's teeth going like anything on the oiled rag, and turning my head round made an awful face at him. But I am bound to state that my own heart was at much the same game as the Frenchman's castanets, while the perspiration was pouring from my body, causing the wash leather lined shirt to stick to me unpleasantly, and altogether I was in the pitiable state known by schoolboys as a "blue funk."

At last the ordeal came to an end. The sentry glanced at the east and appeared to note with satisfaction that his period of duty was coming to an end—as indeed it was, once and for all—for he rubbed his hands and began to walk again briskly, to warm himself.

The moment his back was turned the long black snake glided on again and reached the other thistle tuft, which was within a couple of paces of his return beat.

Back came the sentry, and strolled right past the tuft, utterly unconscious of the presence that was crouching behind it. Had he looked down he could scarcely have failed to see, but he did not do so.

He passed, and then his hidden enemy erected himself and with outstretched hand followed in his tracks.

A moment more, and, just as the Elmoran was about to turn, the great Zulu made a spring, and in the growing light we could see his long, lean hands close round the Masai's throat. Then followed a convulsive twining of the two dark bodies, and in another second I saw the Masai's head bent back and heard a sharp crack, something like that of a dry twig snapping, and he fell down upon the ground, his limbs moving spasmodically.

Umslopogaas had put out all his iron strength and broken the warrior's neck.

For a moment he knelt upon his victim, still griping his throat till he was sure that there was nothing more to fear from him, and then he rose and beckoned to us to advance, which we did on all fours, like a colony of huge apes. On reaching the kraal we saw that the Masai had still further choked this entrance, which was about ten feet wide—no doubt in order to guard against attack—by dragging four or five tops of mimosa trees up to it. So much the better for us, I reflected; the more obstruction there was the slower would they be able to come through.

(To be Continued.

—Anxious Traveler—"What time is the west-bound express due?" Agent—"At two o'clock." Anxious Traveler—"Is it on time?" Agent—"No; three hours late." Anxious Traveler—"Gee-whilikens! Three hours! What time will she come in, now?"

—He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Take whisky, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark: "Thank you; don't care if I do," and the lecturer had to treat or die.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Young Housekeeper (to butcher)—"What is the price of mutton?" Butcher—"Fourteen cents, mum." Young Housekeeper—"And lamb?" Butcher—"Eighteen cents, mum." Young Housekeeper (surprised)—"Is it possible? Why a lamb isn't more than half the size of a—er—mutton!"

—A bright St. Paul boy of five summers took a notion the other day to read Shakespeare for amusement. When his sister asked him what play he had been reading he had to stop to think. Finally a light broke in upon his memory, and he answered: "A great deal about not much."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*


## MR. JOSEPH BEACH.

### A LUCKY MAN.

**Stone in the Kidney expelled after using Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" about two weeks.**

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y. Mr. Beach had suffered since October 18th, 1874, from the presence of Calculus or stone in the right kidney. No less than seven physicians were employed at different times, to whom Mr Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from his agony.

By the urgent solicitation of his friends he was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," made, you remember, at Rondout, N. Y. He experienced marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. On the 15th September he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Kennedy by saying: "It will always afford me pleasure to recommend the "Favorite Remedy" to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the Kidneys and Bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood." The "Favorite Remedy" is sold by all druggists. Price only $1 a bottle. The Doctor's only address where he manufactures his "Favorite Remedy," is Rondout, N. Y. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.


In seeking a situation, remember that the right kind of men are always in demand, and that industry and capacity rarely go empty-handed.

### THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS.


The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds ever so fiercely, and ride the waves ever so lofttily, seamen must man the good ships, tourists will brave the passage, and commercial travelers and buyers must visit the centers of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, sea-sickness, together with colicky pains and much inward uneasiness is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would have fortified the voyagers against them. Sea captains, and in fact all old salt and veteran travelers are acquainted with the protective value of this estimable preventive and remedy, and are rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against malady. Seek the aid of the bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and all ailments that impair the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.


Fear and awe are only weak chains to secure love; when these fetters are broken, a man who forgets to fear will begin to show the effects of his hatred.

### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.


A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. MLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.


Bessie—How radient Clara looks! I wonder if Jack has proposed? Maude (Clara's rival)—Proposed! You mean you wonder if he has accepted.

### THE FIVE SISTERS.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;
Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks;
Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth;
Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.
So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and she married rich.

Ed—I want something to appeal to my imagination. I am tired of books and stupid plays. I want something that will speak to my intellect. Al—Try a pork chop.

### INFLAMMATION.


Mr. McHenry, the well-known dealer in marble and stone-work, says:

"I take great satisfaction in stating that for several months I have used MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION for painful Burns, Humors, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, and when the skin was cut or bruised, and have never failed in obtaining prompt relief and curative results from its use. When the hands were blistered and sore from hard work, it had wonderful results in relieving and curing the soreness."

D. McHenry
410 Natoma street.

The MAGIC LOTION can be had at any drug or country store, price 50 cents per bottle. Depot, 1056 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.

Piso's cure for Consumption is the best Cough Medicine. If you don't believe it, take a dose. By druggists, 25c. a bottle.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camel'ine improves and preserves the complexion.

## ST. JACOBS OIL FOR POULTRY.

—CURES—

**Chicken Cholera and all Disoases of Poultry.**

*GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Mix a pill of bread or dough saturated with St. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force it down the throat. Mix some corn-meal dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.*

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

You will save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble, AND WILL CURE CATARRH By Using ELY'S CREAM BALM. CATARRH HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S, OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St., New York.


S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 307

### POISON IN THE PIPE.

An experiment recently made by the medical staff of the German Army as to the effect various grades of tobacco had upon the health of their soldiers is of general interest to all smokers.

It was found, after a searching inquiry, that the prevalence of throat diseases among smokers was not due so much to excess in this indulgence as to the use of green and improperly cured leaf.

Few manufacturers can afford to have a large capital idle for three years or more; consequently, the most of them cut new leaf, the noxious effects of which is fully realized when generated through the heated smoke. It is only large manufacturers who make smoking tobacco a specialty, and who desire to retain their well-earned reputation, that carry large stocks of leaf for the specified period. We learn that Marburg Bros. have in store nearly twenty millions of pounds of the crop of 1885, and it is to this is due the wide reputation they have established for their "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut."—*Grocer and Country Merchant.*

The heart has reasons that reason does not understand.

### DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.


Henry B. Archer, Receiver of Texas of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., says of BRANDRETH'S PILLS:

For the past ten years I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for self and family. We find them a sovereign remedy for indigestion and constipation, taking one or two every night for ten days.

They are also admirable blood purifiers, perfectly harmless but exceedingly effective as a cathartic. I first used them myself, particularly for biliousness and dyspepsia. They relieved me in two weeks. I cheerfully recommend them.


Don't Pay—Do hogs pay? asks an agricultural exchange. As a rule they don't pay if they can avoid it.

### BARTHOLDI'S GREAT WORK.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the pathway of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress through Liberty. But "Liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundred-fold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

The "Topsy" of an Uncle Tom's Cabin Troupe died recently and bequeathed her body to the doctors. Autopsy!

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" like all other really good things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Son.

### CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH


On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."


The boodle exiles in Canada subscribe for a large number of American periodicals. But the paper called "The Age of Steel" is not among the number.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

Fear plunges the system into that state of debility which predisposes it to fatal impressions, while the moral force of confidence enables it to reject contagion.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.


R. H. McDonald PRES'T. F. V. McDonald, CASHIER.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Oldest Chartered Bank on the Pacific Coast.

## PACIFIC BANK

Capital Stock $1,000,000.00.
SURPLUS $650,000.00.
AV. RESOURCES $4,356,175.94.

**Besides** paying the usual dividends, we have been enabled to add $200,000 to Surplus Fund during the past 2 years.

**We are pleased** to announce that the past year has been the most prosperous one the PACIFIC BANK has had during its 25 years of existence.

**ASSETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Premises, | $150,000 00 |
| Other Real Estate, | 30,918 83 |
| Land Association, Gas and Bank stocks, | 26,242 30 |
| Loans and Discounts, | 2,914,119 99 |
| Due from Banks, | 340,897 37 |
| Money on hand, | 502,979 85 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid up, | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 650,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits, | 9,309 40 |
| Due Depositors, | 2,094,780 69 |
| Due Banks, | 211,068 25 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

**Returning** thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of **Individuals, Firms and Corporations.** R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st. 1888.

R. HALL'S
PULMONARY BALSAM
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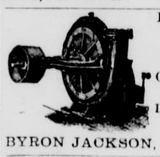

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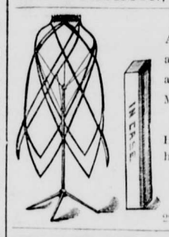

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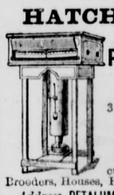

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## CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

**SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.**—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a "nasal twang"; the breath is offensive; smell and taste impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JUNE 16, 1888

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## THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

**A Youngster Who Crawled Out of a Small Hole.**

Papa had bought the Cyclone a chest of tools and had initiated him into the mysteries of screw driving. Shortly afterwards he saw the little fellow banging a screw into a box as hard as he could with a hammer.

"What did I tell you? That isn't the way to put in a screw. What is that slot in the head for?"

The Cyclone looked guilty for a moment, then brightened up and replied:

"To take it out with."—Philadelphia Call.

**Sufficiently Identified.**

A friend of mine was recently rusticating in a neighboring town with his little four-year-old boy. The child spent nearly all of his time with the town telegraph operator, the attraction there to the child being a large Newfoundland dog. The operator left the boy in charge of the office one day, while he attended to some urgent business, and to amuse the little fellow placed in his hands a large brass instrument, the property of the town band. During the operator's absence the boy made such a rumpus with the musical instrument that the bandmaster rushed in, and in towering tones demanded of the little innocent:

"Who gave you that?"

The bright boy, not knowing the operator's name, replied:

"The dog's papa gave it to me."—San Francisco Post.

**Would Back Him Against Samson.**

He had been discussing the Sullivan prize fight with some other boys of his own age. They had been reading a sporting paper, and had found out about Sayers and Heenan, and celebrated prize fighters who were dead.

"Papa," he said, "does everybody go to heaven when he dies?"

"Well, not everybody; good people do."

"Was Samson a good man?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"Do you think Tom Sayers and Heenan is in heaven?"

"I don't know. I shouldn't wonder."

"And if I die I'll go to heaven?"

"I hope so. Why do you ask these questions?"

"Cos when I go to heaven I'm goin' to back Sullivan against Samson."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The Other Part of It.**

One of the members of a west side family is a 4 year old boy. His aunt has a habit of being late for breakfast. Two weeks ago yesterday, being the first of April, the young hopeful was instructed to give a false summons for breakfast at a very early hour, and tell her to hurry, and when she was coming down to say "April fool." He gave the call, and as his aunt came down he was observed by the other members of the family standing at the foot of the stairway and absorbed in thought. "Why, Georgie," said his mother, "Why don't you say it?" There was a momentary pause, and then looking up the boy said: "What was that fool's other name mamma?"

**Too Much Fan Afterwards.**

Harry's mother, having heard for some little time what seemed to be a moaning or crying in some distant part of the house, had a search made and found in a remote, very small and perfectly dark closet, the family dog, Leo by name, shut in, with scarcely room enough to turn around. How did he get there? Why, Harry had shut him up, of course. Harry was summoned and questioned:

"Why did you shut Leo in the closet?"

"Oh, 'cause he'd feel so good when he got let out!"—Boston Transcript.

**Somewhat Mixed.**

A little girl in the lower part of this city was playing "tea party," and a gentleman who was present objected to several of the imaginary viands which she brought him, complaining that they were poorly cooked, too salt, stale, etc. After several efforts to please him the small hostess lost her patience, and, laying down a plate of mythical dainties before him, exclaimed in a petulant tone: "Eat what's that and you'll get more a while ago." This rather equivocal offer is now a dinner byword.—Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

**Thought He Had It Right.**

A small boy began his regular prayer in his regular way:

"Now—I—lay—me"—and there he stuck fast.

"Down"—said his mother, prompting. Whereupon Johnny set off again with great alacrity and fluency:

"Down came a blackbird and nipped off her nose!"—Boston Transcript.

**An Utter Impossibility.**

A little child in one of Albany's public schools was rebuked the other day for using a slang expression and excused herself by replying: "Well, my brother said it." The teacher said: "Your brother ought to be more careful of his language." "Oh," said the little one apologetically, "you know you can't stop boys from bringing slang into the house. Can you?"—Albany Express.

**Force of Habit.**

Old Lady (to railroad brakeman)—How soon does this train start for Shacknack?

Brakeman—Not for two hours yet, madam. Step lively, please.—Life.

**Its Annual Bath.**

The rivers of Minnesota have nearly all overrun their banks, and the state is largely under water. At present writing, then, it may be supposed that atmosphere which is "so dry you do not feel the cold" is taking its annual bath.—Chicago Times.

**A Rare Talent.**

"A very clever girl that stupid Miss Blum who just went out."

"Clever? Why, she never opens her mouth!"

"That's where she's clever."—Life.

**On the Quiet.**

Waiter (in voice that reaches the desk)—No, sah; we ain't 'lowed fer ter tek no fees, sah. (In a voice which does not reach the desk)—Drap him on the flo', boss.—Tidbits.

## THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

**The First Person of the Family of Whom History Takes Notice.**

Names of persons, and of course, also of families which are aggregations of related persons, were derived in early Saxon days mainly from two sources. First, from personal qualities, physicial characteristics or professions; and second, in the case of important personages from the names of their homes or estates.

Whoever is familiar with the writings of Sir Walter Scott—more particularly those of his tales whose subjects are Scottish, will remember that he is given to calling his characters by the names of their estates or holdings. When he had referred once to a personage as the "laird o' Tullietudlem," the "laird o' Dumbiedykes," the "laird o' Garscadden," and so on, he was in the habit of dropping the early part of the expression and speaking of them simply as "Tullietudlem," "Dumbiedykes," "Garscadden," etc. This practice is carried on in Scotland even at the present day, and was universal in Saxon and Scandinavian countries centuries ago. It is to this practice of naming persons and families from the estate of holding that we are indebted for the words "Hohenzollern," "Brandenburg," "Hapsburg," "Brunswick," etc., as applied to reigning dynasties.

Of Conrad, the first person of the Hohenzollern family to whom history deigns to give notice, Thomas Carlyle, in his "Frederick the Great," has given an exquisite description. He says:

"It was in those same years (about 1160-1170) that a stout young fellow, Conrad by name, far off in the southern part of Germany, set out from the old castle of Hohenzollern, where he was but junior, and had small outlooks, upon a great errand in the world. * * * Hohenzollern lies far south in Schwaben (Suabia), on the sunward slope of the Rauhe-Alp country, no great way north from Constance and its lake, but well aloft, near the springs of the Danube, its back leaning on the Black Forest. It is perhaps definable as the southern summit of that same huge old Hercynian Wood which is still called the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), though now comparatively bare of trees. Fanciful Dryasdust, doing a little etymology, will tell you the name Zollern is equivalent to Tollery, or place of Tolls; whereby Hohenzollern comes to to mean High or Upper Tollery, and gives one the notion of antique peddlers climbing painfully out of Italy and the Swiss valleys, thus far; unstrapping their pack-horses here, and chaffering in unknown dialect about toll. Poor souls! it may be so, but we do not know, nor shall it concern us. This only is known: that a human kindred, probably of some talent for coercing anarchy and guiding mankind, had, centuries ago, built its burg there, and done that function in a small but creditable way ever since."

The original Hohenzollerners, therefore, seven centuries ago were leviers of toll at some gateway or pass on a high roadway of the Alps; and the staying quality of the race is shown by their survival in an unbroken line to the present Emperor of Germany, Frederick III., more than twenty generations in lineal descent from ancestor Conrad!—*N. O. States.*

## BOWSER'S LOVE LETTERS.

**His Wife Produces Them at The Right Moment and Makes Him Squirm.**

"My dear child," said an old aunt of mine the day I was married, "have you got all your husband's love-letters?"

"Of course."

"And now that you are married you will probably burn 'em?"

"That's just what I was going to do."

"Well, don't. Keep 'em to the longest day you live."

"But why?"

"Because they will be stronger weapons than all your tears, pleadings or arguments. Nothing will bring a husband to time like a sight of some of the love letters he wrote before marriage."

I took her advice, and have always been glad I did. On several occasions I have used them to bring Mr. Bowser down off his high horse, and the fact that they bother his peace of mind is proved by the fact that he has several times hunted the house over in my absence in hopes to lay hands on them.

Something went wrong at the office the other day and he came home cantankerous. He held in until he got to the supper table, and then broke out with:

"Got any name for these things here?"

"Yes, dear. They are called biscuit."

"Well the man who calls 'em fit to eat ought to be shot! Mrs. Bowser, why is it I can never get any thing decent to eat in my own house?"

"Why, Mr. Bowser! No one could take more pains than we do. In order that the biscuit might be extra good I went out and made them myself."

"Humph!"

"There was a time, Mr. Bowser, when you raved over my cooking."

"Never! I knew from the day I set eyes on you wading across a mud puddle that you could never cook. You can sing very well—as well as some bad actresses—but you can't cook."

"And if I will prove that you once hungered for my cooking you will—"

"I will give you fifty dollars cash in hand."

After supper I went up-stairs and brought down several letters. Mr. Bowser had got his nose into a magazine and wanted the matter dropped, but I read to him the following extracts:

"And I thought, darling, while eating supper that night, how proud I should be over your delicious cookery when we had a home of our own. The thought of those biscuits alone makes me hungry. Good-bye, my pet."

"Who wrote that?" sternly demanded Mr. Bowser.

"You did."

"When?"

"Three months before our marriage."

"Never!"

"But here's the letter, dated and signed."

"It is a base forgery, and the forger must beware! How could I have praised your cooking?"

"You also used to praise my singing, Mr. Bowser."

"Never!"

"Oh, but you did. Let me read:

"And, precious pet of mine, let me again thank you for that beautiful song, 'The Lover's Farewell,' and the exquisite manner in which you rendered it. It drew tears from my eyes, and I was not ashamed of them. You have one of the purest, clearest voices I ever heard."

"Who wrote that?" he gasped.

"You did."

"Mrs. Bowser, don't carry this thing to far! There is a limit beyond which you must not go!"

"Well, here it is, in your own writing and over your own signature. Once in awhile you fling out a hint that I am very dull. There was a time when you thought different."

"Look out, Mrs. Bowser!"

"Yes, you did! You even thought me the smarter of the two."

"W-what! Am I awake or dreaming!"

"Wide awake, Mr. Bowser. Let me read you an extract from this exhibit marked 'A'":

"I don't see why you should go back to Vassar. Few young ladies are more accomplished or better educated. All your friends, myself included, give in to you on the matter of grammar in particular. Hope to see you as usual next Sunday, my dear little honeysuckle."

Mr. Bowser sat and looked at me like one terrified.

"And, sir, you often fling out about the size of my feet. I admit that they are as large again as I should have ordered from a dealer, although I wear No. 3's with a great deal of comfort. Let me say, however, that your mother wears 6's, your three sisters 5's, and the two girls you kept company with before we met wear full-sized 6's with very broad toes."

"Mrs. Bowser, do you suppose I will stand such insults in my own house!" he shouted as he sprang up.

"Are facts and truths insults? I have been reading from your letters."

"Never! Never! If I ever wrote such stuff I was crazy!"

"But here is your signature. You remember you used to want me to sign my letters "Rose-bud," and you signed yours "Oak Leaf."

"I never did! No power on earth can convince me that I was such a fool as that!"

"Well, perhaps you will remember this sentence. You wrote it a few months before our marriage. Listen:

"Oh, my Rosebud, but the heart of Oak Leaf was made a thousand times lighter by the receipt of your loving note yesterday. If those delicious little missives should cease coming I should pine and die."

"And you claim I wrote that!" he asked in a strange voice.

"Of course. You can't go back on your own writing, can you?"

"You assert that those are my letters, do you?"

"Certainly."

"And that I called you fond names and wanted to die for you?"

"That's about the size of it, Mr. Bowser. You wrote me several times that you were as much my slave as if I had bought you. I think you would have jumped into a well any time I asked you."

Mr. Bowser put on his overcoat and hat, drew on his gloves, and then kissed the baby and said:

"Good-bye, darling! if you never see papa again remember that he loved you."

He went off without so much as a look at me, but about midnight came home very softly and crept into bed, and the next day went on his usual hunt after that pile of love letters.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Andrew Johnson's Grave.

Andy Johnson's grave is at Greenville, Tenn. It is on one of the highest bluffs in the vicinity of the town, and the tall, eagle-crowned shaft that marks the spot can be seen from the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad for several miles. Travelers approaching the town watch for it with eager eyes. The lot is neatly enclosed with an iron fence and the inclosure contains in addition to the principal shaft several smaller monuments. Several children of the dead President are buried around him, and the lot throughout bears evidence of the most sedulous care and attention. The most imposing feature of the shaft is the bronze eagle on the top. Its head is turned toward the Appalachian range—grandly blue in the distance—and its wings are spreading as though the great American bird was preparing to fly away to the pine-covered ravines of the mountains. In the foreground is the quaint little town of Greenville—a sleepy village just awakening from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of twenty years and a half as much more.—*Philadelphia News.*

—"Do you think, Miss Ethel," he inquired, tremulously, "that I could see your father this evening?" "I hardly think so, Mr. Lastyn," she replied with a soft and not unbecoming blush. "Papa is in the library with Mr. Getthere and I expect he will need me, too, in a few minutes. But I am sure that any other evening papa would be happy to have you call on him. He is always pleased when young people show him attention."—*Puck.*

—When Mr. Hamlet remarked: "Eye, there's the rub," he is supposed to have just got off a railroad train with a cinder in his optic.—*Lowell Courier.*

## PANAMA'S RAILROAD.

**Experiences of a Conductor Who Carried Passengers at the Isthmus.**

"Aspinwall is situated upon a sort of backout, or channel, from the sea, the houses being built upon the edge of the water. During the hot season this water stagnates and breeds a pestilential miasma, which kills out the inhabitants by the hundreds, feeding as they do chiefly on bananas, oranges and other fruits. It is an every day sight to see men dying on the streets. The policeman on duty passes by and stooping down makes an examination of the man. If he still breathes the officer walks along and pays no further attention to him until life is extinct, when he has him thrown into a common wooden box and put on one side to await the departure of the funeral train. This funeral train leaves Aspinwall every morning for the cemetery, called Monkey Hill. The dead of the better classes are given a decent burial, of course, but the lower classes are dumped unceremoniously from the boxes and buried like so many dogs."

"Why don't they leave them in the boxes?" interrupted the reporter. "Because the boxes are needed for the other dead. They are carried back to the city on the train and used the next day for other unfortunates who have died during the day."

"Is there much money in railroading?"

"Yes, I was paid a salary of $175 a month, besides my house thrown in. But that is a small amount considering the dangerous life I led. I never knew, on leaving Aspinwall, whether or not I would be killed before reaching Panama, as the Spaniards are a very treacherous set, and will stick you in the back in a minute for a small imaginary insult.

"I hardly ever made a trip without getting into a fight, and nearly always had some trouble, except with the Chinese, who always paid their fare without growling. Travel was so heavy that it took from six to ten conductors to collect fares, one for each car."

"How is the price of traveling as compared to that of America?"

"Much higher; and it was always a wonder to me where the people got money on which to travel. The road gouged everyone they could, and through passengers or travelers were charged $25 in gold for a ticket from Aspinwall to Panama, a distance of forty-seven miles, while the natives paid for a first-class ticket only $7 and a second-class passage $2.40. The charge on a box car of freight for the same distance was $250."—*Atlanta Journal.*

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

**George R. Sims Nearly Buried Alive in an Old Neapolitan Dungeon.**

All around Naples there are wonderful ruins and natural curiosities, and, of course, I explored them all, says the author of "Ostler Joe." I went all over the temple of Serapis, in the same place, and thoroughly explored the great amphitheater in which the famous seafights of Naumachia were held by the Romans. The center of the amphitheater was filled with water, and then hundreds of slaves and prisoners rowed in and hacked each other to pieces. It was while exploring the dungeons underground in which the prisoners were kept that a terrible adventure befell us. Our guide was a local old gentleman of about ninety—the real, genuine oldest inhabitant in the flesh. He carried a tow torch to light us through the damp, noisome, winding passages that led to the cells below the earth, and just as we got into the darkest dungeon the old gentleman fell down in a fit and his torch went out.

The situation was awful. We had not the slightest idea where we were, and we hadn't any matches with us. We shouted loud, but only the mocking echo of our voices answered us. Just as the old man fell he had told us that we were now in dungeons from which no sound could escape. We groped about in the dark, and tried to find a passage, but only with the result that I found myself in one dark dungeon and my companion got into another, and we could neither of us find our way back to the old gentleman. We gave ourselves up for lost. We had not even the hope which the ancient prisoners had of being dragged out into the arena to make a fight of it. We should perish by inches in the secret dungeons of the great Roman amphitheater of Pozzuoli.

Just as we had abandoned hope and I was trying to scratch a last message to the world on the wall with the point of my scarf-pin, a distant murmur reached our ears. It drew nearer and nearer. We shouted—on it came. We heard English words spoken by English lips. A guide was bringing another party to the secret dungeons. They entered and found us, and between us we carried the epileptic old gentleman up-stairs into the light of day, and got him some cold water and brought him round. But I registered a vow never again to visit dungeons with an elderly gentleman subject to fits and a tow torch of limited powers of endurance.—*London Referee.*

—Little Gracie came home from school greatly excited. "O, auntie," she said, "we had a lesson about my brother Eugene to-day." "I think you must be mistaken," auntie replied. "No," said the little girl, "it was really a Eugene lesson, and the teacher told us we ought to drink milk and never eat cake or candy." And then we knew she meant a *hygiene* lesson!

—Hannibal Hamlin, at the age of eighty-nine, is the only survivor of the eight statesmen who were on the National tickets of 1860.

## SOME TIMELY THOUGHTS.

**The Need of Education in Agriculture Clearly Demonstrated.**

From an address recently delivered before a farmers' institute by Colonel J. McClenahan, on the need of education in agriculture, we take the following paragraphs:

The object of agricultural education should be to teach the science rather than the art of agriculture; to give a more complete knowledge of the farm, the structure and the growth of the domestic animals, and the laws of breeding; to teach the structure and laws of growth of domesticated plants, and the adaption of both plants and animals to the circumstances of soil and climate, and their variation as affected by variable influences; to train those employed in agriculture to habitually observe the phenomena of animal and plant life as it goes on before them, and to quickly take advantage of observed facts to improve methods and products.

This science also includes insect life and injurious vegetation so far as agriculture is affected.

These studies involve almost all the natural sciences, but each in a limited sense. It is not necessary in order that a man may be an educated farmer, that he be a scientific botanist, understanding the whole range of plant life, but it is necessary that he know the general laws and special phenomena of the plants with which he is concerned. It is not necessary that he study the form, habits, structure, and growth of insects and animals he never sees, but that he have an accurate and complete knowledge of those with which he deals. It is a special application of scientific principles in a special direction in order that he may use these principles in practice, and thus secure better results or with less labor, and also to increase the sum of human knowledge and add to his happiness by the exercise of his mental faculties.

For several generations Americans have been stimulated to mental activity until now American youth inherit an impulse in that direction. Not only is this the effect of schools, but it is the result of our political system, of the public press, and of commercial intercourse. The boy may be dull at books, slow at school, never having connected the world in books with the outside world of things. He may lack the quick memory of words which often passes for learning, and yet have the impulse to activity of thought and action. For this very reason young men prefer positions in the town or city or on the railroad. There is not only something to do, but something to learn. Unable perhaps to think much for himself, the young man feels that he is nearer the thoughts of others. Farm life is monotonous, isolated and laborious. You, gentlemen, think and work, your boys work and think, your thoughts are fully occupied with the problems of farm management, his with the dullness and drudgery of his daily life. You, perhaps, are interested in politics or business beyond the farm, he finds little food for thought, has few social advantages, sees nothing ahead but a dull round of labor year after year, with little to conquer but weeds, and nothing to attain but a living or possibly moderate wealth. This does not comply with the demand of his birthright and education, his native "Yankee grit."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

## NOTES FOR WOMEN.

**Imported and Domestic Novelties in Feminine Wearing Apparel.**

Cloth jackets in copper, the new greens, blue-green, suede, tobacco brown, gray or bright red are among the most serviceable purchases one can make, as the present fashion allows them to be worn with any costume that does not make a contrast positively murderous.

The new figured China silk will be made up of flounced skirts and long draperies, bordered with bias silk the shade of the darkest figure, stitched on with one or several rows of white silk or something equally as glaring, yet there be people who call this the age of dress reform.

Braiding has by no means had its day of favor as a trimming on jackets, and is done with both metal and mohair braids, some of which are flat and others tubular, while the twisted cords of silk or of metal are used in all the most elaborate designs hitherto done only in soutache braid.

The stylish coats of smooth-faced cloths for dressy occasions come in copper colors, in the new green shades, in tobacco browns, suede color, the odd blues with green tints, and in bright red shades, while the rougher homespun jackets are in stripes or bars or melanges of two or three of these colors together.

India silk and foulard designs reappear in the glossy cotton sateens—which show palm-leaf fans, links of chain, interlocked circles of different sizes, anvils, hammers, sleigh bells, "thunder and lightning" streaks, lilacs, fuchsias, harebells, checker boards—and half a hundred more appear in white or cream upon dark grounds, perfectly brown or blue.

The german, whose popularity knows no wane, is danced in the home, in the hall, in winter and in summer at the resorts, and is always delightful and in season. It affords a field for ingenuity in the devising of new features and the invention of favors. Great is the man, socially, who can lead the german, and the dancing floor is the vantage ground whereon he conquers.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Six young hopefuls in a Polk County, Ga., family answer to these names: Mollie Necklace, Quincy Ann, Sis Tommy, Happy Josie, Nester Chester and I Wonder.

## POLICE COURT RECIPES.

**A Harmless Youth's First Attempt at Practical Newspaper Work.**

In order to afford that variety which is the spice of life and papers, we concluded to have a man attend the sittings of a New York police court. It happened, however, that the only member of our large and talented staff who was at leisure Monday morning was the young gentleman who edits Household Recipes. He is an enthusiast upon the subject of recipes for the construction of soft gingerbread, cream pies, dried apple jelly and the like, and his mind seems to run on such matters continually. He will go further to learn some new way for getting up a salad than the most enthusiastic naturalist would to secure a new species of snapping turtles.

The following in his first attempt at police court reporting:

The first prisoner brought up—and he must have been badly brought up, by his looks—stood charged with having been intoxicated on the streets. He wasn't entirely sober when arraigned, looking as though he had about two cupsful of whisky to six cupsful of beer too much, mixed with four to five pounds of a policeman's club put on to warm. The court allowed him to stew about five minutes, and then sent him to the Island for sixty days to cool.

A tramp was hauled up who looked as though he had had not more than two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, ditto of cream of tartar, some ginger (pop), and a little caraway with stale bread crumbs for six weeks. He was mixed to a smooth batter and set before the fire to rise.

A thief was arraigned, charged with breaking into a bakery. He was in his cups—about three and a half cups, I should say, mixed with sugar. He said he mistook the bake shop for a paint store, on account of the chrome yellow on the buns. When he resisted arrest the policeman gave him a recipe for pound cake that he will remember for some time. It raised puff balls on his head without the aid of yeast, and made his nose into a batter. He was laid away in the station-house oven to brown.

John Smith, being drunk, attempted to beat his wife, but found himself in hot water, with a flavoring of lemon and whisky. His wife added three dessert-spoonfuls of stove leg for every loaf, the loafer. A lump of sugar was added, together with a lump over the eye for top dressing. French mustard and a Mansard roof completed the structure. Court ordered a dressing of vinegar and prison apparel.

"Got the ear-ache, have you?" remarked the court to the prisoner with his head tied up. Court recommended as a recipe for the care of ear-ache, two parts water, one part his hair in the middle, and one part from his family and friends for thirty days.—*Texas Siftings.*

## THE HAUNTED CLOCK.

**Queer and Uncanny Habits of an Ancient Family Time-Piece.**

In a farm-house near Devon, Pa., there is a haunted clock, with a weird legend of revolutionary times connected with it. A cold-blooded murder of a drummer is in the legend, and once a year "the clock acts strangely" and can not be made to go. This is a true bill, you understand, and I believe the story. I know that "haunted clock." I have met it in a Pennsylvania tavern more than once. Only the legend doesn't do the haunted clock full justice. Not only once a year, on the anniversary of the drummer's death, does it "act strangely." It acts strangely all the time. It chokes and gurgles in ghastly gutterals for about five minutes before it strikes, and heard, in the dead of night, these awful sounds petrify the terrified guest with horror, for he firmly believes that the man in the next room is hanging himself with his suspenders. When the haunted clock strikes eleven, it starts off with ponderous solemnity and strikes six. Then it stops, groans twice, gurgles, makes a muffled noise with something that needs oiling, strikes one, wheezes and goes to sleep. About 11:30, however, it wakes up, grunts, sneezes twice, strikes the other four, and, with a hollow groan goes on its limping with tick tocks, of alternating loudness and softness, sometimes falling asleep and missing two or three ticks altogether, always waking with a start and tick tocking very loudly for the next minute. And then, along in the afternoon, when you are anxious to go to the station to catch the five o'clock train, the hour hand points to three and the minute hand is at five and the clock strikes nine, you know it is a quarter past six and your train has gone more than an hour ago. There is also a calendar on this clock, showing the days of the week and the months, but it is stuck fast between Monday and Tuesday at the 31st of February, and there is a hole in the dial where a moon shows itself in the full dark all the year round. O, it is a sure 'nough haunted clock. I've seen it, many a time, and have missed more trains by it than there are spooks in Virginia or "thengs" in Indiana. Every body about the hotel "sets" that clock. The landlord looks at it about once or twice a week and sets it by a silver watch that looks like a slung-shot. Then by and by the oldest boy comes along and sets it by the school bell, which rings about nine o'clock. Then the porter hostler comes along and sets it "by the sun." And, finally, the landlady comes in and sets it "by guess." And the clock, remarking, "None of these things move me," haunts on in the same distracted, time-killing old way as before.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

—A French workman has succeeded in producing artificial silk.

## A DEVELOPING MIND.

**Practical Illustration of the Unfolding of the Juvenile Brain.**

"There is nothing more beautiful and interesting than to watch the gradual development and unfolding of the juvenile mind," said Mr. Bixby the other day, as he sat talking with a friend on a railroad train.

"I think," he added, "that we make a mistake in discouraging these little inquiries after knowledge by refusing to answer their childish questions. I believe in giving an intelligent reply to every question a child asks, and—"

A youth of ten years sitting in the seat in front of Bixby turned around at this moment.

"What time is it, please, mister?" he asked.

"What time, my little man?" said Bixby. "It is ten minutes after one."

"Your watch right?"

"Why, yes, I think so."

"What kind of a watch is it?"

"A Waltham."

"How much did it cost?"

"Why—I—I—it was a present, and—"

"Who gave it to you?"

"Oh, a society of which I am a member."

"Stem-winder?"

"Yes—as I was saying," he went on to his friend, "I think—"

"Let me see the inside of it," put in the inquiring mind.

"I'm afraid I'll get dust in it, my boy. Yes, as I was saying—"

"What sereiety give it to you?"

"The Phil Kearney branch of the G. A. R., of which I am—"

"What's 'G. A. R.' mean?"

"Grand Army of the Republic. Now sit down, my little man, and—"

"Did they give you the chain, too?"

"Oh, yes. Now—"

"Is it real gold or only plated?"

"Gold."

"Let me feel it."

"I can't very well for—"

"Where'd you get that big ring?"

"That was a present, too. Now, if I were you I'd—"

"Who give it to you?"

"Oh, a friend. You see now, Smith, as I was saying—"

"What kind of a set is there in that ring?"

"It's moss agate; now turn around and—"

"You going far?"

"Only to Buffalo."

"What you going there for?"

"On business; now you must turn around and sit down, little fellow, for I—"

"What kind of business?"

"Come, come; sit down now and—"

"Do you live in Buffalo?"

"No; I—"

"Where do you live?"

"In Utica; sit down now and keep still."

"What you going to do in Buffalo?"

"You ask too many questions."

"You got a knife?"

"Yes but I—"

"How'll you trade sight unseen?"

"I never trade that way. Now you—"

"'Fraid you get beat, eh?"

"Sit down."

"Let's see your knife."

"You turn around there."

"Is it a four-blader?"

"See here, boy, you turn around there and sit down and don't you open your mouth again for a week! You ask more questions than two talking machines could answer. Now you shut up!"—*Zenas Dane, in Detroit Free Press.*

## RECEIVED HIS REWARD.

**How a Darky Made Five Dollars on the Strength of a Blunder.**

A man with long hair went into a barber shop and was shaved. After getting out of the chair he stood as if waiting for something.

"Anything mo'?" the barber asked.

"Yes. I owe you five dollars. Here's your money."

"You doan owe me no money, Cap'n.

"Yes, I do. Several years ago I vowed that the barber who shaved me and failed to ask me if I wanted my hair cut should receive five dollars. That was years ago, and although I have been under many razors since I took the vow, you are the only one who failed to ask the question. Take the money. Your strength in withstanding a great temptation deserves reward."

The barber took the money, and as the white man was turning away, the barber said: "Call agin, Cap'n Moore."

"My name is not Moore."

"Ain't dis Cap'n Moore?"

"No."

"W'y, I thought it wuz. Neber did think I gwine ter furgit Cap'n Moore. 'Pressed hisself on my mine, he did, tuther week w'en he tole me dat ef eber I asked him ter let me cut his ha'r ergin he'd hit me. 'Lowed dat I ruint it de las' time I cut it. So dis ain't Cap'n Moore. Ter tell the truf, boss, yo' ha'r do need cuttin.'"—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

**Wanted It for His Wife.**

An agent who was selling a humorous book made a speech to a crowd men in a Tennessee town.

"W'y, gentlemen," said he, "this is the funniest book ever printed. Over here at Winchester I sold one to a lady and she laughed until she died—actually laughed herself to death."

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 16..... 1888


There is no room for mistake about the cause of the result of the election in Oregon. Parties were so evenly divided that Oregon was a doubtful State. The campaign was conducted entirely upon a tariff issue; no other question was raised in the canvass, and this was very fully discussed by the Press, and by able speakers on both sides. The State has decided by a large majority in favor of protection. Every man who produces anything to sell naturally wants to protect himself against foreign competition in the home market. It is not a question of party names, but of self interest. When men who call themselves Republicans feel that Republican policy is taking money out of the pockets, they will vote against. Men who are called Democrats will act similarly under similar circumstances. There is a whole lot of human nature in both Democrats and Republicans.

Sunday, June 17th, is one of the most glorious anniversaries in American history. It was on the 17th day of June, 1775, that England was taught to respect American valor at Bunker Hill. Every American child should on that day be told the story of the glorious defense of the Colonists against tyrrany.


**PHOTOGRAPHY**

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Paintings of all the prominent scenes on the Globe. In fact,

*Anything & Everything*

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HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
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WOOD AND GLASS,

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELBER;*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago.

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations.**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. T. MAIRS, Proprietor.

**IRWIN'S SALOON.**

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

**Independence . Cal.**

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

**THE BAR**

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

**TO ADVERTISERS**

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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10 Spruce Street, New York.


GRAND

# CELEBRATION!

Of The

# Fourth of July

At

# Independence,

**Races, Horse and Foot.**

GAMES, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL

**Jumping, Sledge Throwing,**

**Egg Race, Sack Race, Three-legs.**

**Grand Fruit Festival,**

**Free to Everybody.**

**Oration, Singing, Etc. Etc.**

PROGRAMME:

Salute of 100 guns at sunrise.

Procession forms at the school house at 10 o'clock a. m., headed by the Silver Cornet Band.

Chariot bearing young ladies representing States and Territories.

Officers of the Day.

Visitors and Citizens.

Horribles.

The procession will march through Edwards street to Agricultural Hall.

National Airs by Band.

Prayer by Chaplain.

"Star Spangled Banner," by the Choir.

Reading Declaration of Independence.

"Red, White and Blue," by the Choir.

Oration.

"America," by the Choir.

National Airs, by the Band.

Benediction.

Grand Fruit Festival, Free for All.

INTERMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Foot Race 100 yards | $50 |
| Egg Race, Girls of 12 years and under pair of Gold Bracelets. | |
| Sack Race, arms free, Boys under 16 | 5 |
| Sack Race, arms free, free for all | 5 |
| Three Leg Race | 5 |
| Throwing Heavy Hammer | 5 |
| Three Standing Jumps | 5 |
| Hop, Skip and Jump | 5 |

INTERMISSION.

Grand Ball at Agricultural Hall. Tickets, $2.

FLOOR DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. P. LAIRD and J. D. BLAIR.

INVITATION COMMITTEE AND FLOOR MANAGERS:

Round Valley—C. Olds, J. G. Birchim and Thomas William.

Bishop Creek—W. Phillippay, Barna Peeler, Phil. Keogh and John L. Bourland.

Laws—G. H. Hardy and F. Andrews.

Big Pine—Ed. Crocker, Barry McMurry and John Collins.

Deep Spring—S. P. Roberts.

Camp Independence—J. S. Gorman, J. Vagts.

Citrus—F. McIver and H. Galvin.

Georges Creek—J. E. Shepherd.

Lone Pine—R. C. Spear and John Anton.

Beeler—E. F. Hall and Webb Walker.

Darwin—Martin Mee, J. C. Eldy and J. A. McKenzie.

Olancha—Pap Walker.

Lookout—Frank Fitzgerald.

Panamint—N. G. Fairman, H. G. Chickering.

Independence—W. A. Hampton, Henry Mack and Bertrand Rhine.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

Horse Race, One Mile Dash. Free for All. $50. Three or more to enter, two or more to start.

Baseball game, $50.

Entries to foot race must be made before 6 p. m. July 3d; to horse race, before 6 p. m., July 4th. Entries to be made with A. W. Eibeshutz, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice Of Change Of Text Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Education of Inyo county, California, that said Board proposes to change the following text books now in use in the public schools of said county, to wit: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Music, Entomology, Book-keeping, Composition, Penmanship, Industrial Drawing, English and American Literature, Physics, Algebra and Natural History. And that sealed bids, or proposals, will be received by said Board for furnishing books to replace those mentioned above, or any part thereof. Said bids, or proposals, must be accompanied by sample copies of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book, within the county, during the full time for which said books are to be adopted. The publisher or publishers whose proposals shall be accepted must enter into a written contract with said Board, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in a reasonable amount, with sureties, for the faithful performance thereof. Said bids or proposals will be opened by the Board at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June 1888. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Inyo county.

Attest: J. H. SHANNON,
[SEAL.] Secretary.
Dated April 13, 1888. Bishop Creek, Cal.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 19th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1888, at the late residence of the said deceased, at Big Pine, in said county, the following personal property, to wit: Ten head of horses, more or less, being all the horses belonging to said estate.

NATHAN RHINE,
S. G. GREGG,
Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Campbell, deceased.

Dated April 19, 1888.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter having filed in this Court their petition duly verified, praying for an order to lease certain real estate of said deceased: It is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Superior Court, at the Courthouse, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to lease the following described real property, to wit: That certain mine or mining claim situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, and commonly known and designated as the Wedekint Mine, for the period of one year, at the rental of ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of all ores extracted from said mine, all of which more fully appears in the said petition now on file, and to which reference is hereby made, for further particulars; and that a copy of this order be published for at least two successive weeks in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH
Dated May 31st, 1888. Superior Judge.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 523.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Deeds for the S½ of N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34 Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symmes, John Shepherd, John Strohmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOSEPH W. R. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

**TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**

For all Diseases of the

**Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in **1828.** It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine,** whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

**The Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, **not unpleasant,** and its virtues undoubted.

**No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business** while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

**SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.**

PREPARED BY

*J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

**LUMBER**

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sept 11-tf

**Working Classes ATTENTION!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**

Independence - - - Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy 1-86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what we will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | 9 25 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 10 45 a. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Gillette | 5 50 p. m. | 9 30 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 0 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria Ar. | 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Belleville | 7 35 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m. | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 100 p. m. | 11 20 a. m. |
| Alvord | 2 00 p. m. | 10 5 a. m. |
| Independence | 2 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler Ar. | 5 50 p. m. | Lv. 7 0 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with the express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (29 miles); Bodie (67 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


ESTABLISHED 1846 — MUNN & CO. — PATENTS — NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,** which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**Wheeler & Wilson**

Sewing Machine.

**New No. 8.**

"THE BEST"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

**First-Class Machine.**

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*F. H. MULHOLLAND,*
*Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

FRUIT TREES

**All Kinds of Fruit & ha de Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE.
Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

**Mercha t,**

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

**Wholesale and Retail**

....DEALER IN....

**General Merchandise.**

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every nee e article, is well calculated to suit the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

**SELL EXCHANGE**

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

**DRAW DIRECT**

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet. Geldsendungen von uns nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

**Life Insurance Co.**

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $5,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company.

Capital - - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16 ..... ....1888


## DIED.

HILL—At Bishop Creek, June 8, 1888, Leslie, son of Mr. ann Mrs. O. H. Hill, aged three years and thirteen days.

Mr. D. Hessian of Big Pine was in town early in the week.

Mr. Sam McMurry, of Big Pine, was in town early in the week.

A large American flag has been ordered for Irwin's "Old Corner."

Mr. T. J. Goodale of Fish Spring passed a few days in town at the beginning of the week.

Johnny thinks Walter ought to die, but will postpone the execution until after the Fourth.

Levy's team took a chassez up from the depot the other day. No damage to speak of.

In the orchard of Judge Hannah peaches are now ripening rapidly. They are large fine looking fruit.

A new thirty-six inch bass drum and cymbals will be received by the Silver Cornet Band next week.

Take a look at Gunn's new building and see the wainscot grained by A. W. Sheets; it is good work in any country.

Tom Crough was down from Bishop Creek and shook his foot with the boys and girls Monday evening.

S. D. Woods, formerly of Independence, now of Stockton, is a candidate for Congress from the second District.

Samuel Chalmers has a lot of copper ore at Deep Spring that he is about to have brought out to Alvord for shipment.

John Howell, late Superintendent of the Reno reduction works, has gone to Australia. He expects to be gone one year.

Flags of all sizes, red, white and blue drapery, and other material for Fourth of July decoration at RHINE'S.

Names of eighty jurors for the trial of the Elliott case were drawn last Tuesday. The list includes jurors from all parts of the county.

The Republican Delegates from the Pacific Coast to the Chicago Convention have organized and will act in the Convention as a united body.

At the beginning of the week a miner came into town. Next day he said: "Yesterday I had fifty dollars; now I have nothing but bad name."

A fine new stage has been provided by O. I. Mairs for his stage line between town and the depot. On the wagon is painted in large gilt letters, "Norman House, Independence."

Mr. James Jones, of Big Pine, was in town a few days at the beginning of the week. Mr. Jones is a good deal talked about by those who take an interest in county politics.

Horace Bellows was up from Haiwee during the week. He will bring up a drove of Angora kids for butchering, next week. The meat is fully equal to Antelope flesh, or even better.

Dr. S. Lee, of Carson, arrived at Independence on Wednesday. On Friday morning he left for Mojave and Los Angeles. The Doctor is largely interested in the Eastside canal.

D. A. Bender, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the C. & C. and V. & T. railroads, Pay-Master Mills and Secretary E. B. Yerington went down to the end of the C. & C. road last Wednesday.

Greenly & Broder have taken out some more very rich ore from their mine at Deep Spring. They made a shipment recently to San Francisco. From the same locality F. Turner recently made a shipment of ore also to San Francisco.

Mr. W. Hamilton, the old time stage man and freighter, was on the train last Wednesday on his way to Keeler and Cerro Gordo. "Baldy," as he is best known by that name, is the same old six and eighpence as of former days, and everybody is glad to see him.

The *Chronicle Union* says that a corps of railroad surveyors are again at work on the railroad between Bridgeport and Sonora. It is reported that contracts have already been let to begin work on a road from San Francisco to Mono Lake, there to connect with a line from the east.

Last Saturday Joseph Joy, aged 23 years, was drowned while bathing in the hot bath at Steam Boat Spring, Nevada. It is supposed that he had stayed so long in the water that he become faint, and being alone he sank to the bottom of the tank and drowned. His home was at Virginia City.

An item is going the rounds to the effect that the road from Los Angeles to Salt Lake will go through Kern, Tulare, Inyo and Mono counties. This is utter nonsense; the road won't go within two hundred and fifty miles of Mono county and will go but a short distance through the southeastern end of Inyo.

The *Enterprise* and other Nevada papers are publishing the fact that a fruit display and fruit festival free for all will be one of the features of the celebration of the glorious Fourth at Independence. We thank our neighbors for giving the notices and will make all who come from Nevada especially welcome.

The Superintendent of the Nevada Mission was not able to keep his appointment to preach at Independence last Sunday evening, having been called north a few days before. Rev. C. Logan, principal of the Academy at Bishop Creek, preached a very interesting discourse from the text, "Bear ye one anothers burdens." Mr. Logan may preach here again soon.

J. L. Callison, the slayer of Tom Donahue at Candelaria, was examined before Justice Turner on a charge of murder and discharged from custody. In their verdict the Coroner's Jury said "we find that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot inflicted by the hand of J. L. Callison while engaged in a shooting scrape with each other." Justice Turner said: There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named J. L. Callison guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order him to be discharged.

### A Pleasant Incident.

Last Wednesday afternoon a messenger from the Courthouse went after Judge Hannah and told him that several attorneys wished to see him immediately at his chambers on urgent business. The Judge hastened down the street and found his large chamber filled with attorneys and citizens. With a wondering look on his face the Judge took a seat at his desk and gazed at the crowd. Then A. R. Conklin Esq. arose and, pointing to a large and elegantly framed picture that had just been hung up, said:

"Judge Hannah: Your fellow citizens desiring to express toward you their feelings of kindness as a man and a neighbor, and their appreciation of the honest and faithful manner in which you have for years discharged your duty in the high official station to which, by their suffrage, they have called you, herewith present to you an enlarged photograph of yourself. We trust you may be spared to us for many years to come; and that in the future, Time may leave its impress upon you with no heavier hand than it does upon the sunlight's tracings which have so faithfully been transferred to yonder canvas."

The Judge was taken completely by surprise, but he responded in a few words feelingly spoken and expressive of the great pleasure it gave him to have this proof of the esteem and kind regard of his fellow citizens. Judge Hannah has occupied the bench of Inyo county eighteen years; his several re-elections are the most flattering proofs that could be given of the confidence his fellow citizens have in his good, hard common sense, and the justness and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his high office. It would appear that the people intend to keep him on the bench as long as he lives, or will accept the office.

### Gratifying

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Hale Brothers, of Sacramento. Hale Brothers have done a large amount of business in Inyo county, and in every case customers were well pleased with their purchases. The Firm is thoroughly reliable and highly honorable in dealing with the public. In their letter ordering the advertisement Hale Brothers say: "The only drawback that prevented us from making a contract with you immediately was the addition you have made to your rate since we last transacted business with you. We recognize the "Independent" as a well edited and enterprising paper, the very class which we prefer to patronize, and we feel that an ad. should be in its columns. We herewith enclose contract and copy of ad. so that there may be no delay."

Truly yours
HALE BROTHERS.

### Opening

This [Saturday] evening Gunn's new place will be open. It is just as neat as skill, good taste and disregard of expense can make it. Everything is new but the bottles and their contents, and they are cobwebbed. Gunn will give a cordial welcome to all his old friends, and new friends will be not less heartily welcomed. Drop in during the evening and see what a nice place Jack has got.

### Meeting of Directors.

A meeting of the Directors of Agricultural District No. 18, will be held at Independence next Saturday, June 23rd. Matters of great importance will be laid before the Board for consideration and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. Malholland Secretary.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that water from irrigating ditches must not be allowed to get upon the public roads. From and after the publication of this notice I will at once direct the District Attorney to enter suit against any person allowing water to run on the roads without necessary culverts within the district of which I have charge.

GEO. H. PALMER,
Lone Pine. Road Overseer.

Ice cream, pure, delicious, always ready. Call and try it, at Roeper's butcher shop.

Mr. Russell came down during the week looking after mining interests. He went north this morning.

Messrs. Robert O'Neil, John Clarke and Chas. Levy came down from Bishop Creek on Thursday, returning next day.

Mr. Robert O'Neil, late of Paradise Valley, Nevada, has bought the livery business from John Clarke, at Bishop Creek. Mr. O'Neil is now located at that place with his family.

The band boys had a good attendance at their party last Wednesday evening. J. J. Gunn's new hall made a very pretty ballroom. Many fine pictures adorn the walls and everybody admired the handsome furniture. The music was good, and just such as to make everybody enjoy dancing. The boys were well pleased with the financial result.

H. P. Cartier bought eleven large pictures at the sale Wednesday evening. Our good looking bachelor must have found that she is fond of pictures. O. I. Mairs bought quite a number for the Norman House; J. C. Irwin had several knocked down to him. A large number were bought by citizens of the town and neighborhood.

The Plumas *National* says that a party up in Plumas county made an irrigating ditch, but when water was turned in it was found that the grade had been made the wrong way, and now the engineer is trying to invent a plan for turning the canal end for end. If the *National* will send the address of the Plumas engineer to Inyo county he can be put in communication with parties here who are engaged in trying to solve the same problem. Men of genius should know each other.

Good climate is better than drugs. About two years ago a gentleman came to Owens Valley who had long been in very poor health. He had drunk dozens of bottles of patent medicine, but was still *dryer* than the wig of a limeburner, and his liver was getting worse all the time. He quit taking the patent medicine; breathed the pure air of Inyo, and drank water from the crystal streams coming down from the Sierras and is now sound as a trout, though *dryer* still.

It seems that neither Dinz nor Olds will contest for the footrace purse on the Fourth at this place. Manuel will not be in the county at the time. As regards Charley Olds S. A. Middleton states that he might run for a $200 purse under sundry and divers stipulations and provisos; we are sorry we haven't got the earth to offer the worthy Doctor. As it is, however, we are authorized to state that Walter Ober will run Olds for $200 a side, in addition to the purse; and if snakes are absolute necessary we'll get 'em, regardless of expense. Walter also says that he will accept any method of starting Dr. Middleton may propose.

In retiring from the livery business at Bishop Creek, John Clarke returns to his friends hearty thanks for the patronage given him through many years. He heartily commends his successor, Mr. O'Neil, as a courteous, pleasant gentleman, who only needs to be known to secure plenty of friends for himself. Mr. Clark will continue the stage and freighting business from Laws to Bishop Creek.

Work on the new hotel at Big Pine is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Painters and paper-hangers are busy on the ground floor and this part of the building will soon be finished. Carpenters are still at work on the second story. The old hotel building was moved back and will be used for a kitchen and store rooms. The new building is on the site of the old one.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons, in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney at Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR
A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

ICE! ICE ICE!
We are now prepared to furnish a first class quality of
ICE
In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at
2 Cts. per Pound.
Orders Promptly Attended To.
F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

## List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County.

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE. | DESCRIPTION. | | | | | | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID AND DUE JAN. 1ST, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | DATE OF PURCHASE. | MERI. | TOWNS. | RANGE. | SECT. | NO. OF ACRES. | | | | | |
| Livingston, Archd. | 18 | March 30, 1874. | 5848 May 4, 1874 | M D | 18 S. | 36 E. | 36 | 160 | 00 | S. E. ¼ | 40 00 | 160 00 | 12 05 | 224 00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 | Nov. 28, 1877. | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878 | M D | 15 S. | 36 E. | 16 | 320 | 00 | W. ½ | 80 00 | 320 00 | 290 85 | 64 00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 | Oct. 14, 1881. | 8214 Jan. 9, 1882 | M D | 7 S. | 33 E. | 36 | 160 | 00 | E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ | 40 00 | 160 00 | 58 35 | 22 40 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept. 22, 1885. | 9739 Nov. 3, 1885 | M D | 6 S. | 31 E. | 16 | 40 | 00 | N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ | 10 00 | 40 00 | 2 75 | 8 40 |
| Saager, Gustave | 429 | June 15, 1886. | 10151 July 29, 1886 | M D | 9 S. | 34 E. | 36 | 320 | 00 | W. ½ | 80 00 | 320 00 | 12 20 | 44 80 |

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Saager, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.

# SHOPPING BY MAIL!

There can no longer be any doubt that shopping by mail is profitable. Thousands throughout the United States are doing so to their satisfaction, and the list continues to swell. Our facilities for handling this class of trade are unexcelled by any house west of the Mississippi. An entire floor of our mammoth three story building is devoted solely to this department, and we have spared no effort to the end that out of town customers might have the

## Same Advantages As Residents

We possess unequalled advantages in buying, because we deal direct with the manufacturer. Being one of HALE'S Seven California Stores we thereby obtain advantages in values which result from buying in large quantities; for it must be seen that the amount of goods which these stores consume in the aggregate is enormous.

## SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to intending customers upon application. It is a large illustrated pamphlet of 85 pages, and gives the price and description of any article in our stores. Samples of dry-goods sent free of charge.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

To trade with us. The thousands of orders which we are constantly receiving from every State and Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, attest the taste, care, discretion and promptness which we exercise in meeting the requirements of our mail customers.

## WHAT WE KEEP.

Our stock embraces Dress Goods, Domestices, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Jackets and Wraps, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Jewelry, Notions, Trunks & Valises, Etc. Etc.

## Send Us a Trial Order And Be Convinced.

# HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,
Sacramento, Cal.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

245 FAIRTH STORE 247
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Who Spends Money
For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $50 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and estimates.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
m476tf

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
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## RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA.

**What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.**

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway,) Dec. 20, 1887.—I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 12, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles F. Brower

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1888.—I use "Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies" valuable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Hambly

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (621 Montgomery Street), Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan. 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and it is doing me good.

Edwin L. Carey

DANVILLE, Cal., (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

J. A. Shirley

CALPELLA, Cal., Jan. 13, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well.

Edwin E. Webster

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 28, 1887.—Last December one of my boys, aged 3½ years, was troubled with what seemed to be a bad cold. He grew worse and I called a doctor who called it Dropsy and began to treat my child for it. He continued to grow worse and I got another doctor who analized his urine and pronounced it Bright's Disease in a bad form. All the doctors said my boy would die, and he looked as if he surely would. I began to give my boy "Warner's Safe Cure" without saying anything to the doctors. In three days his urine showed a change, and an analysis made three weeks later indicated a perfect condition of his urine. Every doctor who heard of his case said that he would die sure, but he took "Warner's Safe Cure" and is alive, if not well, which is more than could have been said if the doctors had been left to stuff him.

W. H. Vela

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit therefrom. I am never without it in my house.

Kate Ward

James Shields married Mary Evans in Boston in 1870. Early in 1871 he went to Chicago, whence for awhile he sent his wife money. Later she heard nothing from him, and in 1887 married John Clark. Last Christmas Shields came back with a million, claimed his wife, and on April 10th she asked a Boston Court for a divorce from Clark, who is willing.

## THAT STREAK OF LUCK.

**Mr. Morelock Tells How he Happened to Invest in a Louisiana Lottery Ticket and What He is Going to do With the Money.**

It will be remembered that Mr. Louis D. Morelock, who has for a number of years occupied the position of night clerk for the Adams Express Company, recently came in possession of the snug little fortune of fifteen thousand dollars through an outlay of one dollar for a one-twentieth ticket in the March drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. A *Courier* reporter dropped into the Adams Express Company's office last night where he found Mr. Morelock, awaiting the arrival of the midnight express. He seemed to be in unusual good spirits, and in his pleasant manner conversed on various subjects until he drifted into a conversation regarding the Louisiana State Lottery, in which he gave a statement of how he came to purchase the ticket, about the receipt of the money, and what he intends to do with it.

Mr. Morelock said: "Just having one dollar to spare, I bought a twentieth of ticket No. 51,570. When I arrived home I gave it to my little girl to play with, when my wife saw it and put it away in the baby's iron safe. I did not think of it again until my wife asked me what my ticket had drawn. I replied I did not know but would see when I went to work. I took the ticket with me, and that night when the reports of the drawing came, I looked all over the list but did not notice the number drawing the capital prize. I took a second look to see what number had drawn the $300,000, and I found that I held the lucky number. I sent the ticket to New Orleans, C. O. D. $1.00 and about a week later received [illegible] and five dollars

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

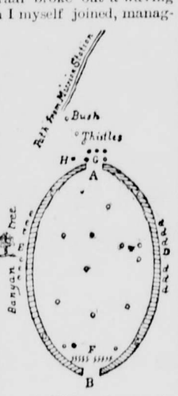
(CONTINUED.)

Here we separated, Mackenzie and his party creeping up under the shadow of the wall to the left, while Sir Henry and Umslopogaas took their stations one on each side of the thorn fence, the two spearmen and the Askari lying down in front of it. I and my men crept on up the right side of the kraal, which was about fifty paces long.

When I was two-thirds up I halted, and placed my men at distances of four paces from one another, keeping Alphonse close to me, however. Then I peeped for the first time over the wall. It was getting fairly light now, and the first thing I saw was the white donkey, exactly opposite to me, and close by it I could make out the pale face of little Flossie, who was sitting as the lad had described, some ten paces from the wall. Round her lay many warriors, sleeping. At distances all over the surface of the kraal were the remains of fires, round each of which slept some five-and-twenty Masai, for the most part gorged with food. Now and then a man would raise himself, yawn, and look at the east, which had now turned primrose; but none got up. I determined to wait another five minutes, both to allow the light to increase, so that we could make better shooting, and to give Good and his party, of whom I could see or hear nothing, every opportunity to make ready.

Suddenly, just as I was nerving myself for the signal, having already selected my man on whom I meant to open fire—a great fellow sprawling on the ground within three feet of little Flossie—Alphonse's teeth began to chatter again like the hoofs of a galloping giraffe, making a great noise in the silence. The rag had dropped out in the agitation of his mind. Instantly a Masai within three paces of us woke, and, sitting up, gazed about him, looking for the cause of the sound. Moved beyond myself, I brought the butt end of my rifle down on the pit of the Frenchman's stomach. This stopped his chattering; but, as he doubled up, he managed to let off his gun in such a manner that the bullet passed within an inch of my head.

There was no need for a signal now. From both sides of the kraal broke out a waving line of fire, in which I myself joined, managing with a snapshot to knock over my Masai by Flossie just as he was jumping up. Then from the top end of the kraal there rang an awful yell, in which I rejoiced to recognize Good's piercing note rising clear and shrill above the din, and in another second followed such a scene as I have never seen before nor shall again. With an universal howl of terror and fury the brawny crowd of savages within the kraal sprang to their feet, many of them to fall again beneath our well directed hail of lead before they had moved a yard. For a moment they stood undecided, and then hearing the cries and curses that rose unceasingly from the top end of the kraal, and bewildered by the storm of bullets, they, as by one impulse, rushed down toward the thorn stopped entrance. As they went we kept pouring our fire with terrible effect into the thickening mob as fast as we could load. I had emptied my repeater of the ten shots it contained, and was just beginning to slip in some more when I bethought me of little Flossie. Looking up I saw that the white donkey was lying kicking, having been knocked over either by one of our bullets or a Masai spear thrust. There were no living Masai near, but the black nurse was on her feet and with a spear cutting the rope that bound Flossie's feet. Next second she ran to the wall of the kraal and began to climb over it, an example which the little girl followed. But Flossie was evidently very stiff and cramped, and could only go slowly, and as she went two Masai flying down the kraal caught sight of her and rushed toward her to kill her. The first fellow came up just as the poor little girl, after a desperate effort to climb the wall, fell back into the kraal. Up flashed the great spear, and as it did so a bullet from my rifle found its home in the holder's ribs, and over he went like a shot rabbit. But behind him was the other man, and, alas, I had only that one cartridge in the magazine! Flossie had scrambled to her feet and was facing the second man, who was advancing with raised spear. I turned my head aside and felt sick as death. I could not bear to see him stab her. Glancing up again, to my surprise I saw the Masai's spear lying on the ground, while the man himself was staggering about with both hands to his head. Suddenly I saw a puff of smoke, proceeding apparently from Flossie, and the man fell down headlong. Then I remembered the Derringer pistol she carried, and saw that she had fired both barrels of it at him, thereby saving her life. In another instant she had made an effort, and assisted by the nurse, who was lying on the top, had scrambled over the wall, and I knew that she was, comparatively speaking, safe.




A, Wide entrance to kraal, scene of greatest slaughter.
B, Small entrance to kraal.
CCCC, Wall of kraal.
Dd, Mr. Mackenzie and six men.
Ee, Quatermain and six men.
Ff, Good and ten men.
G, Curtis with four men.
H, Spot where sentry was killed.
ooo, Watch fires and sleeping Masai.
*, Flossie.

All this takes some time to tell, but I do not suppose that it took more than fifteen seconds to enact. I soon got the magazine of the repeater filled again with cartridges, and once more opened fire, not on the seething black mass which was gathering at the end of the kraal, but on fugitives who bethought them to climb the wall. I picked off several of these men, moving down towards the end of the kraal as I did so, and arriving at the corner, or rather the bend of the oval, in time to see, and by means of my rifle to assist in the mighty struggle that took place there.

By this time some 200 Masai—allowing that we had up to the present accounted for fifty—had gathered together in front of the thorn stopped entrance, driven thither by the spears of Good's men, whom they doubtless supposed were a large force instead of being but ten strong. For some reason it never occurred to them to try and rush the wall, which they could have scrambled over with comparative ease; they all made for the fence, which was really a strongly interwoven fortification. With a bound the first warrior went at it, and even before he touched the ground on the other side I saw Sir Henry's great axe swing up and fall with [illegible] force upon his feather head piece, and [illegible] into the middle of the thorns. Then, [illegible] fell and a crash, they began to break [illegible] they might, and ever as they came [illegible] axe swung and Inkosi-kaas flashed, [illegible] fell dead one by one, each man thus [illegible] to build up a barrier against his [illegible] Those who escaped the axes of the [illegible] at the hands of the Askari and the [illegible] mission Kaffirs, and those who passed [illegible] chless from them were brought low by my [illegible] own and Mackenzie's fire.

Faster and more furious grew the fighting. Single Masai would spring upon the dead bodies of their comrades, and engage one or other of the women with their long spears, but, thanks chiefly to the mail shirts, the result was always the same.

Good and his men were quite close by now, and our people had to cease firing into the mass for fear of killing some of them (as it was, one of them was slain in this way). Mad and desperate with fear, the Masai by a frantic effort burst through the thorn fence and piled up dead, and sweeping Curtis, Umslopogaas, and the other three before them, broke into the open. And now it was that we began to lose men fast. Down went our poor Askari who was armed with the ax, a great spear standing out a foot behind his back; and before long the two spearsmen who had stood with him went down too, dying fighting like tigers, and others of our party shared their fate. For a moment I feared the fight was lost—certainly it trembled in the balance. I shouted to my men to cast down their rifles, and to take spears and throw themselves into the melee. They obeyed, their blood being now thoroughly up, and Mr. Mackenzie's people followed their example.

This move had a momentary good result, but still the fight hung in the balance.

Our people fought magnificently, hurling themselves upon the dark mass of Elmoran, hewing, thrusting, slaying and being slain. And ever above the din rose Good's awful yell of encouragement as he plunged to wherever the fight was thickest; and ever, with an almost machine like regularity, the two axes rose and fell, carrying death and disablement at every stroke. But I could see that the strain was beginning to tell on Sir Henry, who was bleeding from several flesh wounds; his breath was coming in gasps, and the veins stood out on his forehead like blue and knotted cords. Even Umslopogaas, man of iron that he was, was hard pressed. I myself did not go into the melee, but hovered outside like the swift "back" in a football scrimmage, putting a bullet through a Masai whenever I got a chance. I was more use so. I fired forty-nine cartridges that morning, and I did not miss many shots.

Presently, do as we would, the beam of the balance began to rise against us. We had not more than fifteen or sixteen effectives left now, and the Masai had at least fifty. Of course, if they had kept their heads, and shaken themselves together, they could soon have made an end of the matter; but that is just what they did not do, not having yet recovered from their start, and some of them having actually fled from their sleeping places without their weapons. Still, by now many individuals were fighting with their normal courage and discretion, and this alone was sufficient to defeat us. To make matters worse just then, when Mackenzie's rifle was empty a brawny savage, armed with a "sime," or sword, made a rush for him. The clergyman flung down his gun, and drawing his huge carver from his elastic belt (his revolver had dropped out in the fight), they closed in desperate struggle. Presently, locked in a close embrace, missionary and Masai rolled on to the ground behind the wall, and for some time I, being amply occupied with my own affairs, and in keeping my skin from being pricked, remained in ignorance of his fate or how the duel had ended.

To and fro surged the fight, slowly turning round like the vortex of a human whirlpool, and the matter began to look very bad for us. Just then, however, a fortunate thing happened. Umslopogaas, either by accident or design, broke out of the ring and engaged a warrior at some few paces from it. As he did so, another man ran up and struck him with all his force between the shoulders with his great spear, which, failing on the tough steel shirt, failed to pierce it and rebounded. For a moment the man stared aghast—protective armor being unknown among these tribes—and then he yelled out at the top of his voice:

"They are devils!—bewitched, bewitched!" and seized by a sudden panic, he threw down his spear and began to fly. I cut short his career with a bullet, and Umslopogaas brained his man, and then the panic spread to the others.

"Bewitched, bewitched!" they cried, and tried to escape in every direction, utterly demoralized and broken spirited—for the most part even throwing down their shields and spears.

On the last scene of that dreadful fight I need not dwell. It was a slaughter great and grim, in which no quarter was asked or given. One incident, however, is worth detailing. Just as I was hoping that it was all done with, suddenly, from under a heap of slain where he had been hiding, an unwounded warrior sprang up and, clearing the piles of dying and dead like an antelope, sped like the wind up the kraal toward the spot where I was standing at the moment. But he was not alone, for Umslopogaas came gliding on his tracks with the peculiar swallow like motion for which he was noted, and as they neared me I recognized in the Masai the herald of the previous night. Finding that run as he would, his pursuer was gaining on him, the man halted and turned round to give battle. Umslopogaas also pulled up.

"Ah, ah," he cried, in mockery, to the Elmoran, "it is thou whom I talked with last night—the Lygonani, the herald, the capturer of little girls—he who would kill a little girl. And thou dust hope to stand man to man and face to face with Umslopogaas, an Induna of the tribe of the Maquilisini, of the people of the Amazulu? Behold, thy prayer is granted! And I did swear to hew thee limb from limb, thou insolent dog! Behold, I will do it even now!"

The Masai ground his teeth with fury and charged at the Zulu with his spear. As he came, Umslopogaas deftly stepped aside, and swinging Inkosi-kaas high above his head with both hands, brought the broad blade down with such fearful force from behind upon the Masai's shoulder, just where the neck is set into the frame, that its razor edge shore right through bone and flesh and muscle, almost severing the head and one arm from the body.

"Ou!" ejaculated Umslopogaas, contemplating the corpse of his foe; "I have kept my word. It was a good stroke."

### CHAPTER VIII.

ALPHONSE EXPLAINS.

And so the fight was ended. On turning from this shocking scene it suddenly struck me that I had seen nothing of Alphonse since the moment, some twenty minutes before—for though this fight has taken a long while to describe, it did not take long in reality—when I had been forced to hit him in the wind with the result of nearly getting myself shot. Fearing that the poor little man had perished in the battle, I began to hunt about among the dead for his body; but not being able either to see or hear anything of it, I concluded that he must have survived and walked down the side of the kraal where we had first taken our stand, calling him by name. Now, some fifteen paces back from the kraal wall stood a very ancient tree of the banyan species. So ancient was it that all the inside had in the course of ages decayed away, leaving nothing but a shell of bark.

"Alphonse!" I called, as I walked down the wall—"Alphonse!"

"Oui, monsieur," answered a voice. "Here am I."

I looked round, but could see nobody. "Where?" I cried.

"Here am I, monsieur, in the tree."

I looked, and there, peering out of a hole in the trunk of the banyan about five feet from the ground, I saw a pale face and a pair of large mustaches, one clipped short and the other as lamentably out of curl as the tail of a newly whipped pug. Then, for the first time, I realized what I had suspected before—namely, that Alphonse was an arrant coward. I walked up to him. "Come out of that hole," I said.

"Is it finished, monsieur?" he asked, anxiously; "quite finished? Ah, the horrors I have undergone, and the prayers I have uttered!"

"Come out, you little skunk," I said, for I did not feel amiable; "it is all over."

(To be Continued.)

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Marian Crawford, the novelist, is likewise a good tenor singer.

—Lady Colin Campbell is an expert fencer, besides being a constant contributor to several reviews and periodicals.

—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, has removed from the house which he has occupied for the last twenty-one years.

—Mr. Bancroft, the venerable historian, is thought to be the only American now living who met and remembers Lord Byron.

—James H. Stoddard, LL.D., has retired from the editorship of the Glasgow *Herald*, after more than twenty-five years of distinguished service.

—The lady who has been for many years successful as an authoress under the name of Marian Harland is Mrs. E. P. Terhune, of Newark, N. J. She is sketched in the Newark *Unionist* as a sensible, middle-aged woman, with a motherly way about her.

—Alexander Dumas seldom entertains on a large scale in his delightful hotel in the Avenue de Villiers, but when he does open his doors to Parisian society he invariably makes his "at home" one of the most talked about social functions of the season.

—The late Duke of Rutland had at Belvoir a "confession book," in which the Princess of Wales recorded that her favorite artist was Rubens, her favorite author Dickens, her favorite dish Yorkshire pudding and her favorite ambition non-interference in other people's business.

—Mark Twain was recently asked by a young Philadelphia newspaper man if he would look over a serio-humorous skit submitted to him in manuscript and give a candid opinion as to its merit. Mr. Clemens answered as follows: "Certainly; send it right along. And be sure to put it between a couple of shingles, or sawed-off boards, or a couple of grindstones, or any thing to keep it flat.

—The late William Dorsheimer, editor of the New York *Star*, could make a good speech, and is best remembered at Boston as the author of an eloquent ambiguity. Mounting the platform on a certain memorable occasion, and, gazing over the vast audience, Mr. Dorsheimer began by saying: "Faneuil Hall is full to-night." This impressive introductory convulsed the audience, and finally doubled up the speaker himself.

—H. Rider Haggard, the romancer, is now declared to be an American by birth, and to have won fame under a fictitious name. According to a story now in circulation, the future author of "She" was taken abroad when very young, and upon reaching manhood was a cavalryman in the British service. At one time, when recovering from an illness in the military hospital, he looked at his haggard countenance in the mirror, uttering as he did so the words "Haggard! Haggard!" As he was then projecting his well-known African romance, he concluded to take as his nom de plume the word which had described his appearance, and, being a cavalryman, it was fitting that the name should become H. Rider Haggard, which stands for Horseback Rider Haggard.

—Clara (whispering)—"I'm so sorry we moved. You can't stay so late as you did when we lived in the other house." George—"Why, my darling, what difference does it make?" "These stairs squeak."—*Omaha World.*

—Timpkins—"I say, Jones, those trousers of yours are mighty shabby." Jones (who is sensitive on the subject and replies with some asperity)—"Well, anyway they cover a warm heart!"—*Judge.*

—Apparent Customer (inquiringly)—"Got any clean collars and cuffs?" Solomon Einstein (eagerly)—"Blenty, my friendt, blendty." Apparent Customer (coolly)—"Then why don't you wear some?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

—Phrenologist—"Your bump of imagination is abnormally large, sir. You should write poetry." Visitor—"I do write poetry. But yesterday I took a poem to an editor, and that bump you are feeling is where he hit me."

—McQuillen—"Do you believe that theosophy is a remedy for the mundane ills that clog the esoteric development of our inner selves?" Miss Foote (Chicago)—"I don't know. Mamma always uses goose greese."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to come and ask you to take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time, my dear?" "No, ma'am, she only said she would ask you and then the thing would be off her mind. That was all she said."

—"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children. "O, yes, they are twins," replied the lady. "Excuse my curiosity, madam; but are you the mother of both of them?"—*Texas Siftings.*

—A good piano-player makes the best type-writer, but after six months' practice on the "writer" no girl can pick out a tune on the piano. She runs to "dear sirs" and "yours truly," instead of notes.


**A CANDID CONFESSION.**

For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor and I was much emaciated, but through the free use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla my appetite and digestion improved 'till my health was perfectly restored.

John McLellan
Redding, Cal.

**COMMON IN CALIFORNIA.**

I suffered for years from catarrh till it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. No remedies gave me relief till I commenced using Joy's Sarsaparilla. I began taking it last spring, and am now entirely free from that disgusting disease.

Lizzie A. Hall
Mohave, Cal.

**Ask for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.**

Unlike most so called blood purifiers it does not employ mercurials or other dangerous minerals, but is a compound of powerful extracts and concentrated juices of vegetable alteratives indigenous to California. It is a fortunate combination of the very finest blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy and stomach regulator in existence. Prepared only by the EDWIN W. JOY CO., San Francisco. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle; six for $5.00.



## WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

**A Severe Surgical Operation. It is Endured without taking Ether. Return of the Disease Prevented.**

(From the Correspondence of the Kingston, N. Y. *Freeman.*)

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, New York, furnishes an apt illustration of woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of putrid flesh did she turn to Dr. David Kennedy, proprietor of the "Favorite Remedy," which is made at Rondout, N. Y.

He informed her that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated. She received the terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy then gave "Favorite Remedy" freely to cleanse the blood and prevent a return of the disease, and Mrs. Myers now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is fast becoming a trusted household friend in all cases of Female Weakness and diseases of the blood, Kidney and Liver complaints, and Constipation of the Bowels.

All druggists, $1.00 per bottle. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.


The difference between love and the other kind of heart disease is that the other kind of heart disease is generally fatal.

### THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS.

The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds ever so fiercely, and ride the waves ever so loftily, seamen must man the good ships, tourists will brave the passage, and commercial travelers and buyers must visit the centers of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, together with colicky pains and much inward uneasiness is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would have fortified the voyagers against them. Sea captains, and in fact all old salt and veteran travelers are acquainted with the protective value of this estimable preventive and remedy, and are rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against malaria. Seek the aid of the Bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and all ailments that impair the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

There can be no bribery without some corruption but, to the disgust of men for sale, there can be lots of corruption without bribery.


### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.


When an Arab of the desert wants to inquire if his sister is going to leave home for awhile, he says, "Are you going oasis?"

### WHY LAURA LOST HER BEAU.

Laura once had an affluent beau,
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh, where is her recreant beau,
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufactures, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Diogenes (to eminent theosophist whom he is visiting temporarily)—I miss my tub sadly. Will you kindly direct me to the American Navy?


### PAINFUL BOILS.

Mr. S Ilts, formerly Clerk of Solano County, writes regarding a series of Painful Boils:

"After suffering many sleepless nights from a series of stubborn Boils it occured to me to try your Magic Lotion, which had helped my Aching Feet so much. To my great joy and surprise I found immediate and complete relief from its use. Its name is well deserved."

W. K. Soto
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The MAGIC LOTION can be had at any drug or country store, price 50 cents per bottle. Depot, 1056 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.


She—Are you going to take a summer vacation this year, John? He—I cannot tell you now, love, I shall wait and see whether we have a summer.

He ate green cucumbers;
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.
Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

Chicago Man—Were the delegates uninstructed? Boston Man—Uninstructed? Well, I should say so. They were the most ignorant persons I ever saw.


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See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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CUTICURA the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

### LIVING ON THE REPUTATION OF OTHERS.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects. This is not only theft, but might well be called malpractice. Such a thing ought not to be. The public should be warned against these frauds, and, when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Physician (to convalescent patient)—My bill, sir, for attendance at your late illness. Patient (looking over bill and turning white)—Great Scott! Doctor, was I as sick as all that?


### A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.


The people whom business men prefer to have 'round are square men.

The craze in collecting and saving empty 5c. Cameo Cigarette boxes is assuming vast proportions, and the elegant pictures of Langtry and Mlle. Theo with their elaborate gold frames will pass into the possession of 1,000 persons on the Pacific Coast who return the largest number of empty Cameo 5c. boxes to W. Duke, Sons & Co., No. 16 Front St., San Francisco.


### IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Parents, look well to your children's teeth. In fragrant RUBYOAN you will find a faithful ally. The little ones will gladly use it, and in years to come be grateful to you.

HOBB'S LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS impart new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
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HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St. New York

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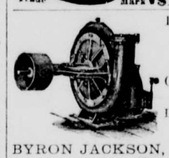

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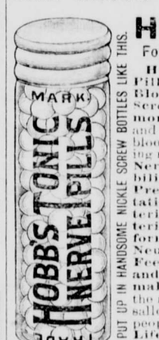


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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JUNE 23, 1888

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## THEIR WITS ABOUT THEM.

**Some Famous Repartees Which Are Old, But Good.**

A few days ago The Constitution addressed the following inquiry to a number of prominent gentlemen throughout the state:

"What is the best piece of wit you remember to have heard or read of in legal or political circles?"

The Hon. John T. Glenn writes:

"Is there anything better than what Randolph said when he met a very disagreeable enemy on the sidewalk. The fellow, blustering up and occupying most of the way, said:

"'I never give way for a rascal.'

"'I always do,' said Randolph, politely stepping aside."

The Hon. A. O. Bacon writes:

"An excellent piece of repartee is accorded to a Mr. Harris of Atlanta—whose initials I do not now recall, but who is named by the irreverent as "Fatty" Harris. He was on the witness stand in Fulton superior court, and was being examined by the then attorney-general of Georgia. The witness did not reply to a question as directly as the attorney-general wished. The latter repeated his question, and added with emphasis: "Now, Mr. Harris, you certainly understand that question, for you are a very intelligent man." "Thank you, Mr. Attorney-General," replied Mr. Harris with a bow, "I would return the compliment with great pleasure if I were not at present under oath."

Judge Nisbet writes:

"It is not necessary to go outside of Georgia for a good piece of repartee. Judge Underwood, the elder, was a greater wit than Sheridan, but unfortunately had no Boswell to write his biography or a Constitution reporter to publish what he said. He was engaged in a case once and the judge, after charging very decidedly against him, locked the jury up for the night and adjourned court. After tea the judge and Underwood were walking on the piazza of the hotel near the court house, and heard quite a movement of chairs and of feet in the jury room, when the judge remarked: 'I believe the jury have gone to prayers,' when Underwood said: 'I expect so. Failing to get any light from your honor's charge, they are seeking it from above.'"

Gen. Henry R. Jackson writes:

"The best piece of repartee I remember to have ever read or heard, fell from the lips of John Van Buren, at one time generally known as Prince John, under the following circumstances: He had undertaken the representation of a certain cause before the courts, very much to the disgust of one of his friends, who, having vainly expostulated with him and losing temper, exclaimed: 'Van Buren, is there a case so low, so vile, so filthy, that you would decline to represent it? 'I do not know,' replied the lawyer, hesitatingly, and quickly approaching his ear close to the lips of the inquirer he whispered: 'What have you been doing?'"

Judge S. B. Hoyt writes:

"The Hon. Samuel Macon, of North Carolina, was one of the very few intimate friends of John Randolph, of Roanoke. They served together in both houses. Mr. Macon retired from the house in 1815. His successor made every effort to succeed him in the good graces of Mr. Randolph. Mr. Randolph snubbed him. Angry at this, he took the first opportunity to assault Randolph in debate. Randolph made no sort of reply, but a few days after, in discussing some subject, said: 'Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of a remark of my friend, the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, the wisest man I ever knew,' and then, pointing his long, lean finger at the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Macon, but at that time by his successor, continued, 'but whose seat in this house, I am sorry to say, is now vacant! vacant! vacant!'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

**Controllable Grief.**

"Fanny and I were the only two at the funeral, mamma, who did not cry."

"Didn't you feel like crying?"

"Oh, yes, but couldn't; we had no handkerchiefs."—Life.

**Remembering the Sabbath.**

Old Gentleman (getting his boots blacked Sunday morning)—Boy, do you know what the Good Book says, "Remember the Sabbath day?"

Bootblack—Yessir, I allers remembers it.

Old Gentleman—Then you go to Sunday school, do you?

Bootblack—No, sir; I don't go to Sunday school, but I charges ten cents for a shine.—Life.

**Too Fragile.**

Squire Oatcake (to dealer in bric-a-brac)—I wanter git sunthin' nice, mister, t' take hum for the wife's birthday.

Dealer—Very well, sir. What do you say to this elegant French cabinet?

Oatcake—Er—guess I want sunthin' stronger'n that. Accordin' to the papers, these French Cabinets don't last no time.—Life.

**Well Recommended.**

Lady (wishing to hire a cook)—Aunt Rose, I hear your daughter wishes to get a place as a cook. Can you give her a good character?

Aunt Rose—Bless yer soul, Missus, she's de bes' chile you ever saw! She's jist outin de penitentiary, an' a mo' splendid recommendation she fetch back from de superintendent you neber sot yer eyes on!—Georgia Cracker.

**It Hasn't Appeared Yet.**

"Brigsby, I hear that you have written a book?"

"Yes, I have."

"Have you arranged for its publication?"

"No. I made an effort yesterday, though."

"And how did it result?"

"Well, you see my arm is in a sling."—Nebraska State Journal.

**At Castle Garden.**

Moriarty (just landed)—It's a wondherful foine counthry this is for furriners, Paddy. Here's ye've only been over a year, and ye look loike a rale gintleman.

O'Houlihan—Furriners, ye say! The only furriners here are the Chinee haythens, and they've got to git out.—Life.

**Milk and Water.**

Landlady (pouring a glass of water)—For some reason the water is not very clear today, Mr. Grumley.

Old Grumley—Yes; I noticed that the milk was muddy.—Detroit Free Press.

## FASHIONABLE MAIDS.

**What It Costs to Dress a New York Society Debutante.**

Take the case of one of last season's debutantes sitting down for a meditation amid the wreck of muslins and the crash of tulles considering the transitory nature of all things earthly—and the need of a new Easter wardrobe.

Reckon the number of swell dances to which she has been, divide the number by two and you have the number of tulle gowns she has had. Multiply 200 by the number of tulle gowns and you have the approximate cost of the tulle gowns. Simplicity is the inflexible rule for the debutante. Yes, and white tulle is cheap by the yard. But to each tulle gown goes a silk slip and skirt upon skirt of tulle, one outside another, ballet dress fashion, until the requisite airy, delicate butterfly appearance is produced. Add ribbon, sash, gloves, etc., and there is your $200. One crush, two average dances, three small affairs with care and the tulle gown is tulle tatters. There are $800, say, for a winter's beginning. Reckon for other more or less formal occasions three or four other white gowns. There has been very probably embroidered India muslin, a gown of ivory cloth with delicate tracery of gold, a soft white silk of some description and may be a dotted net over silk. These come to from $500 to $700 more. The debutante has been to several afternoon teas. That means a couple of plain petticoats, one in copper color, the other in cadet blue, say, with draperies and bodices of Lincoln green and French gray. Put down $200. The debutante has been walking and calling. That means a couple of tailor gowns. Put down $250. She has been to the theater. That means very possibly something in silk the color of a wild rose petal; loose wrinkled waist, the folds meeting in a point in front, setting off the girlish slimness. Pink satin ribbon fastened on the left shoulder with a Marguerite clasp, carried under the right arm, then hanging loose with a lace fan dangling from the end; string of pearls about the throat; pink bonnet; put down $125. An afternoon reception costume, a dinner dress, a lace gown or two for all sorts of wear; nondescript useful gowns. Put down $300. The bills mount up and yet no mention has been made of hats, bonnets, wraps, jackets, coats, parasols, underwear, shoes, gloves, laces, etcetera. Put down not less than $1,000, and call the total $3,000. It looks a high price for a winter's enjoyment, but "papa," who foots the bills, with more or less cheerfulness, has very possibly paid more for a picture or a horse.—*N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## ETIQUETTE OF PARTING.

**One of the Joys of Courtship in the Rural Districts.**

The social etiquette that regulates the time when a young man shall tear himself away from his very best girl is not so rigid in the rural districts as in the city. When the clock hands swing around toward ten and the pretty maiden by his side reminds him of the fact, the city swain goes home. Not so the youth in the rural district. Toward eleven o'clock his Janie says:

"You know what time it is, Ned Bangs?"

"Course I do," he replies, smartly.

"Well, I guess you'd better put out for home."

"What's the rush?"

"I'd say 'rush' if I were you, when it's most midnight."

"I don't care if it's most daylight."

"Well, *I* do, and you shan't stay here *one second* after midnight."

"Bet you a cookie I do."

"No, you *shan't*. I'll call pa, see if I don't."

"Oh, yes, you will."

"You'll *see*."

"I'll risk it."

"Oh, you're perfectly horrid! Now you get your hat and clear out."

"Oh, pshaw! you'd be mad if I did."

"You wretch! You've got to go right away, for saying that."

"You don't say so."

"I do, too; and—I—I—If you *dare* kiss me again!"

He dares.

"Oh, oh, oh! You're the *meanest* fellow. I've a notion to box your ears."

"Box away."

"When are you going home?"

"When I get a good ready."

"Pa'll start you if he comes in."

"He won't come in."

"Don't be too sure of that. If ma sees the light she'll scold."

"Let's put it out!"

"No, you *shan't!* You'd better put yourself out."

"See if I do."

"You'll sit here with the cat, then. *I* shan't keep you company."

"Pooh! A team of horses couldn't drag you away."

"Oh, you horrid, *horrid* thing!"

But it is midnight before he goes, all the same, and he hasn't had to sit with the cat either.—*Zenas Dane, in Tid-Bits.*

—Fully 30,000 German residents in England who evaded conscription on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war can now return to their fatherland without risk, as their offense terminated with the late Emperor's reign.

—"You get your daughters up most beautifully, Mrs. Hebe." "Yes, that is art." "And you get them into society so early." "That is mart." "And you find rich husbands for them." "That is smart."

## TWO KINDS OF JOY.

**Happiness of Which No Adversity Can Deprive Its Possessor.**

We are all largely dependent upon one another for much of our happiness. In every relation of life, from that of the passing acquaintance to the nearest and dearest tie of love or friendship, there exists a corresponding power of entering into the life, to enhance or diminish its joy. The parent can cloud the sunshine of the child's young life by austerity and gloom; the school-boy's buoyant heart can be embittered by the scorn or neglect or ridicule of his comrades; the ardor of the youth beginning a career can be dampened by coldness and discouragement; the frown of the public can curdle the joy of the hopeful artist; the thoughtless gossip of idle tongues can destroy the good name and the peace of mind of the innocent. But while this power and this responsibility are in the hands of each one, and each one is likewise dependent upon the use which others make of it toward him, there is also another kind of happiness, which lies quite out of the reach of disturbing hands. Just as there are rooms in every home where guests do not enter, so there are secret receptacles of joy in every heart, with which no outsider can meddle. There is the joy of thought. Those who have enough individuality to think for themselves earnestly and deeply find in that very exercise a happiness which is all their own. They may share it with others, and it may be heightened by sympathy, but it can not be taken away. It opens a refuge from many troubles, and it helps one to bear many burdens. Closely allied with this, and following from it, is the joy of truth. Above all these, or rather containing them all, is the joy of well-doing, the happiness which only an approving conscience can bestow. This is pre-eminently an individual possession, to be disturbed by no one. Neither the mistaken kindness of friends nor the malicious efforts of enemies can touch it. It is a joy that lives in one of those deep recesses of the heart where no one but ourselves is ever admitted. It is the richest reward of a noble character and a righteous life, and one of which no adversity, no losses, no untoward circumstances can ever deprive its possessor. Such pleasures as these must, however, be earned before they can be enjoyed. The delights of thought, of truth, of work and of well-doing will not descend upon us like the dew upon the flower, without effort of our own. Labor, perseverance, self-denial, fortitude, watchfulness, are the elements out of which this kind of joy is formed. But the results they bring to the heart and the life are so rich and full that no one, having once tasted them, will willingly give them up. It is well that these two classes of joys should unite to brighten our lives. Our relations to our fellow-men demand for their beneficence the power which we all exert over one another's happiness. It is a power which appeals to every noble sentiment in man for the use he makes of it. It is good thus to feel our dependence upon one another, and our consequent obligations. Yet it is also good to have other sources of joy with which no one may meddle. He who has not these is utterly wrecked when men forsake him, frown upon him, scorn him or censure him. He lies, in fact, at their mercy, for he has nothing more to sustain him. But he who can find in his own thoughts, in his own work, in his own convictions and his own conscience the true joys which they are capable or yielding will never make shipwreck of his life. He will feel as acutely as any the pleasures and pains which come through the influence of others, but they will not be his all—he will have another region from which to draw a deeper happiness, a region where none can enter to hurt or to make afraid.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### The Baby's Bath.

First—Have the room warm, and every thing at hand which may be used during the operation. The baby's basket should be carefully looked after, and its contents replenished when necessary. Second—The water should be of pleasing temperature—neither too hot nor too cold—and a pitcher of hot water at hand to replenish it as it cools. The cloth used in washing—if a cloth be preferred—should be fine and soft, that it may not irritate the tender cuticle. A soft velvet sponge is much to be preferred, however, and few will return to the cloth after once trying its efficacy. In bathing, uncover but a small portion of the body at a time, keeping the remainder wrapped in a flannel, a soft old blanket or shawl answering this purpose nicely. Wash with gentle strokes of the sponge, and wipe instantly with a soft towel.—*Pioneer-Press.*

### Revenge Is Sweet.

"Mother," said Miss Clara, "do you think Bobby ought to lounge in that handsome chair?"

"Certainly not, Bobby," said his mother, reprovingly, "you might break it."

"If it's strong enough to hold Clara and Mr. Featherly," argued Bobby, as he slowly slid down, "it ought to be strong enough to hold a little boy."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Farmer—"And what is your brother Frank doing now?" City Visitor—"He's paying a good deal of attention to his etching." Farmer—"Um! What is he taking for it?"—*The Judge.*

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—All the eight bridesmaids of the Princess of Wales are alive, married, and not one is divorced.

—At Tokio last year 10,240 persons were cremated. Only 391 had died from infectious diseases.

—Norway has a battalion of armed skaters, who maneuver readily on the ice or snow. Their skates are six inches wide and nine long.

—The beautiful young women of Shun Te in the province of Quantung have leagued themselves into a society under the solemn vow that they will not marry, or that if they marry they will not live with their husbands until every member of their society has married too.

—The people of St. Petersburg are extremely fond of attending theaters. In one month 34,220 persons visited the Russian Opera, 32,000 the Alexandrovna Theater, 22,972 the circus and 17,500 the Michael Theater. The average attendance is about 4,000 per night all the year round.

—The Crown Prince Nicholas of Russia, who is now seventeen years old, is described as an affectionate, warm-hearted boy, who is a great favorite with every one, and who possesses democratic notions. At the same time he has his father's imperious will, and does not like to have his plans interfered with.

—A great deal of interest has been excited in Europe by the assertion that there has been a gradual decrease in blondes in Germany. Almost 11,000,000 school children were examined, and the result showed that Switzerland has only 11.10, Austria 19.79, and Germany 21.80 per cent. of pure blondes.

—Modern Greek women excel not only in personal refinement, but in general intelligence and desire for self-improvement. The Greek women of the upper class are generally clever, well-informed and might rival in accomplishments, culture and conversational powers their sisters of the West.

—The Hakka, or highland people, of Kwangtung province, China, furnish more literary men to the National academy than any other class. They are the only people in Southern China who do not bind the feet of their women, and their character is vigorous and independent. The American Baptist Missionary Union has a mission a few years old among this interesting people.

—A prophesy is widely current in Germany that the empire is to be greatest under a young ruler, who has but one arm and four sons. He is to succeed an aged sovereign, carry on a great war successfully and prove another Frederick the Great. The Germans see in this the destiny of Prince William, who was born with one arm partly deformed—short and stiff. And they see in his character all the requirements of the prophesy, even down to the four sons. But the power of Germany will wane after his ruler, and she will go down and become an insignificant nation.

—Forty-three persons or firms are entitled to make the boast of being "Purveyors to Her Majesty" in the city of London alone. These include four jewelers, five wine merchants, one heraldic painter, one bedding manufacturer, one hatter, two linen drapers, one mercer, one maker of "daylight reflectors," three lock and safe makers, two coal merchants, one furniture printer, one mustard manufacturer, one ironmonger and brazier, one robe maker, one manufacturer of cellar implements, two photographers, one optician, one baker, one purveyor of turtle, one lithographer, two type founders, two grocers, one umbrella maker, one waterproof clothing maker, one tricycle manufacturer, and one purveyor of dogs' biscuit. This does not include the list for the West End.

## A CLEVER RASCAL.

**Stealing Landseer's Dogs Out of the Canvas He Put Them On.**

A curious story of a picture dealer's sharp practice is thus told in Sir Frederick Pollok's "Reminiscences:"

Dined with Foster; met Macready, Maclise and Bellew. A good story was old of modern picture-dealers' frauds. Some years ago Charles Landseer, the brother of Sir Edwin, painted a picture called "Edgehill," which I believe consisted of the figure of a peasant girl, or one or more figures, in the scene of the battle. It was on the wall of the Academy exhibition, when some one, on the artists' day for varnishing, retouching, etc., noticed a part which wanted filling in. Sir Edwin good-naturedly said he would put in a couple of dogs on the spot, which he did, of course in a slight manner, and the picture was much improved. The story got wind, and the picture was afterward sold at a high price on the ground of the dogs, by Sir Edwin. Some time afterward a dealer brought to Sir Edwin a sketch of dogs and asked him to authenticate it as his. Sir Edwin said he could not undertake to remember having painted them, but said they looked like his. Lately the present owner of the "Edgehill" picture, a gentleman at Clapham, and who had paid a large price for it, chiefly for the sake of the reputed Sir Edwin's dogs in it, begged of him to come and see it and confirm the tradition. He went, saw the picture, and at once detected what had been done; the dogs had been cut out of the picture, replaced by a bad copy, and no doubt were the dogs (mounted on a fresh canvas) which had been shown to him. This is supposed to be the cleverest case of dog-stealing recorded.

## INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

**A Magnificent Group of Bison in a Case at the National Museum.**

A magnificent group of bison or American buffalo has just been completed at the National Museum. The buffalo were collected in various parts of Montana by the Smithsonian expedition in 1883, the expedition sent out by Prof. Baird, and in which he took so much interest. The group was mounted by Taxidermist W. T. Hornaday, and the surroundings which he designed are extremely realistic.

The most striking member of the group is an adult bull, eleven years old, who ate his last morsel of sage brush on the 6th of December, 1886. That day was to be the last day of the hunt. The wagons were being loaded for the start home, and while waiting for the start Prof. Hornaday and two or three cowboys started out for their last hunt. This bull, with a cow and a calf, was found, and Prof. Hornaday immediately gave chase to the bull, overtook him, and shot him from the saddle, breaking his shoulder. The bull fell, recovered his feet, and started to run, but soon stopped and stood at bay, and was sketched in this position by Prof. Hornaday and killed.

The sketch was printed in a magazine article describing the hunt, and the bull has been mounted in almost the same position in which he stood at bay. The bull is very muscular, but not fat, and the pelage is of extraordinary length and fineness. He is believed to be the largest bull ever measured and recorded. He is 5 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders to the skin, and to the top of the hair 6 feet. His weight is estimated at 1,600 pounds.

Next to this big bull in the case is an 8-year old cow killed in November. She is 4 feet 10 inches high. Near by is another younger cow, killed in October. On a little hillock which overhangs the imitation pool of water stands a fine young "spike" bull 2½ years old, killed in October. The name "spike" applies to male buffaloes until they are 4 years old, because until that age is reached the tip of their horns is straight, not curved as in adults.

The other members of the group are a yearling calf, killed in October, and a sucking calf that was taken alive and brought here when the expedition returned. For some time it was one of the interesting things to be seen around the museum, and became a great favorite with the visitors, especially the children. But the climate was too much for him, and one day "Sandy" lay down and sighed his young life out. His spirit is now in a land where there are no Buffalo Bills, but Sandy is in the case with the rest of the buffaloes, looking just as "cute" as he did when he was tugging at his rope and eating grass in the Smithsonian grounds.

The case is a very handsome one, probably the largest glass case in this country, and the surroundings of the group inside the case are very realistic.

The scene represents a typical alkaline "water-hole" on the great northern buffalo range, such as are resorted to by wild animals and also by man. The time indicated is the month of November, when the small streams are all dry and only these holes of water remain. In front of the hole passes a typical buffalo trail, such as were made by herds of buffalo all over the great pasture region as they traveled down water courses, single file, in search of water.

The ground is covered with "bunch-grass" or brown sedge, buffalo grass, sage brush and prickly pear, all brought from Montana and arranged in the case with the greatest fidelity to nature.

On the east side of the case lies the skull of a defunct bull buffalo, and across on the other side is the skull of a cow, lying just as they were when found by the members of the buffalo expedition. In the center of the case is a pool of water, once part of a stream, of which the buffaloes were in search. At one side of this is a small hillock, one side of which has been cut sharply away by the water, which has uncovered some fossil bones—the remains of long-dead buffaloes. The animals are contentedly grouped around, the "spike" buffalo standing on top of the hillock.

The twenty-five specimens killed and preserved by the Smithsonian expedition were the last of the great northern herd, excepting those in the National Park, and were taken so that they might be preserved in the interest of science, instead of being totally destroyed by cow-boys and hide-hunters. The species is now practically extinct.

The group is by far the largest and handsomest ever mounted, and it would be almost impossible to duplicate it at any cost.—*Washington Critic.*

—Beware of that being who indulges in an uncontroled temper, if you desire peace and happiness. Many a lofty mind and noble genius has by its influence become the bane of friendship, the curse of home, and the dread of society. It destroys the peace of families, poisons the fountains of happiness, and dries up the source of every pleasure. Beauty, wit, wealth, talents, fame and honor can never be a substitute. This one gem outweighs them all—an amiable temper.—*Good Cheer.*

—A man may bear the stamp of honesty and worth, but he can't mail a letter with it.—*Binghamton Leader.*

## THE GENTLEMANLY CLERK.

**He Thought He Knew a Thing or Two, But Was Sadly Mistaken.**

"Now, that name," said the hotel clerk, running his diamond-hilted finger down the register, and pausing at the name of Gurlproat, "that name is a fraud. That man is traveling incog., and there is something crooked about him."

"Why do you think so?" inquired a reporter on the trail of a fugitive item.

"Why do I think so? Why, I almost know it—in fact, I do know it intuitively. It is my business to be familiar with names and the derivation and nationality of them. Now, there is no such name as Gurlproat. It is neither English, Irish, Scotch, German, Swedish, Welch, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Malay, Greek, Norwegian or Choctaw. It is a machine name, manufactured for an emergency, some thing like the characters in Dickens' novels—the Veneerings, Podsnaps, Weggs, Dorritts, Jaggers, Nickelbys and Chuzzlewits. I am obliged, you know, to be sharp in my business."

"Are there any other ear-marks by which you know this man to be a fraud?"

"Well, yes; I have spoken to him on several occasions, calling him by name—Gurlproat—and on every occasion he has appeared to fail to recognize the name as at all familiar, and I have to repeat it. I tell you he is a fly fakir from Flytown. He is a queer, and you can bet high on that."

"Now, there is a man," continued the hotel clerk, pointing to another square-toed specimen of caligraphy "that man Jones, there, A. Q. Jones he's all O. K. There is no subterfuge about him. He comes in and plank down his gripsack, deposits a roll of bills in the safe, calls for a stylus, indorses the register, and there you have it straight and flat-footed. A. Q. Jones, $2,000, in his role in the safe. He is a man who will do to tie up to. We have to be good judges of human nature in this business, I tell you, and are obliged to be tectotally and strictly sharp. But Jones is solid with this house. He has been here a week now and I have advanced him $550 or $600 on his roll."

"You are sure the roll contains money, are you?" inquired the reporter, carelessly.

"Sure! Why, it is an express package, sealed, and the amount marked on the corner. Guests often leave them with us for security."

"I should want to know that it was all right before I loaned money on it," pursued the reporter.

"That's where you would fool yourself. That's where you would insult guests and drive trade away. But"—the sharp clerk spoke this a little uneasily—"just to show you what a square man Jones is, I'll send up this bill," and the clerk proceeded to sound a loud timbrel which summoned a bell boy.

"Here, run up to 58 with this," said the clerk.

While the bell boy was on his mission the suspicious Gurlproat came up to the office to settle his bill.

"That's him—Gurlproat," said the clerk, forming the words with his mouth without uttering sound; "$8.25—two days and a half."

"Hay?" said the despised Gurlproat.

"Two days and a half—eight and a quarter," answered the clerk, winking at the reporter.

"Eight dollars—"

"Eight and a quarter."

"All right—correct," and Mr. Gurlproat tendered a ten-dollar bill. The sharp clerk spent five minutes critically examining and testing the same. While doing so the suspected guest observed:

"If Colonel James Gurlproat, of Montgomery, Ala., calls for me, please tell him I have gone to Washington."

The hotel clerk looked suddenly up, and his face was like a circus-poster gilded by the rays of sunset.

"Are you Congressman Gurlproat, of Alabama?" he inquired.

"Hay"

"Are you Congressman Gurlproat, of Alabama?"

"No, I am his brother. I am Judge Gurlproat, formerly of the Supreme Bench."

He had his change, and in another instant the porter was obsequiously escorting him out to a carriage.

"Why," exclaimed the clerk, "It's singular I happened to forget that Gurlproat family of Montgomery. It just beats all. Funny, isn't it, when you miss a man's name."

The bell boy returned at this interesting juncture of the proceedings with the startling information that A. Q. Jones had skipped, bag and baggage, hook, line and sinker, foot, horse and dragoons. The clerk turned white and his finger shook like a splinter on a rail in the wind, as he suddenly went down into the safe after the express package. He fished it up, tore off the end and proceeded to shake out—a generous wad of newspaper clippings, some of it gems of poetry, the balance choice extracts from the humorous papers and medical reading notices.—*Texas Siftings.*

### The Style in Butter.

"I wish that the f[illegible] change so often," re[illegible] as he stabbed the boar[illegible] ter.

"Why?"

"Because it keeps [illegible] shades in hair in c[illegible] and a feller can't [illegible] next day's butter[illegible] horse blonde or a [illegible]—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Europe does not want war. A war over there would interrupt the travel of Americans.—*N. O. Picayune.*

## LIME FOR EGG-SHELLS.

**Interesting Experiments Conducted With the Aid of Chemistry.**

In my judgment, the use of shells is good simply because they furnish grinding material, and they have no more to do with furnishing lime for the shell than gravel or glassware. There is more lime in the food, in a soluble condition when digested (in the shape of nitrates, sulphates, phosphates, chlorides, etc.) than is required. That is, the hen can not, even if she so desired, eat sufficient food to produce an egg without partaking, at the same time, of more than the proportionate amount of lime necessary for the shell. Carbonate of lime (oyster shells, lime, etc.) is an insoluble substance, and can not enter the blood for deposit on the egg until it is completely dissolved. It may, however, undergo a chemical change, during digestion, by being converted into a soluble compound, such as a sulphate, but in my inspection of the droppings I find that when shells are fed they are passed in large quantities from the body, in a very fine condition, and as carbonate of lime. When bones are fed they are partially dissolved, the chemical change appearing to be that the lime, by a variety of processes, becomes a carbonate, while the phosphoric acid unites with the alkalies—potash and soda—thus becoming soluble. Still I am not ready to assert that a portion of the carbonate of lime is not in some manner rendered soluble, but I am sure that the lime of the food is soluble, and that is the source from which the lime of the shells is obtained.

Next, I tried two yards of hens, to one lot lime (in all shapes) being given, but from the other it was withheld, both lots being fed alike. I noticed no difference so far as the shells of the eggs were concerned. But, as a proof that lime in the shape of shells will not prevent hens from laying soft-shelled eggs, I have had them to lay such eggs with their yards almost covered with pounded oyster shells and lumps of lime. If a hen becomes fat the oyster shells will not provide a remedy against soft-shelled eggs, for this fact has been demonstrated hundreds of times. The hen, having failed to receive a variety of food, and being fed principally on a carbonaceous diet, has stored up too much fat, and also provides it for the egg, as well as a partial supply of nitrogen, but there is not a sufficient amount of lime dissolved from the food to provide the shell, owing to lack of solvents, as she was not given food complete in the elements necessary for that purpose, yet the ash (if the food were consumed by fire) would show an abundance of carbonate of lime.

I advise the feeding of oyster shells, however, for they serve as "grit," but I do not believe they are of any other value. Sharp gravel will answer as well. Give a hen finely-ground oyster shells, and also pounded shells, and she will pick out all the large, sharp and irregular pieces, never touching those which are fine, and in the so-called best condition. Like the theory that, because a small (and very small) proportion of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas is given off from a decomposed egg, hens must be fed sulphur to make the eggs hatch, although all foods are rich in sulphur, it is a belief among a large number that lime must be furnished the hens in the shape of shells, but this belief is owing to the many "sermons" that have been preached in its favor, more than to practical experience or tests. Old mortar, which contains nitrate of lime, is partially soluble, and may be better, but the food is sufficient.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## A COBWEB PARTY.

**A New Game in Which the Spiders Chase the Flies.**

Cobwebs was the title of a novel entertainment given by the ladies of the Central W. C. T. U. A cobweb party is a new fad to the people of St. Louis, and curiosity was the incentive which moved a large crowd of young ladies and gentlemen to visit Vandeventer Hall.

Contrary to the majority of new fads, cobwebs did not originate in the classic city of Boston, but was conceived in the cactus precincts of Texas, where the game is known by the dignified title of "Going to Jerusalem." At first the young ladies were slow to join in the game, but they finally became deeply interested, and before the entertainment had concluded a score of them had been induced to enter the web, by the cunning spiders. The game is played in this way: All join in a ring with a blindfolded gentleman in the center. He selects a young lady, who enters the ring, and, he tries to catch her, saying: "Fly, fly, where art thou?" The lady replies: "Here am I," and at the same time she endeavors to keep out of his way. The lady, in her efforts to elude the spider, as the gentleman is called, must not leave the ring. An artificial spider is suspended from the ceiling by means of a string and pulley, and it is the duty of the gentleman, still blindfolded, to drop the spider on the lady's head. When the lady is caught by the spider being dropped on her head, both parties are out of the game. They can look on, [illegible] from entering the [illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.....1888


The Republican National Convention met at Chicago last Tuesday. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned till Wednesday. When the Convention was again called to order M. M. Estee, of California, was chosen permanent chairman. The Committee on Platform took a good deal of time for deliberation, and when the Convention adjourned on Wednesday no nominations had yet been made. On Thursday nominations were in order and the names of Alger, Allison, Blaine, Depew, Gresham, Harrison, Hawley, Ingalls, Lincoln, McKinley and Sherman were presented. A night session was held and some ballotting was done, but nothing was developed that would indicate what the final result would be. California gave her sixteen votes for Blaine every time. New York gave her seventy-one votes for Depew. At last reports the contest was narrowing down to Blaine and Sherman, with the chances in favor of Blaine. The vote is so wildly scattering as to give no indication of the final result. Gresham is the second choice of New York.


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**THE BAR**

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

**TO ADVERTISERS**

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent FREE.


GRAND

# CELEBRATION!

Of The

# Fourth of July

At

# Independence,

**Races, Horse and Foot.**

GAMES, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL

**Jumping, Sledge Throwing,**

**Egg Race, Sack Race, Three-legs.**

**Grand Fruit Festival,**

**Free to Everybody.**

**Oration, Singing, Etc. Etc.**

PROGRAMME:

Salute of 100 guns at sunrise.

Procession forms at the school house at 10 o'clock a. m., headed by the Silver Cornet Band.

Chariot bearing young ladies representing States and Territories.

Officers of the Day.

Visitors and Citizens.

Horribles.

The procession will march through Edwards-street to Agricultural Hall.

National Airs by Band.

Prayer by Chaplain.

"Star Spangled Banner," by the Choir.

Reading Declaration of Independence.

"Red, White and Blue," by the Choir.

Oration.

"America," by the Choir.

National Airs, by the Band.

Benediction.

Grand Fruit Festival, Free for All.

INTERMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Foot Race 100 yards | $50 |
| Egg Race, Girls of 12 years and under pair of Gold Bracelets. | |
| Sack Race, arms free, Boys under 16 | 5 |
| Sack Race, arms free, free for all | 5 |
| Three Leg Race | 5 |
| Throwing Heavy Hammer | 5 |
| Three Standing Jumps | 5 |
| Hop, Skip and Jump | 5 |

INTERMISSION.

Grand Ball at Agricultural Hall, Tickets, $2.

FLOOR DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. P. LAIRD and J. D. BLAIR.

INVITATION COMMITTEE AND FLOOR MANAGERS:

Round Valley—C. Olds, J. G. Birchim and Thomas Witham.

Bishop Creek—W. Philippay, Barna Peeler, Phil. Keogh and John L. Bourland.

Laws—G. H. Hardy and F. Andrews.

Big Pine—Ed. Crocker, Parry McMurry and John Collins.

Deep Spring—S. P. Roberts

Camp Independence—J. S. Gorman, J. Vagt

Citrus—F. McIver and H. Galvin.

Georges Creek—J. E. Shepherd.

Lone Pine—R. C. Spear and John Anton.

Keeler—E. F. Hall and Webb Walker.

Darwin—Martin Mee, J. C. Eldy and J. A. McKenzie.

Olancha—Pap Walker.

Lookout—Frank Fitzgerald.

Panamint—N. G. Fairman, H. G. Chickering

Independence—W. A. Hampton, Henry Mack and Bertrand Rhine.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

Horse Race, One Mile Dash. Free for All, $50. Three or more to enter, two or more to start.

Baseball game, $50.

Entries to foot race must be made before 6 p. m. July 3d; to horse race, before 6 p. m., July 4th. Entries to be made with A. W. Elbeshutz, Secretary.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**Lodge 221, F. & A. M.**

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
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**A. R. CONKLIN,**
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Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. L. MATRS, Proprietor.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 521.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 12th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Oetken for the S½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34 Tp. 18 S. R. 33, E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symons, John Shepherd, John Stroinmeyer and Fred Albers, all of Lone Pine, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.
a23 6t

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

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**Independence Hotel.**
Independence - - Cal
*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
BAR
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars**
Jy1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
**C. MULHOLLAND.**
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
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PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
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**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Out this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Railroad Time Table.**

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS | Freight Mixed No. 1 | Freight Mixed No. 2 |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave | Arrive |
| Mount Hope | 8.15 a m | 4.50 p m |
| Dyer | 8.35 a m | 4.35 p m |
| Wabuska | 9.45 a m | 3.20 p m |
| Hawthorne | 9.50 a m | 3.10 p m |
| Luning | 10.40 a m | 2.20 p m |
| Soda Spring | 11.10 a m | 1.50 p m |
| Belleville | 11.40 a m | 1.20 p m |
| Candelaria | 12.10 p m | 12.50 p m |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Mixed | Mixed |
| Belleville | 7.15 a m | 5.15 p m |
| Candelaria | 11.30 a m | 1.30 p m |
| Soda Spring | 12.05 p m | 12.40 p m |
| Luning | 1.10 p m | 11.40 a m |
| Hawthorne | 2.10 p m | 10.40 a m |
| Wabuska | 2.25 p m | 10.25 a m |
| Dyer | 3.15 p m | 9.05 a m |
| Mount Hope | 3.35 p m | 8.45 a m |
| Reno | Leave | Arrive |

Trains leave Reno for Carson City, Virginia City and Gold Hill daily except Sundays and Mondays.

Trains leave Reno for Austin and Austin Stage Connections every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Wabuska with trains to and from Yerington.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with Pacific States Stage Company's stages for Aurora (20 miles), Bodie (57 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (12 miles from Mount Hope) with stages for Belmont, Belleville and Kawsoh, Monitor, Marietta and Hadley, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co., stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adsia Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred thousand application for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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Patents procured through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its class published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., who have been Editors of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

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**TO ADVERTISERS!**

[illegible] Advertisements received from the [illegible] Newspapers [illegible] days. This saves the trouble of calling at [illegible] office. For 1 cent [illegible] will appear in the whole list of [illegible] consequently will be placed [illegible] Circulation [illegible] Readers, [illegible] every newspaper is read at [illegible] persons on an average. [illegible] 3 words. Add [illegible] copy of Ads. and check, of [illegible] 40 cents for Book of 250 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, New York.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and lists nearly 3000 lines to be filled the following Lists and Catalogues: Newspapers:—DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 10,000 population, one line or less, the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 50,000 population, one line or less, the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use who will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATION. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 20,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important trading district.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at one-half price.

522 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements can be inserted for $2.75 a line and appear in the whole lot—one for each of the American Weeklies. Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.

**FRUIT TREES**

**All Kinds of Fruit & ha de Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

**Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.**

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

**Merchant,**

INDEPENDENCE!

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

**General Merchandise.**

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25 2m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

**SELL EXCHANGE**

—ON—

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**DRAW DIRECT**

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT KINDS

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
S. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23 ..... ....1883


## MARRIED.

RIGGS—JONES—At Round Valley, June 18, 1888, by Rev. L. Cross, James W. Riggs and Charlotte Jones.

GREEN—HUGHES—At Independence, June 19, 1888, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Mr. Charles Green and Mrs. Hughes, both of Lone Pine.

Roeper continues to supply the best of ice-cream; try it.

There are inquiries for alfalfa seed, but none for sale in the county, so far as heard from.

Billy Grant came up from Olancha on Thursday, and is spending a few days in town.

Isaac F. Smith and John Davies were admitted to citizenship by Judge Hannah this week.

Messrs. E. H. Edwards, A. Diaz and Joseph Seely were up from Lone Pine on Thursday.

Mr. Ezra Goodale came down from Black Rock last Tuesday and spent several days in town.

Mr. J. G. Birchim and son were down from Round Valley at the beginning of the week.

Messrs. A. Conn, Robert O'Neil and A. K. Briggs were down from Bishop Creek last Monday.

C. S. Swan is engaged in erecting a new building for Mrs. Naylor near the Academy at Bishop Creek.

The Utah Central railroad from Milford to Pioche will cross the Nevada State line near Desert Springs.

A good deal of fruit, peaches, apricots and pears, is being shipped from the neighborhood of Independence.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, F. & A. M. this evening [Saturday] at the Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Mr. P. H. Mack, the present incumbent, is a candidate for renomination to the office of County Clerk. See his announcement.

Peaches are ripening fast. Baxter, Densmore, Symmes and others have been gathering peaches and apricots during the past week.

A bath house is being built for the Norman House. It is behind the main building and will be conveniently and comfortably arranged.

A decree of distribution has been made in the estates of Rafael Diaz and Eleuterio Diaz, and the property will now be distributed among the heirs.

Jack Davies has gone to work in the Belmont mine, near Cerro Gordo. His son and a few other men have been at work on the mine for some time.

Mr. M. W. Teask came up from Lone Pine on Thursday and spent a day in town. He recently returned from a visit of some weeks at San Francisco.

The California delegation to the Chicago Convention was received at Chicago by an immense throng, and with great cheering and enthusiasm.

Mr. Robert O'Neil has bought the Biggs property at Bishop Creek. The store building occupied by A. Cohn & Co. and a dwelling house are included.

Mrs. Fred Samuels arrived from San Francisco last Wednesday, accompanied by her daughter, on a visit with her mother, Mrs. M. Lewis, of Camp Independence.

Who wants to bet a new hat that E. Robinson, of Independence, hasn't got the nicest field of wheat in Owens Valley? Size, style and quality of hat not limited.

Mr. John S. Gorman has been appointed by the Governor a Director of the 18th Agricultural District, to succeed T. J. Goodale, term expired. Mr. Gorman has qualified.

The people of Lone Pine intend to celebrate the Fourth of July. They will have the usual ceremonies of an oration, singing patriotic songs, and a ball in the evening.

Mr. D. A. Bender, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the C. & C. road, has written that all possible favor will be shown to Independence in the way of trains and rates for the Fourth.

Miss May Shepherd has accepted an invitation to represent the Goddess of Liberty on the Fourth at Independence. A. R. Conklin has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion.

Mr. T. C. Boland, of Keeler, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff. As a Supervisor who has been in office several terms, Mr. Boland is well and favorably known all over the county.

Last Monday Miss Charlotte Jones was married to James W. Riggs. The wedding was at the residence of John E. Jones Esq. at Round Valley, the father of the bride. May the young people be as happy as we wish them.

Mr. F. C. Whiting, of San Diego, was in town all the week. He came here looking for land for himself and others. He is now on his way back to San Diego and intends to return here again soon to invest money.

Mr. George H. Shedd, of Fish Spring, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff. Mr. Shedd has so long been a resident of Owens Valley that his merits are well known to most of the voters of Inyo county. See his card.

Joab W. Shick, long a resident of Bishop Creek, passed through town on Thursday with his family on the way to Los Angeles. He has sold his place at Bishop Creek to Mr. Robert O'Neil, and expects to stay in the south.

The flow of water in the Stevens ditch is being increased as the banks become solid and able to bear the pressure. Irrigation is in progress from the canal as far south as H. J. Robinson's place, below George's Creek, about twelve miles from the head of the ditch.

Letters of administration have been granted to Public Administrator Matlack for the estate of William Hedges, deceased. The appraisers are John Alexander, Thos. Kehoe and Walter James. The property consists of some mining interests and a land location to which title had not been perfected.

### School Books

The Board of Education met at Independence last Tuesday. Present, J. H. Shannon, Superintendent, J. W. P. Laird, D. Crough and A. E. Janvier. The purpose of the meeting was to consider changes in text books for the ensuing four years. Sealed proposals, with samples, were received from the following firms: The Bancroft Co., Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Potter, Knight, Ainsworth & Co., Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. and H. S. Crocker & Co. The following books were adopted:

Books to be supplied by Appleton & Co., "Theory and Practice of Teaching," by Johonnot. Music, "Song Wave and Wavelet." "Composition," by Quackenbos. "Philosophy," by Quackenbos.

To be supplied by H. S. Crocker & Co., "Entomology," Mathew Cooke's.

To be supplied by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor Co., "Book-keeping," Bryant & Stratton's. "Natural History," by Tenny. "Penmanship," Spencer's.

To be supplied by Barnes & Co., "Industrial Drawing," Barnes & Co. Ward's "Business Forms." "Algebra," no choice.

Ordered, That the Eclectic series of geographies now in use be continued until the State series are supplied.

Ordered that the two series of readers published by Bancroft and Swinton respectively, be recommended for supplemental reading in the county schools. That Shaw's "English & American Literature" be recommended as a text-book for the examination of applicants for teacher's certificates. That Appleton's "Physical Geography" be recommended for use in the schools. That Stickney's "Letters and Lessons in Language" be recommended for primary teaching in schools.

The following library books were adopted: Emerson's Works, Bulfinch's Mythology, Charles Kingsley's Works, "In the Wilds of Florida," "How to Do It," "Ramona," by H. H., "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Andrews' "Manual of the Constitution," "Ben Hur," "Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde," Geographical Reader, Elementary Psychology and Education, "The Young Marooners," Grant's "Personal Memoirs."

In selecting books the Board aimed to make as few changes as possible from the books now in use, and to add only such new books as are really necessary. The purpose of the Board was to provide the best books at the lowest cost to the people.

### Pap Slandered

Pap has been slandered! The reporter did it. Pap says:—"Your reporter from Olancha last week was too close an observer; he reported more than was to be seen. The idea of Grant and Ed. getting in hay and Pap vegetating under a tree in charge of a jug! All the hay Grant and Ed. would stack in a season wouldn't fill a pillow case. Hay is made with the thermometer up in the nineties, and the memory of man runneth not back to a time when Billy did a days work at that temperature. Pap has a garden of one acre and all the work in it is done with the help of one boy, and I would like to ask any unprejudiced person their opinion touching what time either Pap or his boy would have to lay under a tree and keep that garden in the condition it is in. And as for that jug; if there has been a jug on this ranch since last election Pap has not seen it. No, that jog story is too thin; besides, it is adding injury to insult. If I allow that report to go uncontradicted aspirants for political honors will be coming around empty handed, expecting to be under that shade tree enjoying fruit, the contents of the imagined jug, the company of an idle man with a solid vote and social habits, and most assuredly they would get left. Then the language said candidates would use toward the unveracious reporter would be more forcible than elegant. Yours,

"Pap."

### Is it a Forgery?

An interesting case has been going on at the Court House during the week. A party at San Francisco claims a piece of land at Alviso, south from San Francisco, that is also claimed by Thomas Parker, of Independence. The San Francisco claimant rests his claim upon a deed bearing the signature of Thomas Parker. Mr. Parker alleges that he never wrote the signature to the deed. Several witnesses were examined who are more or less familiar with the signature of Mr. Parker. All were of the same mind, namely, that the signature is genuine. If it is not genuine it is a most skillful forgery. The evidence taken here will be sent to San Francisco and the case will be decided there.

### Mining Suit.

D. D. Leahy has entered suit against parties in Mono county to maintain his title to the Grover Cleveland mine and a tract of land in that county. Leahy claims that Thomas Marnane, who had an interest in the mine, made threats against his life such as compelled him to leave the land before title was perfected, and that said Marnane has sold the mine, got payment, and refuses to account to Leahy for the proceeds. A contest was begun this week at the Land Office at Independence for the land, and suit will be brought in Mono county on the other charge. A. R. Conklin, of Independence, is conducting the case for Leahy.

### Slander.

Very unkind reports have been in circulation concerning a young person who left the lower part of Owens Valley a few months ago. Inquiry has been made and satisfactory proof can be given that there is not a word of truth in the slanderous stories. That they are lies invented by an unmanly fellow, who was balked in his attempts to injure the young person, and has since been treated with the contempt he deserves. The young person is with highly respectable friends able and willing to afford all needed protection.

### Free to All Comers

The Executive Committee for the Fourth of July celebration at Independence have arranged with the principal fruit growers of the neighborhood for an abundant supply of fruit for the festival and display on the Fourth. It is now certain that everybody who comes can have all they want of peaches, apricots, pears and apples. Ice-cream has been arranged for in unlimited quantity. Remember that these things will be served free to all who may attend.

### Deep Spring.

Sam Piper is at work on a gold bearing ledge north of Cottonwood Creek.

Turner and his partner quit work on their silver ledge about ten days ago. They sunk 200 feet on the ledge and at that depth it was as 'barren as a hound's tooth,' so says the reporter. Nothing new in the District had been struck at last report.

Charley Schuman has been in a shooting scrape. Last Friday he and Jack Skews quarreled about a mining suit. Five shots were fired. Neither one of the principals was hit, but a man named Henry Cohen, who had nothing to do with the matter, was shot and seriously hurt. After the first shot Schuman's pistol would not work.

Doctor Bowers, the San Francisco wife poisoner, is likely to be brought to justice at last. This man is a cruel, hardened wretch; there is good reason to believe that he has committed more than one murder, and ought to have been hanged a long time ago.

In the past two weeks a mile of the Eastside canal has been completed. This is very much more than was possible to do from the upper end of this stretch northward. One New Era ditching machine and two buck scrapers are used. Five men are employed. The canal is now completed to Independence Station, on the C. & C. road. From this point southward the ground is very easy and progress will be correspondingly rapid.

Silver and lead are now at so low a figure that miners are ceasing operations in many places. In the southern end of Inyo county hardly any mining is going on at present. It is said that operations are about to cease entirely at Cerro Gordo, and that all goods and supplies will be moved down from the Hill. Merchants are closing accounts and refusing to give further credits to miners. Farmers are losing market for their produce. Everybody is feeling the effect of the war on silver.

Last Saturday morning John Hanna and William Drysdale were badly hurt in the Con. Virginia shaft at Virginia City. The two, with Andrew Fitzgerald were on the cage taking timber up the shaft. One of the sticks caught in the shaft and jammed the cage. Drysdale was badly crushed. Hanna was thrown from the cage, but was caught by the feet and hung head down in the shaft till rescued: had the cage moved he would have been dashed to pieces. Fitzgerald was not much hurt.

The Virginia *Enterprise* urges that the Grand Jury of Esmeralda county make an investigation concerning the killing of Tom Donahue at Candelaria. It is said that Donahue refused to lend money to Callison and the latter forced the quarrel that resulted in the death of Donahue. The Justice of Peace, A. G. Turner, who discharged Callison from custody, was appointed to the office through the influence of Callison. The whole affair has a very bad look, and it will be very discreditable to Esmeralda county if an investigation is not had.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.

THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

### NOTICE OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Republican Committee of the County of Inyo, will be held at the Court House in the town of Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. of Friday, July 6 1888 for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent the Republican party of Inyo county in the State and Congressional Conventions, to be held at San Francisco July 31, 1888. A full attendance of the Committee is urgently requested.

S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.

Geo. H. Hardy, Sec.

Independence, Cal., June 19, 1888.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,

Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.

Dated at Independence, California June 19, 1888.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1221.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 22, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz: Hiram Hamilton, for the E½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

6 m14

## MISCELLANEOUS.


PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. J. GUSN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table nicely fitted up in rooms for the use of patrons, in every respect a

FIRST CLASS RESORT.

ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

2 Cts. per Pound.

Orders Promptly Attended To.

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.

Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

# SHOPPING BY MAIL!

There can no longer be any doubt that shopping by mail is profitable. Thousands throughout the United States are doing so to their satisfaction, and the list continues to swell. Our facilities for handling this class of trade are unexcelled by any house west of the Mississippi. An entire floor of our mammoth three story building is devoted solely to this department, and we have spared no effort to the end that out of town customers might have the

## Same Advantages As Residents

We possess unequalled advantages in buying, because we deal direct with the manufacturer. Being one of HALE'S Seven California Stores we thereby obtain advantages in values which result from buying in large quantities; for it must be seen that the amount of goods which these stores consume in the aggregate is enormous.

## SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to intending customers upon application. It is a large illustrated pamphlet of 85 pages, and gives the price and description of any article in our stores. Samples of dry-goods sent free of charge.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

To trade with us. The thousands of orders which we are constantly receiving from every State and Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, attest the taste, care, discretion and promptness which we exercise in meeting the requirements of our mail customers.

## WHAT WE KEEP.

Our stock embraces Dress Goods, Domestices, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Jackets and Wraps, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Jewelry, Notions, Trunks & Valises, Etc. Etc.

## Send Us a Trial Order And Be Convinced.

HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

Sacramento, Cal.


List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County, Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | DESCRIPTION. | | | | | | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID AND DUE JAN 1st, 1889 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | MERIDIAN. | TOWNSHIP. | RANGE. | SECT. | NO. ACRES. | | | | | |
| Livingston, Archd | 18 | March 30, 1874. | 5548 May 4, 1874. | M D | 18 S. | 36 E. | 36 | 160 | 00 S. E. ¼ | 40 00 | 12 65 | | 224 00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 | Nov. 28, 1877. | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878. | M D | 17 S. | 36 E. | 16 | 320 | 00 W. ½ | 80 00 | 290 85 | | 64 00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 | Oct. 14, 1881. | 8214 Jan. 9, 1882. | M D | 17 S. | 36 E. | 36 | 160 | 00 E. ½ of N W. ¼, E. ½ of S. W. ¼ | 40 00 | 58 37 | | 29 40 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept. 22, 1885. | 9739 Nov. 5, 1885. | M D | 22 S. | 31 E. | 16 | 40 | 00 S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ | 10 00 | 7 77 | | 8 40 |
| Sanger, Gustave | 429 | June 15, 1886. | 10151 July 29, 1886. | M D | 9 S. | 34 E. | 36 | 320 | 00 W. ½ | 80 00 | 12 20 | | 44 80 |

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Sanger, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.


S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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THE WATER CONTAINS

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,

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TOM BOLAND,

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

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Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

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By mail 11c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

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Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

When a death is expected the attendant mourners in the Greek Islands have many little customs peculiar to themselves. The moribund is handed a bowl of water, into which he puts a pinch of salt for each person with whom he is at enmity, saying as he does so: "May my wrath perish as this salt;" for it is considered dreadful for a man to die leaving an enemy behind him. His spirit, it is believed, will not rest, but will wander about as a poor ghost, sucking the blood of his friends, like the shades in ancient hades, to gain strength for his earthly wandering. If the complaint is consumption, they suppose that three Erinneys stand ready to pounce on children at the corners of the room; hence the young are kept out of the way when the dying is in extremis, and a hole is opened over his head to allow the Erinneys to escape. Fevers are best cured by priestly incantations. The name of the disease is written on a slip of paper, and with prayer and much incensing this is bound to a tree, hoping thereby to transfer the malady. Incense is much used by the priest in his visitations to the sick; the whole room is thick with it, and perhaps contagion is thus often avoided.

When the death has occurred the women rush onto the flat roof or some other conspicuous place, where they rend the air with their cries, tear their hair, and give way to unbridled grief. The town crier is sent around to announce the fact to the neighbors and to summon friends to the death-wail, which takes place an hour or two after the spirit has left the body. After the body has been washed in wine it is laid out on a bier in the center of the one-roomed house, arrayed in the deceased's best clothes, decked out with flowers, and with lamps burning at the side, reminding us of the ancient custom of placing the corpse thus in the midst of the hall, dressed in as handsome a robe as the family could afford, in order, according to Lucian, that the dead may not be cold on the passage to hades, and may not be seen naked by Cerberus. Then begins the death-wail ceremony, and a scene of heart-rending grief such as took place in Priam's palace over the dead body of Hector. These death-wails are, in fact, one of the most striking bonds of connection between the Hellenism of the past and the Hellenism of the present, and in the Greek islands, despite the strictness of the more civilized members of the orthodox church, they cling to them with surprising tenacity.

### The Hungarian Bishops.

The revenues of the Hungarian bishops are princely. The Archbishop of Gran, the Primate, enjoys an income which is estimated at £80,000 a year, and he makes a noble use of it. The Roman Catholic Church has enormous territorial possessions in the land of the Magyars, and there can be little doubt that the new see of Budapest, which is about to be established, will be as richly endowed in proportion as the other Hungarian bishoprics. The Magyar prelates use their money not alone for charitable purposes, to which the bulk of it is applied, but to the fostering of literature, art and science. They follow the best traditions of the best Popes; and one result of their noble liberality is seen in the conspicuous progress that Hungary has made in all the arts since the coronation of Francis Joseph.—*London Echo.*

"You plead guilty to the charge of murder, do you?" inquired the judge of the defendant.

"Yes, your honor," replied the criminal. "I had a pistol in my pocket and when he sprung the red-hair-and-white-horse racket on me I immediately shot him."

"Dear me," said the judge, "I am afraid you were too harsh with him."

"I wish to say," remarked the prisoner, "that there was a mitigated circumstance which I have not mentioned."

"What was that?"

"I did not yell 'chestnuts!' before I shot him."

"Discharge the prisoner," said the judge.—*Chicago News.*

## MR. BARCLAY'S BONANZA.

**The Genial Pension Agent not Quite Ready To Invest His $75,000 Prize.**

In view of the fact that numerous incredulous inquiries and communications have been received in Pittsburg concerning the truth of the good fortune of Mr. W. H. Barclay, the well-known Pension Agent for the district of Western Pennsylvania in being the recipient of one-half of the capital prize at the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which was drawn by ticket No. 12,615, a *Dispatch* reporter visited the gentleman, at his office on Third avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Barclay looked prosperously happy, and was perfectly willing to reassert the truth of the statement. He said: "I purchased one-half of ticket No. 12,615 at Washington, D. C., on the morning of the day the drawing took place, April 10th. I was notified on the following Wednesday that that number had drawn the capital prize. I never entertained the least doubt of getting the money, and consequently was not surprised when, on the 24th of this month, I received notice that $75,000 had been deposited to my credit in the First National Bank of this city. The full amount was there, without an iota of discount."

Mr. Barclay takes his good fortune very modestly. He says the receipt of the windfall was not attended by a particular sensation of elation; nevertheless his demeanor is not that of one who has met with a financial loss. The genial gentleman will continue to look after the wants of the old soldiers as heretofore. He is in daily receipt [illegible] advice and propositions from those w[illegible] are blessed with [illegible] ds, an[illegible]

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"So, monsieur, then my prayers have prevailed. I emerge?" and he did.

Thoroughly disgusted, I left Alphonse to look after himself, which he did by following me like a shadow, and proceeded to join the others by the large entrance. The first thing that I saw was Mackenzie, seated on a stone, with a handkerchief twisted round his thigh, from which he was bleeding freely, having indeed received a spear thrust that passed right through it, and still holding in his hand his favorite carving knife; now bent nearly double, from which I gathered that he had been successful in his rough and tumble with the Elmoran.

"Ah, Quatermain!" he sung out, in a trembling, excited voice, "so we have conquered but it is a sorry sight, a sorry sight!" and then, breaking into broad Scotch, and glaring at the bent knife in his hand, "It fashes me sair to hae bent my best carver on the breastbane of a savage," and he laughed hysterically. Poor fellow! what between his wound and the killing excitement he had undergone, his nerves were much shaken, and no wonder. It is hard upon a man of peace and kindly heart to be called upon to join in such a grewsome business. But there, fate puts us sometimes into very ironical positions!

At the kraal entrance the scene was a strange one. The slaughter was over by now, and the wounded men had been put out of their pain, for no quarter had been given. The bush closed entrance had been trampled flat, and in place of bushes it was filled with the bodies of dead men. Dead men, everywhere dead men; they lay about in knots, they were flung by ones and twos in every position upon the open spaces, for all the world like the people on the grass in one of the London parks on a particularly hot Sunday in August. In front of this entrance, on a space which had been cleared of dead, and of the shields and spears which were scattered in all directions as they had fallen or been thrown from the hands of their owners, stood and lay the survivors of the awful struggle, and at their feet were four wounded men. We had gone into the fight thirty strong, and of the thirty but fifteen remained alive, and five of them (including Mr. Mackenzie) were wounded, two mortally. Of those who held the entrance, Curtis and the Zulu alone remained. Good had lost five men killed, I had lost two killed and Mackenzie no less than five out of the six with him. As for the survivors, they were, with the exception of myself, who had never come to close quarters, red from head to foot—Sir Henry's armor might have been painted that color—and utterly exhausted, except Umslopogaas, who, as he stood on a little mound above a heap of dead, leaning as usual upon his ax, did not seem particularly distressed, although the skin over the hole in his head palpitated violently.

"Ah, Macumazahn!" he said to me as I limped up, feeling very sick, "I told thee that it would be a good fight, and it has. Never have I seen a better, or one more bravely fought. As for this iron shirt, surely it is 'tagati'" (bewitched); "nothing could pierce it. Had it not been for the garment I should have been there," and he nodded toward the great pile of dead men beneath him.

"I give it thee; thou art a gallant man," said Sir Henry, briefly.

"Kosi!" answered the Zulu, deeply pleased both at the gift and the compliment. "Thou, too, Incubu, dost bear thyself as a man, but I must give thee some lessons with the ax; thou dost waste thy strength."

Just then Mackenzie asked about Flossie, and we were all greatly relieved when one of the men said he had seen her flying towards the house with her nurse. Then bearing such of the wounded as could be moved at the moment with us, we slowly made our way towards the mission house, spent with toil and bloodshed, but with the glorious sense of victory against overwhelming odds glowing in our hearts. We had saved the life of the little maid and taught the Masai of those parts a lesson that they will not forget for ten years, but at what a cost!

Painfully we made our way up the hill which, but a little more than an hour before, we had descended under such different circumstances. At the gate of the wall stood Mrs. Mackenzie waiting for us. When her eyes fell upon us, however, she shrieked out and covered her face with her hands, crying: "Horrible! horrible!" Nor were her fears allayed when she discovered her worthy husband being borne upon an improvised stretcher; but her doubts as to the nature of his injury were soon set at rest. Then, when in a few brief words I had told her the upshot of the struggle (of which Flossie, who had arrived in safety, had been able to explain something), she came up to me and solemnly kissed me on the forehead.

"God bless you all, Mr. Quatermain! you have saved my child's life," she said, simply.

Then we went in and got our clothes off and doctored our wounds. After that we had a bath, and what a luxury it was! and having clad ourselves in ordinary clothes, proceeded to the dining room, where breakfast was set as usual. When we were finishing our breakfast the door opened and in came little Flossie, very pale and tottery, but quite unhurt. She kissed us all and thanked us. I congratulated her on the presence of mind she had shown in shooting the Masai with her Derringer pistol, and thereby saving her own life.

"Oh, don't talk of it!" she said, beginning to cry hysterically; "I shall never forget his face as he went turning round and round, never—I can see it now."

I advised her to go to bed and get some sleep, which she did, and awoke in the evening quiet recovered, so far as her strength was concerned. It struck me as an odd thing that a girl who could find the nerve to shoot a huge black ruffian rushing to kill her with a spear should have been so affected at the thought of it afterwards; but it is, after all, characteristic of the sex. Poor Flossie! I fear that her nerves will not get over that night in the Masai camp for many a long year.

When breakfast was over we all turned in and had a good sleep, only getting up in time for dinner; after which meal we once more adjourned, together with all the available population—men, women, youths and girls—to the scene of the morning's slaughter, our object being to bury our own dead and get rid of the Masai by flinging them into the Tana river, which ran within fifty yards of the kraal.

We buried our dead in solemn silence, Good being selected to read the burial service over them (in the absence of Mr. Mackenzie, confined to bed), as he was generally allowed to possess the best voice and most impressive manner. It was melancholy in the extreme, but, as Good said, it might have been worse, for we might have had "to bury ourselves." I pointed out that this would have been a difficult feat, but I knew what he m[illegible] set to work to load an ox wagon [illegible] been brought round from the [illegible]h the dead bodies of the Masai, [illegible]lected the spears, shields and [illegible]oaded the wagon five times, [illegible] to the load, and emptied it [illegible]om this it was evident that [illegible]Masai could have escaped. [illegible]st have been well fed that [illegible] last bodies we picked up [illegible]entry at the upper end. I [illegible]he managed to kill him, and [illegible] he had crept up much as Um[illegible]d done and stabbed him with his [illegible]word. He groaned a good deal, but fortunately nobody heard him. As Good said, it was a horrible thing to have to do, and most unpleasantly like cold blooded murder.

And so with the last body that floated away down the current of the Tana ended the incident of our attack on the Masai camp.

In the evening I had an interview with Mr. Mackenzie, who was suffering a good deal from his wounds, which Good, who was a skillful though unqualified doctor, was treating him for. He told me that this occurrence had taught him a lesson, and that, if he recovered safely, he meant to hand over the Mission to a younger man, who was already on his road to join him in his work, and return to England.

"You see, Quatermain," he said, "I made up my mind to this this very morning, when we were creeping down upon those benighted savages. If we live through this and rescue Flossie alive," I said to myself, "I will go home to England; I have had enough of savages. Well, I did not think that we should live through it at the time, but thanks be to God and you four, we have lived through it, and I mean to stick to my resolution, less a worst thing befall us. Another such time would kill my poor wife. And besides, Quatermain, between you and me, I am well off; it is £30,000 I am worth today, and every farthing of it made by honest trade and savings in the bank at Zanzibar, for living here costs me next to nothing. So, though it will be hard to leave this place, which I have made to blossom like a rose in the wilderness, and harder still to leave the people I have taught, I shall go."

"I congratulate you on your decision," answered I, "for two reasons. The first is, that you owe a duty to your wife and daughter, and more especially to the latter, who should receive some education and mix with girls of her own race; otherwise she will grow up wild, shunning her kind. The other is, that as sure as I am standing here, sooner or later the Masai will try to avenge the slaughter inflicted on them today. Two or three men are sure to have escaped in the confusion, who will carry the story back to their people, and the result will be that a great expedition will one day be sent against you. It might be delayed for a year, but sooner or later it will come. Therefore, if only for that reason, I should go. When once they have learned that you are no longer here they may perhaps leave the place alone."

"You are quite right," answered the clergyman. "I will turn my back upon this place in a month. But it will be a wrench; it will be a wrench."

### CHAPTER IX.

#### INTO THE UNKNOWN.

A week had passed, and we all sat at supper one night in the Mission dining room, feeling very much depressed in spirits, for the reason that we were going to say good-by to our kind friends the Mackenzies, and to part upon our way at dawn on the morrow. Nothing more had been seen or heard of the Masai, and save for a spear or two which had been overlooked, and was rusting in the grass, and a few empty cartridges where we had stood outside the wall, it would have been difficult to tell that the old cattle kraal at the foot of the slope had been the scene of so desperate a struggle. Mackenzie was, thanks chiefly to his being so temperate a man, rapidly recovering from his wound, and could get about on a pair of crutches, and as for the other wounded men, one had died of gangrene, and the rest were in a fair way to recovery. Mr. Mackenzie's caravan of men had also returned from the coast, so that the station was now amply garrisoned.

Under these circumstances we concluded, warm and pressing as were the invitations for us to stay, that it was time to move on, first to Mt. Kenia, and thence into the unknown in search of the mysterious white race which we had set our hearts on discovering. This time we were going to progress by means of the humble but useful donkey, of which we had collected no less than a dozen to carry our goods and chattels, and, if necessary, ourselves. We had new but two Wakwafi left for servants, and found it quite impossible to get other natives to venture with us into the unknown parts we proposed to explore.

That evening, while we were sitting on the veranda, smoking a pipe before turning in, who should come up to us but Alphonse, and with a magnificent bow announce his wish for an interview. Being requested to fire away, he explained at some length that he was anxious to attach himself to our party—a statement that astonished me not a little, knowing what a coward the little man was. The reason, however, soon appeared. Mr. Mackenzie was going down to the coast, and thence on to England. Now, if he went down country, Alphonse was persuaded that he would be seized, extradited, sent to France and guillotined. This was the idea that haunted him, as King Charles' head haunted Mr. Dick, and he brooded over it till his imagination exaggerated the danger ten times. As a matter of fact, the probability is that his offense against the laws of his country had long ago been forgotten, and that he would have been allowed to pass unmolested anywhere except in France; but he could not be got to see this. Constitutional coward as the little man was, he infinitely preferred to face the certain hardships and great risks and dangers of such an expedition as ours than to expose himself, notwithstanding his intense longing for his native land, to the possible scrutiny of a police officer—which is, after all, only another exemplification of the truth that, to the majority of men, a far off, foreseen danger, however shadowy, is much more terrible than the most serious present emergency. After listening to what he had to say, we consulted among ourselves, and finally agreed, with Mr. Mackenzie's knowledge and consent, to accept his offer. To begin with, we were very shorthanded, and Alphonse was a quick, active fellow, who could turn his hand to anything, and cook—ah, he could cook! I believe that he would have made a palatable dish of those gaiters of his heroic grandfather, which he was so fond of talking about. Then he was a good tempered little man, and merry as a monkey, while his pompous, vainglorious talk was a source of infinite amusement to us; and what is more, he never bore malice. Of course, his being so pronounced a coward was a great drawback to him, but now that we knew his weakness, we could more or less guard against it. So, after warning him of the undoubted risks he was exposing himself to, we told him that we would accept his offer on condition that he would promise implicit obedience to our orders. We also promised to give him wages at the rate of £10 a month should he ever return to a civilized country to receive them. To all of this he agreed with alacrity, and retired to write a letter to his Annette, which Mr. Mackenzie promised to post when he got down country. He read it to us afterward, Sir Henry translating, and a wonderful composition it was. I am sure the depth of his devotion and the narration of his sufferings in a barbarous country, "far, far from thee, Annette, for whose adored sake I endure such sorrow," ought to have touched up the feelings of the stoniest hearted chambermaid.

Well, the morrow came, and by 7 o'clock the donkeys were all loaded, and the time of parting was at hand. It was a melancholy business, especially saying goodby to dear little Flossie. She and I were great friends, and often used to have talks together—but her nerves had never got over the shock of that awful night when she lay in the power of those bloodthirsty Masai. "Oh, Mr. Quatermain," she cried, throwing her arms round my neck and bursting into tears, "I can't bear to say goodby to you. I wonder when we shall meet again?"

(To be Continued.

The exports of American machinery to Mexico, Central and South America and Australia continue to agitate the manufacturers of machinery in Great Britain.

Radical defeats in three provincial elections are considered as indicative of a falling-off in the Boulanger movement. In Paris the Boulanger fever is cooling.


## AMPUTATION OF THE LEG

**Within Three Inches of the Hip Joint. Operation performed by Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y.**

Mr. Abraham Ellsworth, a wealthy merchant of Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y., had suffered for more than twenty-five years with a disease involving nearly the whole of the thigh bone, and the suffering man was given up by all the physicians who attended him, who said there was no help, he must die. Finally Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of "Favorite Remedy," was consulted, who decided that amputation would save the patient. Dr. Kennedy performed the operation, and then gave "Favorite Remedy" to purify the blood, and thus prevent the return of the disease,—and Mr. Elsworth remains to this day, in the bloom of health.

Are you suffering from any disorder of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, or Constipation of the Bowels? Then use Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," made at Rondout, N. Y. For all the ills peculiar to Females, old or young, Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" has, and will prove, a perfect blessing. Your druggist has it; if not, send price of a bottle (one dollar) to the proprietor, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., or Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco. TO AVOID MISTAKES, remember the following points: 1. Name of Medicine is "Favorite Remedy." 2. That it is made at Rondout, N. Y. 3. The cost is only $1 a bottle, or 6 for $5. 4. That the proprietor, Dr. David Kennedy, has no other address than Rondout, N. Y.

"Give us this day our daily bread,"
He prayed at early morn,
And then went out on the exchange
To raise the price of corn.

### "WHAT DRUG WILL SCOUR THESE ENGLISH HENCE"?

Wicked Macbeth, who murdered good King Duncan, asked this question in his despair. Thousands of victims of disease are daily asking "What will scour the impurities from my blood and bring me health?" Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. When the purple life tide is sluggish, causing drowsiness, headache and loss of appetite, use this wonderful vitalizer, which never fails. It forces the liver into perfect action, drives out superfluous bile, brings the glow of health to the cheek and the natural sparkle to the eye. All druggists.

A political candidate will often win a man over to his side by a simple drink. This is what is known as the "winning smile."

ALL persons interested in the collection of pictures, and especially of the folding cards representing the living rulers, flags and coats-of-arms of all the nations of the world, will be pleased to learn that Duke, Sons & Co. are about to issue an album containing the complete collection, which embraces fifty different countries. This album is as beautiful, interesting and unique a publication as was ever presented to the public, and will be delivered to every one who returns seventy-five folders unsoiled (same as taken from the five cent boxes of Duke Cameo Cigarettes). The albums will be delivered on and after April 15th, and until further notice on receipt of the folders, with full address of parties returning such. Address W. Duke, Sons & Co., First avenue and Twenty ninth street, New York. This is certainly a liberal offer and one that will be appreciated by the public. Those who are saving their empty Cameo boxes for the purpose of securing one of the magnificent pictures of Langtry or Theo are reminded that the folders from such boxes will secure to them an album also.

A novel bet was won and lost in a "fine street resort the other evening. A party of gentlemen were indulging in a social glass, and finally the conversation turned upon the quality of liquors and the ability of certain persons to judge them by the sense of smell and taste. One man in the party claimed that the best judges could be fooled by the compounders, and, after the argument became quite warm, made the astounding assertion that a large percentage of bar patrons did not know what they were drinking.

The debate grew hotter and hotter, and finally the man who had advanced such outrageous ideas offered to bet a basket of wine that he could confound any one of the party so that he could not tell water from whisky. John Hummel, the circus man, who has had a varied experience in the drinking line, accepted the wager, and the preliminaries began. John was first heavily blindfolded, and then a number of glasses, containing water, milk, whisky, sherry, claret, Rhine wine and gin were set out on the bar. They were handed to the blindfolded man one at a time, and he was told to name the liquor after tasting it. He got through the list bravely until he came to the gin, which he called port wine. Then the man started him back, but it was soon very evident that Hummel's palate had lost its power. He called milk water, and finally was forced to admit that all the liquors tasted alike, and that he had lost his bet. It was some time before he was able to enjoy the wine he had lost.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Excessive Eating in Gotham.

From the 1st of December to the last of April, dinners are in order, and many fashionable folk scarcely dine at home once a month unless they play host under their own roof. How they manage their digestion I know not, for a season's elaborate dinners are enough to disturb the interior of an ostrich. I am aware that cooking of the Careme kind claims to insure eupepsy; but, while this may be true in theory, it is not in practice. Scores of men die here annually from excessive dining out, and I am acquainted with dozens who have lost their health from the same cause. Women seldom suffer, because they are not educated, and cannot be educated into epicures. If they are tortured by gout it is usually an inheritance; most men earn their gout by protracted stomachic abuse. Excessive eating, say experienced physicians, destroys as many constitutions as does excessive drinking. And excessive eating is the bane of New York society men and men of leisure, who are represented by round, protruding eyes, double chins and oleaginous complexions—

### A SAFE BANK.

Conservative commercial men will note with satisfaction that the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, continues to give proof of the soundness of its business methods, and the prudence and wisdom of its administration by its last statement.

### A LUCKY TRIAL.

**The good Fortune which followed fair treatment.**

San Francisco, February 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to send you this voluntary statement of my experience in testing the merits of Joy's Sarsaparilla. For the past five years I have been troubled with an exceedingly sluggish liver, and within the past two years it has brought within its trail a thoroughly disordered stomach, including loss of appetite and distress after eating, pains in the back and kidneys, and boils around my neck and face. I have tried several remedies which are advertised as specially for the liver, and could never get more than temporary relief of about a week or two. I was recommended to try a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla as a test, and while taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits for I could feel it was working a change in me. I have taken five bottles, and during that time my troubles have left me. Everything is working full and regular, in fact it has cleansed, purified and braced me up generally. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this as you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to

With Beamish, corner Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

Boston has a new sign worthy to take its place with "Boots Blacked Inside." The new sign reads: "Lawn Mowers Mended in the Rear."

### THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS,

The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds ever so fiercely, and ride the waves ever so lottily, seamen must man the good ships, tourists will brave the passage, and commercial travelers and buyers must visit the centers of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, together with colicky pains and much inward uneasiness is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would have fortified the voyagers against them. Sea captains, and in fact all old salt and veteran travelers are acquainted with the protective value of this estimable preventive and remedy, and are rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against malaria. Seek the aid of the Bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and all ailments that impair the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Better Investment—A Colorado man has sold out his silver mine and reinvested in two Niagara Falls hacks. He hopes now to make something.

### A PLEASURE SHARED BY WOMEN ONLY.

Malherbe, the gifted French author, declared that of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look to for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not to be told that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her sex? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. As a nervine, it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

Gillig can spell his name correctly either backward or forward. His American Exchange in Europe is also susceptible to reversES.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cold, Cough, or over fatiguing the voice. These symptoms (which, if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat) are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE is the finest handkerchief perfume; it clings to the fabric with wonderful tenacity, and is free from the cloying, sickening odor so often observed in other perfumes.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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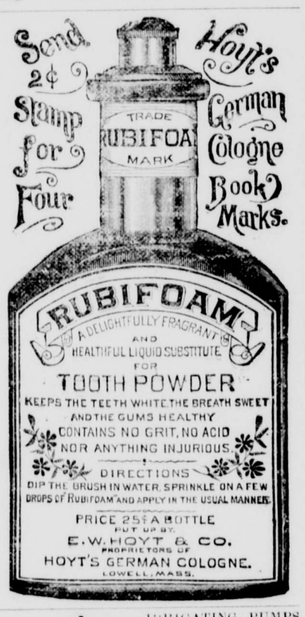


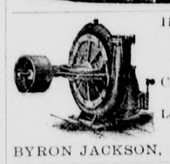

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S. F. N. U. Series No. 309.


### PILES CAN BE CURED.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., May 18, 1885.

For thirty-two years I suffered from piles, both internal and external, with all their attendant agonies, and like many another suffered from hemorrhoids. All those thirty-two years I had to cramp myself to pay doctors and druggists for stuff that was doing me little or no good. Finally I was urged by one who had had the same complaint, but had been cured by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, to try his cure. I did so, and began to improve, and for the past two years I have had no inconvenience from that terrible ailment.

RICHARD BENNETT.

### IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill

It requires talent to write the last words of great men.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Considering the prices charged at present by undertakers, it may seriously be questioned whether death is worth dying.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

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IN EVERY ONE A CURE.
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A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St. New York

**DO** you smoke a pipe? If you do, take the advice of thousands of old smokers that have tried it, and smoke "**Seal of North Carolina**" Plug Cut.

**YOU** will find it the best Smoking Tobacco ever sold on this coast. It is made from three year old Tobacco, smokes soft and cool, and will last twice as long as the many cheap imitations that are flooding the market.

**SMOKE** Seal of North Carolina and you at once see why it has the largest sale of any Tobacco on the coast.

*If your dealer does not keep it he will get it for you, if he values your trade.*

## DON'T TRY IT!

You will regret it. No one has a right to grow fat and rich from your hard earnings. Your money is your own; spend it when, where and how you please for useful articles or innocent pleasure. If you patronize credit stores you will have to make up Thousands of Dollars which they lose every year by bad debts. They must charge extravagant prices to meet these losses, while in a business aggregating several hundred thousand dollars each year, we do not lose a single hundred dollars, as we get cash and can sell goods from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper than credit stores. Do not think you are too far away. Do not think the amount too small. Do not say you don't understand making out an order. Send for our Home Circle and Order Blanks, read the instructions carefully and everything will be plain. You will see things quoted you need right away: Sugar as low as 5½c and Best White Granulated 6¾c; Tea as low as 20c, and even lower; Coffee, ground or green, 16c up; Dry Fruit of good quality, 6c; and Figs, Grapes and Raisins, 5c; Nice Summer Lawns, 5c a yard. Bargains in Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Groceries, Provisions, Woodenware, Everything. A Regular Country Store on a Large Scale. Come or send to **Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.**

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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**Besides** paying the usual dividends, we have been enabled to add **$200,000** to Surplus Fund during the past 2 years.

**We are pleased** to announce that the past year has been the most prosperous one the PACIFIC BANK has had during its 25 years of existence.

**ASSETS.**

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|---|---|
| Bank Premises, | $150,000 00 |
| Other Real Estate, | 30,918 83 |
| Land Association, Gas and Bank stocks, | 26,242 30 |
| Loans and Discounts, | 2,914,119 99 |
| Due from Banks, | 340,897 37 |
| Money on hand, | 502,979 85 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid up, | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus Funds, | 650,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits, | 9,369 40 |
| Due Depositors, | 2,094,780 69 |
| Due Banks, | 211,068 25 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

**Returning** thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same and solicit accounts of **Individuals, Firms and Corporations.** R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1888.

**STEINWAY.** KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roemish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

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Latest designs in PERCALE SHIRTS, three latest style Collars and one pair Cuffs, $1.50 each.

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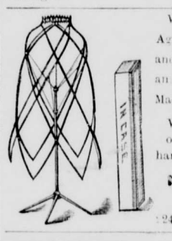

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## TO FARMERS!

Our Catalogues
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PETALUMA INCUBATOR
The Most Successful Machine Made.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JUNE 30, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

**The Hard Row Which the Average Physician Has to Hoe.**

The individual, no matter what his profession may be, who imagines that he is going to give satisfaction to the general public in any thing he may undertake, is certainly the victim of a delusion. It is impossible to please every body. The man, be his station in life what it may, who comes up to the expectation of the multitude has not yet been born. The editor, in particular, soon makes this discovery. The clergyman also knows that there are people in his congregation who are never satisfied with what he does or eaves undone. The doctor is another professional man who has a hard row to hoe.

If a doctor dresses well and wears a high hat, people say that he is a medical dude. If, on the other hand, he pays little or no attention to his toilet, then he is accused of lack of dignity. If he goes into society, attends balls and parties, then the impression is that he is fishing for popularity. If he does not he is accused of putting on airs.

If the physician visits his patients while they are in good health, he is accused of foisting himself upon them. He comes to the house in order to be invited to dinner. If, on the other hand, he never comes until he is called, the inference is that the only use that he has for his patients is to make money out of them when they are sick. If the doctor attends church, of course he is a hypocrite who is trying to work on the religious feelings of the community. If he does not attend church, nothing can be plainer than that he is an infidel or a socialist. If the doctor's wife does not return the calls that other ladies make on her, then she is stuck up, turning up her nose at her betters, etc. If she does return the calls, then she is flushing patients for her husband to shoot at.

If the doctor's horse is fat, that is a sure sign that he has not got much to do. If the animal is emaciated, he is a brute for not taking better care of his horse. If he drives fast, he is trying to create the false impression that he has been called to the bedside of some important patient. If he drives slowly he does not care a cent whether or not his patients die before he gets to them.

If a patient recovers his health, he is indebted to a kind Providence or a strong constitution, or to the care that was taken of him during his illness. In no case is the doctor entitled to any credit for his recovery. If the patient dies, he was undoubtedly murdered by his physician. If the medical man is sociable and talkative, the people say: "We don't want a doctor who tells every thing he knows." If he is a silent man, then they say a doctor should encourage his patients to be communicative.

If he talks politics, they say that a doctor should have no politics; and if he does not talk politics, then he is a sneak and a time-server who either has no politics or is afraid to own up what his politics really are. If he does not send in his bill, his object is to prevent the patient from engaging another doctor. If he does send in his bill, he is in a fearful hurry for his money, and so on to the end of the chapter.—*Texas Siftings.*

## GLANDERS AND FARCY.

**Why Farmers Should Not Attempt to Doctor Diseased Animals.**

The prevalence of glanders in quite a number of places in the West prompts a repetition of the warnings given heretofore in our columns, that it is extremely dangerous for any one to attempt the doctoring of such diseased animals. Cases are frequent where this loathsome disease has been conveyed to the attendants, who, after lingering a while in great suffering, have died horrible deaths, the care of such persons being not only repulsive, but dangerous as well. There is only one safe course to follow when animals are found to be affected with glanders, and that is to immediately destroy them, and bury them deeply where they are not likely to be disturbed. The stables should be thoroughly disinfected, and every thing that has been used about the animals, brushes, harness, pails, etc., should be immersed in boiling water, and then, after having been dried, placed in a carbolic acid solution. A safer method is to burn all these things, together with all straw, hay or other food about the mangers, and even the wood-work about the stables. The fatal and very contagious character of this disease calls for the greatest caution, and it is far better to burn every thing from which there is the least danger, rather than take any risk whatever. It is particularly dangerous for any one whose hands the skin is broken or tender to handle such animals, for, as stated, the disease is incurable, and alike fatal to man and beast. Farcy is a similar disease, and either frequently terminates in combination with the other. Although generally spread by infection, these diseases may originate from badly ventilated, unhealthy quarters, from bad food, privation, etc., and hence the importance of providing suitable food and housing for the stock. When the disease breaks out in a stable, the affected animals should be immediately separated from the rest. Those that have been exposed should be carefully watched, and on the first appearance of any indications of the disease should at once be placed where they can do no harm, and when it is evident that the disease is glanders, they should also be killed immediately. Neither horses nor mules should be placed in a stable where glanders has appeared for at least two months afterwards, the building, meantime, having been thoroughly disinfected.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

## MASCULINE TRAITS.

**Points That a Girl Should Consider Before She Engages Herself.**

Much advice has been written to young men on the choice of a wife. In fact, a good many girls are weary of reading that aged, but ever green, paragraph which recurs so regularly in a certain class of family papers, in which the inquiring youth is bidden to take for a wife the patient creature who wastes an hour or more in the endeavor to wind a snarly skein of silk without a single complaint, who smiles perpetually whether there is any thing to smile at or not, and who, after dancing all night, is accustomed to make her appearance at the breakfast-table in an irreproachable toilet, collar and cuffs of snowy whiteness, and every hair in place. Clearly this is expecting too much. Every woman, no matter how patient she may be, experiences a certain relief in pronouncing the word, "Botheration," or some of its synonyms, when more than usually annoyed; if she is sensible "her face has serious sweetness" instead of being wrinkled up into an unending and insipid smirk; and, although after any social excess she will not omit her usual morning bath and hair-brushing, her chief comfort thereafter will be found in a loose wrapper with a soft muslin kerchief at her throat.

The young woman in search of a husband (if such a being exists outside of the usual leap-year references to her, is not so apt to look for supernatural qualities, and perhaps not so apt to find them. If that impossible young lady is in need of advice on this subject let her scan the following rules:

Observe the manner in which the object of your regard treats his horse. If he is a hard driver out-doors he will be a hard driver in-doors; if he lashes his horse past the object at which it "shies" he will scornfully deride your nervous fears; if he allows it to stand and investigate the object of its dread he will show a like consideration of your foolish fancies.

Notice the gait of the candidate for your favor. If his step is heavy, he is pronounced in his opinions; if he moves slowly, he is cautious, conservative, slow to anger and apt to let his thoughts dwell on the past rather than the future; if he walks rapidly, he will be sure to "get there," providing he has a clear idea of the object aimed at; if every one turns out for him, while he "keeps straight on" your future days with him will be set to the tune of the line: "Sure I must fight if I would win."

But the dinner-table offers perhaps the best field for discovery. If this hypothetical young man has a marked preference for one viand and an aversion for another, both being equally innocuous to the normal stomach, the indications are that he is a crank; still this is better than that he should pick daintily at every dish and be dissatisfied with all, as by these marks the dyspeptic is known. If he puts all his mind on his plate, with an evident disinclination to take part in the conversation or notice the requirements of those about him, he is possessed of great concentration of purpose, with rudimentary notions of good behavior. If his style of dining reminds you, in ever so slight a degree, of that of the farmer who goes to market at four in the morning and gets nothing to eat until noon, it is a sure sign that there is nothing odd or eccentric about your young man; he belongs to the great brotherhood of mankind. If he begins an anecdote with the soup, allows it to drag its weary length through the various courses and come to a melancholy end with the coffee there is no crime of which he may not be capable. Bachelorhood is too good for him. Let him be shunned as you would shun a pestilence.—*Toronto Globe.*

## THE GOLDEN PAGODA.

**Graphic Description of One of Burmah's Famous Structures.**

The Golden Pagoda of Rangoon stands upon a hill in the edge of the town. About 170 feet up the hill has been leveled off into a platform about 800 feet square. In the center of this stands the main structure. It is octagonal at its base, with a diameter of over 450 feet. This runs in, by a succession of terraces or high steps, a hundred or more feet, giving it a bell-shape. From the shoulder of this bell springs another member, circular, also in the bell form, but more steep; then another. On this lifts a tall, thin, four-sided lantern on which rests the "htee," or open work metallic receptacle for sacred mementos. This is then surrounded by a half-open metallic umbrella. The whole height from the platform is 370 feet. Around the base are fifty-six small pagodas about 30 feet high. The whole of this vast structure is solid, of well-burned brick, covered over with cement, plaster, and gilded from foundation to pinnacle.

The upper half is freshly gilt, the scaffolding being removed while we were there. At a distance the whole, when the sun is sinking, looks like a mountain of gold. The "htee" is said to be of solid gold and studded with real gems. It was erected by a late king at a cost of $250,000. To repair an ordinary pagoda does not work "merit" for the one making the repair, but the "merit" is relegated to the original founder. But any repairs to this pagoda and to three others in the kingdom avails for "merit" to the repairer. Around the platform are a number of smaller pagodas, and many chapels and "kyoungs," or temples for worship. These are filled with statues of Buddha in gilded plaster or white alabaster. Many of them are much larger than life.—*Carter H. Harrison, in Chicago Mail.*

**A Manufacturer's Mistake.**

Chicago Society Dame—Is there anything specially new in table knives?

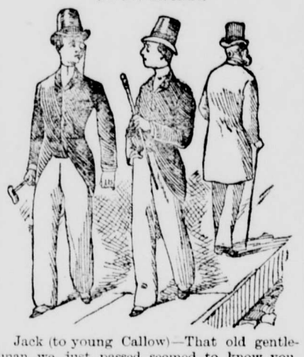
Dealer—Yes, indeed. Here are some entirely new styles just out, Louis XIVth handles and——

"They are very pretty, I must say, but they'll never do; they're too sharp."

"Too sharp, madam?"

"Yes, indeed; I guess I'll keep on using my old ones. I like to be in the fashion, but I'm not so stuck on style as to run the risk of cutting my tongue on them things."—Omaha World.

**On the Avenue.**



Jack (to young Callow)—That old gentleman we just passed seemed to know you, Charley.

Young Callow—Ya'as, he's my father.

Jack—Why didn't you recognize him?

Young Callow—To tell the truth, old boy, I never do in the street. He comes of a rawther poor family, y'know.—Epoch.

**New York Newspaperdom All Torn Up.**

New York Newspaper Proprietor—Mr. Overwork, did you attend the opening of that new co-operative factory at 7 o'clock this morning?

Reporter—Yes, sir, gave it a column.

"Did you get a report of the workingmen's mass meeting at 10 o'clock, view the parade at 11, attend the labor committee at 12, and interview the forty-five labor leaders I marked out for you this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir; makes about ten columns."

"You have just come from the evening session of the workingman's federation, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; am at work on the report now. It will make about three columns."

"Good. When that is done make a tour throughout the tenement districts and be sure to have some startling disclosures ready for the printers before 2 o'clock in the morning; then rush out and"——

"Beg pardon, sir; but we reporters have just organized a branch of the Knights of Labor and we will hereafter refuse to work over twenty-three hours a day."

[Proprietor falls in a fit.]—Omaha World.

**The New Boy.**

A policeman, who was passing through an alley leading off of Elizabeth street, saw half a dozen boys on a fence looking into a back yard, and when he asked what they were doing one of them replied:

"Waiting for a boy."

"What boy?"

"Belongs to the family just moved in."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Oh, nothing! we're just going to see about something."

The officer passed around to the front, and from this station he saw the "new boy" come out and the biggest lad on the fence drop down. The two went at it hot and heavy, but presently the new boy came out on top, and all the others dropped down into the yard and offered him a bite of their apples and declared him a good fellow. He had been tested and found sandy.—Detroit Free Press.

**Fiction Stranger Than Truth.**

Caller—How would you like a thrilling detective story?

Publisher—They always take well. What has been your line, Indian stories, mediæval novels or?——

"I am not a writer by profession; I am a detective."

"Won't do. These true stories never read well."

"I am a Chicago detective."

"Oh, I beg your pardon; thought you were going to offer me a history of some brilliant piece of detective work. Let me see your romance."—Omaha World.

**In a Contemplative Mood.**

"Why so contemplative, papa mine?" said the beautiful Miss Wabash to her father, the eminent Chicago pork packer; "is your mind upon business cares intent?"

"Yes, dear," he replied, pushing her away gently; "and you mustn't disturb me now. I have perfected a system by which I can make silvered pigtail favors for the german, and I am trying to think out something that will prevent the grunt from running entirely to waste."—New York Sun.

**None of Them on Hand.**

Mrs. Savezrien Riche (in fur store to salesman)—I want to look at a pair of furnalias.

Salesman (beautifully)—I don't think I know what you mean, madam.

Mrs. S. R.—One of my friends has bought a pair of horses and a sleigh, and she said she got the paraphernalias to go with it, and I want a pair, too.

Salesman (face reddening)—We are all out of them to-day, madam.—Judge.

**The Only Remark.**

"I say, Bobby," whispered Featherly, "did your sister Clara seem pleased when she learned that I intended to call last night?"

"I didn't notice," said Bobby.

"Didn't you hear her say anything?"

"Let—me—see," mused Bobby. "Well, the only thing I heard was that she told ma she mustn't forget to set the clock half an hour fast."—New York Sun.

**Educational Matters.**

Uncle James—And so you graduate next week, do you, Penelope?

Penelope—Yes, uncle.

Uncle James—Do you graduate in French?

Penelope—Oh, yes, uncle, in French and—and Indian muslin and valenciennes; just too lovely for any use!—New York Sun.

**A Very Annoying Habit.**

Wife—John, you have a very annoying habit of saying, "What's that?" whenever you are spoken to. Can't you break yourself of it?

Husband (reading)—Er—what's that?—Epoch.

**Indignant.**

Sales Gentleman—Stockings? Yes, mam: what number do you wear?

Customer—What number? Why two, of course! D'you take me for a centipede or one legged veteran of the war?—Life.

**Enough, Enough.**

The late Barghash Bin Saed, sultan of Zeazibar, leaves twenty-seven widows and 232 children. Enough has Bin Saed.—Exchange.

## THE SMYRNA FIG.

**How the Toothsome Fruit is Prepared for the Market.**

The fig market at Smyrna has an appearance scarcely in accord with the importance of its transactions or the area over which its goods are ultimately distributed. Two narrow, dirty streets, lined with shanties, are devoted to the staple industry of the place. It is with figs as other highly-prized articles of food—the less we know of the earlier stage of them the greater our comfort in their consumption. The sacks are laid out in the open street and block up the whole thoroughfare but for a narrow passage through which the camels thread their way. Passengers have to scramble along as best they can. The sacks are heaped up two or three strata high. It is arduous work clambering over them. The goat-hair bags make a slippery surface, but if you fall, at least you are not hurt. These sacks, when they are of the full size, weigh about two kintals (say 250 pounds) apiece, and two of them form a camel load. It is curious that you never see more and never see less than the two sacks. Some kind of prescription fixes the burden, quite without regard to the capacity of the bearer. Some of the camels are sturdy beasts, that could easily bear more than five hundred pounds on their backs, while others are weak and weary; the load is always the same. Into these two streets at market time come the Greek merchants, who are the middlemen in the fig trade. Indeed, there are many middlemen, and several series of profits are realized before the article reaches the consumer. As a rule, the Greeks sell to the packers, who in turn sell to the shippers; though sometimes the shippers buy and pack for themselves. The packing is, perhaps, the most characteristic stage in the whole process. First, there is the re-sorting, and this duty is trusted to women, Turks and Christians working together in perfect peace. The sorting done, the fruit is carried to the pullers and the packers. The pulling is not pleasant to think of. The men—for it needs the strength of male fingers—sit in long rows on each side of a temporary table made of two boards on trestles. They sit on stools; squatting on the ground has quite gone out now in the towns. Beside each packer stands a pile of empty boxes, and near every two or three is placed a large flat basket full of sorted fruit, and beside the basket a can of salt and water. The man chooses the fig he intends to pull, and then, dipping his hand in the salt water, flattens it between his fingers, at the same time splitting it near the stalk. He then places it in the box. Long practice gives great perfection in the arts of pulling and packing. You see the fruit distributed in rows so neatly that a knife might be dropped between them without cutting any of the fruit. Nearly all of the figs packed for export are "pulled." The salt water brings out the sugar, which, in about three months, comes to the surface, when the fruit is in the best condition for eating.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

## A HIGH-HAT STORY.

**The Latest Evil Growing Out of Exaggerated Female Head-Gear.**

Interpreters are a probability of the future, if high hats continue to be worn at the theater.

There was a young woman at the theater one evening last week with a hat on like the leaning tower of Pisa. Behind her was another woman vainly trying to see the play. Every few moments this woman would nudge her husband and ask:

"Harry, dear! what are they doing *now?*"

Harry dear, with set teeth—"They have just thrown Jack over the cliff down into a ravine eight hundred feet deep."

A little grunt of satisfaction and sweet silence for several minutes.

"Harry, dear, have they found the body?"

"I didn't kill him, Goosie. They are trying it over again," answers Harry dear.

A succession of pistol shots, and Mrs. Harry tries to climb over that hat in front of her, but falls ignominiously to get either over or around it.

"Harry, dear, what are they doing *now?*"

"They are throwing him down an old mining shaft. Now they set it on fire!"

"Oh, how lovely! and I can't see a single thing. What are they shouting for?"

"His sweetheart rescues him. She is lifting him out of the burning mine. He is saved!"

More silence, and Mrs. Harry contemplates the back hair of the owner of Pisa. Then more shouts.

"Harry, dear, what *are* they doing *now?*"

"It is a bar-room in a mining-camp. A fellow is just trying to sneak a drink."

A golden silence for a brief space, then—

"Harry, dear?"

"W-h-a-a-t!"

"Did he get it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Proud of His Wife.**

Grocer—You say that your wife, Uncle Rastus, supports the family by taking in washing?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah.

Grocer—Well, don't you feel a little bit ashamed at times?

Uncle Rastus—'Shamed? No, sah; dere's nothin' degradin' 'bout takin' in washin'. Ise proud ob de ole 'ooman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—A man may be opposed to capital punishment and yet in favor of hanging up his grocer.—*Boston Courier.*

—Married men are preferred as officers on the police force. The authorities want men who have had their courage tried and proved.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Mrs. Bridget Eagan, of Rondout, N. C., is 105 years old, and she says it makes her mad to have young folks of 80 or 90 years to come round and ask if she is "feeling poorly."

—James Debois, of New York, issues a challenge for a six-days' go-as-you-please sleeping match. The challenge is open to the world, with policemen and messenger-boys barred.

—A great deposit of gypsum recently discovered in Humboldt County, Neb., has been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists for $150,000. It is estimated that it will yield 10,000,000 tons.

—Scientists tell us that a man's brain decreases in size as he grows older. The human brain, it appears, weighs the heaviest between the ages of fourteen and twenty. This explains why young men know so much more than their elders.

—As a small boy was watering his "horse" (a chair) out of an empty cup his mother suggested that she should get him some "truly" water. "O, no," he said, with a fine sense of dramatic unity; "oh, no; a puhtendin' horse must drink puhtendin' water."—*Harper's Young People.*

—The longest railway anywhere operated by electricity is said to be a great success. It is in Richmond, extending twelve miles over steep grades and sharp curves, and is running profitably and unfailingly, the electric current being carried upon wires upon poles at the side of the street and connected with the car upon which is a motor, by a suspended wire which moves with the car.

—In order to secure a case against a dentist who was using contraband matches, the detective of a French match company went to the offender and had a tooth extracted. Then, taking out a cigar, he asked for a light. The dentist handed him a box of matches, which he at once declared were contraband. The detective called to an associate in an adjoining room, and a case was at once made up.

—The championship absent-minded man lives in Portland, Me. His wife advised him to go to his room to make some changes in his toilet, about seven o'clock the other night, as she expected a young ladies' whist party to meet with her that evening. He went but forgot his errand, and when his wife went to look for him, a half hour later, she found him sound asleep. From force of habit, when he got to his room, he wound his watch, hung it in its usual place, disrobed and went to bed.

## THE SENSE OF TUNE.

**An Army Officer Who Could Not Distinguish One Note from Another.**

That there are many people who are unable either to sing a tune or to recognize one when it is sung is well known. But no musician nor man of science is able fully to account for the phenomenon of one person out of twenty, or one out of forty, according to the nation to which he belongs, being unable to do what all the rest do instinctively, although his hearing is as good as theirs. It has been suggested that people so afflicted have ears that are not, so to speak, mates, inasmuch as they hear the musical sounds differently, and so make a discord and render the effect disagreeable. But this theory seems to be disproved by the circumstance that music is not by any means disagreeable to many people who do not know one note from another. Though they can not distinguish even a tune that has been sung or played to them a great many times, they are nevertheless "moved with concord of sweet sounds." Other people hear all musical sounds alike, and to them music is not discord, but simply noise.

But if the theory of the unlike ears does not explain all cases of "music deafness," it seems to explain some of them. General Grant used to say that all music was torture to him. A certain gallant Major, however, was differently affected. A young lady, who had sung a great many songs to him, finally remarked:

"But, perhaps, Major, you do not like music?"

"O yes, miss; I may say that I like *any* kind of noise!"

A certain gentleman who is master of a New England high school is very lenient to such of his pupils as declare themselves unable to sing. He remembers an experience which he had in his own youth, when he was required to sing, with others, in school, although he could not distinguish one tone from another. Seeing that his singing seemed to give him a good deal of distress, the teacher called him out and asked him if he could sing the scale.

"I suppose so, sir," said the boy.

"Then let me hear you."

The boy sang "Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do," but all upon one note, without a particle of difference between them. He had never supposed there was any thing more of it. In after-life this gentleman became an officer in the service of the Union. He found that his entire inability to distinguish one musical note from another caused him difficulty in recognizing the bugle calls. They were all on one note to him. As it was necessary for him to know them, he sent for a bugler and had him practice all the calls, in succession, before his tent. After a series of these studies, he became able to distinguish the calls, but he learned them rather by their rhythm than by the varying notes.—*Youth's Companion.*

## TOO MUCH STUDYING.

**Inhuman Treatment of Children in the Public Schools.**

In the report of the State Board of Health just issued, Superintendent Anderson, of this city, has an important paper on the necessity of more physical exercise for pupils. Although it is the presumption that every pupil has the amount of physical energy necessary to meet the demands of school work, as a matter of fact a large proportion are deficient in this respect.

But the point to which attention is directed is the excessive demand the school makes on pupils. Mr. Anderson gives the result of his inquiries of pupils who are attending school where they are fitting themselves for the work of teaching. We give here the hours of work in school, the hours of study out of school, and the total hours of mental work done by the first eight pupils:

| | In school. | After school. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6:00 | 4:30 | 10:30 |
| 2 | 6:00 | 4:30 | 10:30 |
| 3 | 5:00 | 4:00 | 9:00 |
| 4 | 6:00 | 5:30 | 11:30 |
| 5 | 6:00 | 4:30 | 10:30 |
| 6 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 11:00 |
| 7 | 5:00 | 7:00 | 12:00 |
| 8 | 5:30 | 6:45 | 12:15 |

Here is an average of nearly eleven hours a day of actual and often severe mental application. Pupil No. 1 studies as a rule until midnight; the next until eleven o'clock; the next until midnight; also the next, and the next; No. 6 studies from seven until midnight, also No. 7, while No. 8 rarely gets through before one in the morning. No. 13 says: "If I learned my lessons perfectly every night I would have no time to go to bed at all." No. 30 is actually employed eleven hours and a quarter with study and does most of the housework; consequently she gets only six hours and a half sleep. In all these cases "compositions" add about three hours of extra work each week.

This is worse than murder. This is preparing pupils to enter an insane asylum. It is a fact that not one girl out of twenty can stand this sort of thing and then enter upon a successful career as a teacher without becoming a physical and mental wreck. This is the worst form of inhuman treatment that can be devised. No brain can ever attain its best possibilities with eleven hours a day of actual application. The pedagogues who demand more of a pupil than the pupil can gain in eight hours, or rather six hours, of application, are destroying the brain power of their pupils.

Whether this is limited to pupils who are preparing to become teachers we do not know. Probably not. But parents should consider this fact, that the child who spends six hours a day in the school-room should not be allowed to study after school hours. Teachers are not there merely to hear recitations but to instruct; and if they can not give a child in six hours all it is capable of assimilating in a day they should go out of the business.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

## SOME RELIABLE SIGNS.

**A Set of Weather Signals Equal to Those Issued by Professional Prophets.**

Many papers, from time to time, print lists of Nature's storm signals, such as: "Foxes barking at night indicate storm," and "Wild geese flying over in great numbers indicate approaching storm."

Not to be behind the times in any thing, *Puck* has prepared the following set of weather signals, which may be relied upon as being invariably correct:

When you see a man going down the street in a new liver-colored overcoat and a shining silk hat, with no umbrella in his hand, it is a sign that there is going to be rain before night.

When you see a man purchasing a fast horse and a thirty-pound cutter in November, it means that the winter will be mild, with little snow.

When you observe a man buying tickets for a trip to Florida, to enjoy the balmy zephyrs during the month of March, it is a safe indication that we are going to have a very early spring, full of anemones and blue birds; and that Florida is going to be torn up and scattered about by the initial blizzard of its existence.

When a man drops the portrait of a burlesque actress out of his pocket at home, and does not notice it, it is an infailing sign of a cyclone.

When your pump is broken and the cistern runs dry, it means that there will be no rain for at least three weeks.

When you go away on a visit for a day or two, and forget to turn off the water, you may look for the immediate approach of cold, pipe-bursting weather.

Laying in a carload of coal in the autumn, because it is cheap, means that there is going to be a summery winter.

When you purchase a rubber overcoat, it is an unfailing sign of a drought.

When you live on a splendid hill, and can not afford the luxuries of a toboggan and fire-wood, it means that there is going to be cold, crisp weather, and a snow[illegible] that will stay on the ground[illegible]

It is [illegible] ther[illegible] hint[illegible] ing [illegible] in th[illegible] ready [illegible] quite [illegible] signs [illegible] mou[illegible] poin[illegible] direc[illegible] even a[illegible] rainfall[illegible] —*Puck.*

## ASTONISHED AFGHANS.

**A Chief Writes of His Visit to Calcutta and of What He Saw.**

Certain Afghan chiefs in charge of the Khyber pass have lately visited Calcutta as guests of the government. The following is an interesting account which has been given by one of their number of the impressions derived from his visit.

"This is a King's country; every one ought to be astonished at seeing all the wonderful things to be seen in it. The thing which has most astonished us is the regularity with which every thing is conducted. During our railway journey we arrived at the different stations and left again with great regularity, as arranged. There is nothing like this in our country. A country which is ill-governed is not a good country.

"We arrived at Calcutta early in the morning, and, being tired, stayed in our lodgings the whole of that day. On the day following we went to Howrah to see the railway station and the workshops. We saw all the engines at work. There is nothing like these in our own country, which is a poor country. We were then taken to the mint and saw the pice and four-anna pieces that are being coined there. The Cabul rupees are only worth twelve and one-half annas; they are stamped with a die and hammer. There is nothing to equal this government either in its silver or any thing else, or in its management of the country. We visited the fort the next day, and considered that very strong. We saw all the cannon and big guns there. They are very good guns.

"We were then taken to the botanical gardens in a steam launch. This is the [illegible] time we have been on board a [illegible]er, and we enjoyed the trip very [illegible]. The gardens are by far the finest we have ever seen. We were then taken to the zoological gardens and to Mateabruz, the palace of the late King of Oude, which is a very fine place. We saw all the animals at the zoological gardens. Some of the animals here we had seen before at Cabul, but some of them we have never seen before, and they greatly astonished us, as we could not tell to what country they belonged.

"We then paid a visit to the Bacchante, and were truly astonished by the big guns and by every thing on board. We never saw such things before. No other government could ever make ships like that. The chief wanted to distribute Rs. 900 among the crew for showing all these wonderful things, but the Captain of the ship said the sirkar would be very angry at their accepting a present. The chiefs again wanted to give the sailors a present, but were told that they could not be allowed to do so, as what had been shown to them had been shown for their own amusement. When we went down in the hold we saw the men's tables spread in a minute and again taken up, their beds put down and taken up—all done in a minute—and in a moment the ship was made ready for a fight. The big guns were fired, but only with fuses. We saw the sailors going up the rigging very quickly, at the double, and run up the masts and remain quiet there. We have never seen these things before. We were presented to the Lord Sahib of the sea, who was very kind to us.

"We were then taken to Dum-dum, where we saw a small-arms manufactory and the workmen making cartridges and bullets. Another day we visited the *Englishman* newspaper office, and saw them printing, and also making lead letters. One of us wrote a verse in Persian. A sahib then took paper, and with a machine, which cut like a very sharp knife into some white stuff, he wrote it. Then lead was poured on, and in a few minutes they were printing the verse on some copies of the *Englishman*, which were presented to us. We also spoke through the telephone. Some of us were at the *Englishman* office and some at Messrs. King Hamilton's, and we recognized each other's voice. Then we visited the telegraph office, where we spoke with a friend at Peshawur—all in a few minutes. One of us asked a relative at Peshawur how he was, as he had been suffering from fever. He replied: 'Quite well; how's your boil?' Now, these words astonished us very much, because none of us knew that this man had had a boil—only his relative at Peshawur. Great are the ways of the sirkar!"—*London Times.*

**Reliable Statistics.**

Some comparative tables of the population and area of the various countries of the world, taking them with their dependencies, appear in the "Statesman's Year Book." In point of area the British Empire stands at the head of the list, the number of thousands of square miles being 9,339. Russia following closely with 8,644. China, with her 404 millions tops all the countries of the earth in population. The British Empire comes next with 307, and Russia with only 104 millions; while France has but 38, the United States 58, and the German Empire 48. While the United Kin[illegible] has since 1800 risen from [illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 30 ..... 1888


### HARRISON AND MORTON.

The nomination of Harrison and Morton appears to be very satisfactory to Pacific Coast Republicans. Mr. Harrison is son of John Scott Harrison, and grandson of William Henry Harrison, old "Tippecanoe." Benjamin Harrison was born August 20th, 1833 at North Bend, Ohio. He got a college education, and is a lawyer by profession. He served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion and left the service with the rank of Brigadier General. He has served in the United States Senate.

Levi P. Morton is the son of a clergyman and was born in Vermont over sixty-five years ago. He has a liberal education and was very successful in business in New York. He was elected to Congress in 1873 and served with credit. President Garfield appointed him Minister to France, and in that capacity his services were alike valuable and honorable. Republicans very confidently assume that these nominations will secure Indiana and New York to the party in the coming election.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JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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GRAND

# CELEBRATION!

Of The

# Fourth of July

At

# Independence,

**Races, Horse and Foot.**

GAMES, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL

**Jumping, Sledge Throwing,**

**Egg Race, Sack Race, Three-legs.**

**Grand Fruit Festival,**

**Free to Everybody.**

**Oration, Singing, Etc. Etc.**

PROGRAMME:

Salute of 100 guns at sunrise.

Procession forms at the school house at 10 o'clock a. m., headed by the Silver Cornet Band.

Chariot bearing young ladies representing States and Territories.

Officers of the Day.

Visitors and Citizens.

Hornblers.

The procession will march through Edwards street to Agricultural Hall.

National Airs by Band.

Prayer by Chaplain.

"Star Spangled Banner" by the Choir.

Reading Declaration of Independence.

"Red, White and Blue" by the Choir.

Oration.

"America," by the Choir.

National Airs, by the Band.

Benediction.

Grand Fruit Festival, Free for All.

INTERMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Foot Race 100 yards | $50 |
| Egg Race, Girls of 12 years and under pair of Gold Bracelets. | |
| Sack Race, arms free, Boys under 16 | 5 |
| Sack Race, arms free, free for all | 5 |
| Three Leg Race | 5 |
| Throwing Heavy Hammer | 5 |
| Three Standing Jumps | 5 |
| Hop, Skip and Jump | 5 |

INTERMISSION.

Grand Ball at Agricultural Hall, Tickets, $2.

FLOOR DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. P. LAIRD and J. D. BLAIR.

INVITATION COMMITTEE AND FLOOR MANAGERS:

Round Valley—C. Olds, J. G. Birchim and Thomas Witham.

Bishop Creek—W. Philippay, Barna Peeler, Phil. Keogh and John L. Bourland.

Laws—G. H. Hardy and F. Ardrews.

Big Pine—Ed. Crocker, Parry McMurry and John Collins.

Deep Spring—S. P. Roberts

Camp Independence—J. S. Gorman, J. Vogt

Citrus—F. McIver and H. Galvin.

Georges Creek—J. E. Shepherd.

Lone Pine—R. C. Spear and John Anton.

Keeler—E. F. Hall and Webb Walker.

Darwin—Martin Mee, J. C. Eddy and J. A. Kienzle.

[illegible]cha—Pap Walker.

[illegible]—Frank Fitzgerald.

[illegible]—N. G. Fairman, H. G. Chickering

[illegible]nce—W. A. Hampton, Henry Mack and Rhine.

[illegible]RSDAY FORENOON.

[illegible]e, One Mile Dash. Free for All, $50. [illegible] more to enter, two or more to start. [illegible]one, $50.

[illegible] foot race must be made before 6 [illegible]; to horse race, before 6 p. m. Entries to be made with A. W. Ebe[illegible] Secretary.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**Lodge 221, F. & A. M.**

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 28th
" ..... February 25th
" ..... March 24th
" ..... April 21st
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 23rd
" ..... July 21st
" ..... August 18th
" ..... September 15th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 17th
" ..... December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

**PIONEER BREWERY.**
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

**NORMAN HOUSE.**

Independence, - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*C. I. MAINS, Prop.*
feb12tf

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding here the best of livery teams. Saddle horses, etc.

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

C. I. MAIN, Proprietor.


FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

(Land Office at Independence, Cal., May 12th, 1888.)

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 25, 1888, viz: Henry Gessner for the S½ of N.W. ¼ and N.E. ¼ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 34 Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Symons, John Shepherd, John Kinnaman and Fred Albers, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.


**LANDS—MINES**

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

**LUMBER**

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sep 1 11 tf

**Working Classes A Fortune!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**

Independence - - Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy-1-86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
**C. MULHOLLAND.**

Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜

Office and residence at the Reddy place Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done entire living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free all information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards where or time they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of attending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a m | 5 35 p m |
| Dayton | | 9 45 a m | 4 55 p m |
| Wabuska | | 1 45 p m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | | 4 50 p m | 10 30 a m |
| Luning | | 5 50 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodа Springs | | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar | 8 50 p m | Lv 6 30 a m |
| | | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrive— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Benton | | 11 00 a m | 1 15 p m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p m | 11 0 a m |
| Averill | | 2 00 p m | 10 5 a m |
| Laws junction | | 5 35 p m | 9 0 a m |
| Lone Pine | | 4 10 p m | 8 5 a m |
| Keeler | Ar | 4 45 p m | Lv 7 0 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Train 4 runs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

**Stage Connections:**

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coach for Aurora (20 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co.'s tri-weekly stage for Belmont, Manhattan, Ione (Tuesdays and Friday) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**TO ADVERTISERS!**

For a check for $2 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Hundred Issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within 24 days. This is at the rate of only one fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers, or Five Million Readers. If it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 20 cents for Book of 256 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

A 72 PAGE PAMPHLET, containing a list of newspapers in which advertisements are inserted for $2.75 and upwards, and upwards, and a list of the whole lot—one half of all the American Weeklies. Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.

**FRUIT TREES**

**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

**Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.**

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

**Merchant,**

**INDEPENDENCE**

INYO CO., CAL.,

**Wholesale and Retail**

....DEALER IN....

**General Merchandise.**

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every necessary article, is well calculated to suit the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25-y

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

**SELL EXCHANGE**

-ON-

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**DRAW DIRECT**

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

**MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.**

Capital - - - $55,000,000

**LIVERPOOL And LONDON and GLOBE Insurance Company**

Capital - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30 ..... ...1888


Wanted—Thirty-eigh. girls to represent the States.

Take a look at Agricultural Hall. The decorations are immense.

Peaches are now plentiful at Independence; they are just as good as ever grown here.

☞ It is expected that the new saw mill at Big Pine will be ready for work about July 10th.

Messrs. J. Creaser, James Crocker and Sam Spratt were down from Big Pine on Wednesday.

The fruit festival will be given in Mairs' Hall. The other exercises will be in Agricultural Hall.

Miss Maggie Conklin will read the Declaration of Independence at Independence on the Fourth.

Mr. A. Davidson returned to Independence last Monday from a trip East. He went as far as Pittsburg.

Frank Fitzgerald is at Lone Pine with his family. He will not go back to Lookout till after the Fourth.

Visitors to Independence during the celebration of the Fourth of July will find all needed in the way of rooms.

James R. Moffet was in town on Wednesday. He will be Marshal of the day at Independence on the Fourth.

Many rooms have been engaged at the hotels in town by people who are coming here to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The following letters are unclaimed at the Postoffice at Independence: Wm. M. Davis, J. E. Horton and Mrs. Belle Schavelle.

The *Chronicle Union* says the Red Cloud and Noonday hoisting works, at Bodie, are being taken down for removal to Utah and Idaho.

All the people of Big Pine and surrounding country send word that they are coming to Independence to celebrate the Fourth of July.

S. D. Burckhan and H. F. Sanford took some shots at each other last week at Lundy, Mono county. There were no spectators around so nobody was hurt.

Agricultural Hall is beautifully decorated. Red, white and blue streamers, flags, emblems and other decorations cover the walls and ceiling. It makes a very handsome ballroom.

Mr. Sanger got some seed of esperset, a much talked of forage plant, and sowed it this last spring at Alvord. It has made fine growth and promises to be very valuable fodder.

Huff has improved his barber shop; he has enlarged it and taken a partner. Charley Levy is a first-class barber; a large and well arranged bathroom will be connected with the barber shop.

Last Wednesday Horace Bellows brought up fifty-three head of beef cattle from Little Lake for Mairs & Enos. The animals are very fine; several will dress over nine hundred pounds each.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, of Benton, have gone on a visit to Amador county. They expect to return home about two weeks hence, and Mr. Russell will then come to Independence.

Frank Densmore and Charley Robinson have been on a fishing trip over the mountains. They report good fishing but no feed, the sheep having swept everything. Their headlights might be mistaken for a torchlight procession.

For the fruit festival on July 4th at Independence arrangements have been made with Baxter, Robinson, Symmes, Mrs. Lewis, Kispert, Densmore and other fruit growers, to supply peaches, pears, apples, apricots and blackberries.

Next Monday the Supervisors will meet at the Court House as a Board of Equalization. All who want any change made in their assessments should then appear and make known their grievances; if they don't they may as well forever after hold their peace.

Mr. C. Anthony got back to Independence last Wednesday after an absence of nearly four months. Charley has renewed his youth, like an eagle, and is better looking than ever. All the talk about his being married is untrue; Charley is loyal to the girls of Inyo.

Tom Pettit has fallen heir to a fortune in Ireland and is preparing to start for the "ould sod" to take possession of the inheritance. Tom is no longer red-headed; he is a fair haired boy now. He has been at Big Pine for some months past working at the new saw mill.

Mr. James B. Chamberlain, of Bishop Creek, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Chamberlain has so long been a resident of Inyo that his character is well known, and all who know him esteem him highly.

Mr. J. R. Eldred, of Bishop Creek, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Few men in the county are better known than "Dick;" he has had a good deal of experience in official life which would be of value should he be the choice of the people for Sheriff. See his card.

Mr. James Jones, of Big Pine, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. Never before did the people of Inyo have better material to choose from for county officers, and Mr. Jones, as an honorable, straightforward man, is second to none of the other candidates.

The crop of wheat, oats and barley on the farm of G. Sanger, at Alvord, is very heavy. About three hundred acres are now covered with as fine grain as ever came out of the ground. Where alfalfa was sown last September there is now as fine a crop as need be wished for. This is the only place where farming has been done on the east side of the river for a distance of fifty miles from the lake, and is interesting as proving what the soil is capable of. The land along the Eastside canal is better than the land at Alvord; this will be interesting for the people at Carson, Reno and Virginia City who are interested in that work. The "desert" fallacy is thoroughly exploded.

### Leaching Plant.

At Palmetto, over in Esmeralda county, Nevada, a new leaching plant is being put up. Cornish rolls will be used in connection with pans and settlers. It is calculated to work about fifteen tons of ore per day. The property is owned by the Catherwood Brothers, bankers, of New York. Some very rich gold ore has been taken out. From a claim called the "President" Mr. Catherwood, one of the proprietors, recently took a sample of the ore to San Francisco. The sample weighed ninety-three pounds and yielded $407 in gold and $15 in silver, or $90.73 per ton. At the mill and mine thirty men are now employed. The boilers and engine are in place and it is expected work will begin crushing ore about three weeks hence. Palmetto is about forty-seven miles distant from Alvord on the C. & C. railroad, and sixteen miles southeast from Piper's ranch.

### Bondsmen in Trouble

When E. Cohn & Co. failed at Lone Pine Max Cohn was appointed assignee. A. W. Edbeshutz, O. I. Mairs, J. C. Irwin and W. K. Miller became sureties for Cohn to the amount of five thousand dollars. The creditors of Cohn & Co. allege that the assignee has never made any accounting to them for the property and have brought suit against the bondsmen in San Francisco. As these parties all live in Inyo county a change of venue will be asked for to have the case tried here. Max Cohn is said to be at Bodie at present.

### Owens Valley Honey.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* of last Saturday says: "Honey from Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., is on sale in this city. It is very fine. Some native flower of that region gives it a beautiful golden tinge. It is as pure in flavor as the Honey of Hybla and Hymettus, so highly esteemed by the ancients, or the honey of Chamouni, which is the favorite of the modrns in Europe. The honey of mountainous regions is always of finer flavor than that produced in lowlands.

### The Fair.

The Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 met at Independence last Saturday. A. R. Conklin was re-elected President to serve for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to prepare a premium list for the fair this year. The list will be published next week or week after. On most of the leading articles of home production the premiums this year will be better than were offered last year. The fair will begin September 17th and will be continue during the week.

### Excursion Rates.

Round trip tickets over the C. & C. road will be sold at the following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Keeler to Independence, | $1 50. | |
| From Lone Pine | " | 1 00. |
| From Maxim | " | 1 00. |
| From Alvord | " | 1 50. |
| From Bishop Creek | " | 2 00. |

These tickets will be good on all regular trains of July 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. Stages will convey passengers to and from Independence Station free of charge.

The Big Pine baseball club will come to Independence on Monday, July 2d, and stay until after the game with the Independence nine. By mutual agreement the game will be played on the forenoon of Thursday, the 5th. Aside from the purse offered by the people of Independence the Big Pine boys will offer a bet upon themselves, if there are any takers.

For some weeks past C. K. Fox has been prospecting to the foothills east from Independence Station. Towards the end of last week he struck a ledge that is opening out big. The vein is now about four feet wide and gives every indication of being a large ore body. The ore is galena, carrying a high percentage of lead and a good deal of silver. Henry Galvin is interested with Fox.

During the past ten days there has been considerable advance in the price of lead. Miners who had quit work are resuming operations again. Whittier, Fuller & Company of Melrose, Alameda county, have sent orders for shipments to operators; they offer $4 12 per hundred. The terms offered for silver are also a little better than for some months past. This is causing better feeling at the lower end of the county.

From the neighborhood of Fish Spring northward the alfalfa crop this year is reported to be light. Much of the crop has not bloomed. At Camp Independence Mr. J. W. Lacey, Mrs. Lewis and others report the crop heavier than usual. At Lone Pine Mr. R. Van Dyke and others report a very heavy crop, much above the average. Frost hurt the crop at the north end of the valley.

For some reason known only to himself the State Controller refuses to let our County Treasurer make the usual half-yearly settlement. Mr. Dunn says the amount sent from Inyo is so small that the settlement will be deferred till the end of the year. The money was sent by Mr. Moore, the County Treasurer, and it looks as though the county would be out the expense of sending the money to Sacramento and bringing it back again. There is something not right about this arrangement.

It is now settled that the Utah Central railroad will connect with the A. & P. at Barstow; the terminus to be at Rattlesnake Island, Los Angeles county. The survey is from Barstow, running eight miles west from Resting Springs, Inyo county. The road enters Nevada a little north from Pahrump valley, running north and west from Kingston Springs; thence up west and north from Pahranagat valley and will connect with the road that now runs to Pleasant valley coal fields in Utah. Parties who were on the line of the road very recently give the above report.

The Haggin mine has been leased by Mr. Anthony. The mine is located twenty-four miles from the Riley mill and the ore will be hauled there to be worked. Several miners have been at work in the mine for some weeks past. Recently quite a body of ore was struck; assays give over three hundred ounces of silver per ton. In the mine the ground is soft and will be expensive to work; timber must be hauled fifty miles. Mr. Anthony will go to the mine at once and intends to push the work rapidly. The district is in a mountainous and desert country about one hundred miles south east from the railroad at Keeler.


## TO ADVERTISER

A list of 100 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City, For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS Will be sent FREE, on application


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

### COMMITTEE MEETING.

The County Central Committee of the American Party will meet at the Court House, Independence, on July 4th, 1888, at 7 o'clock p. m. Members of the committee and Americans will take due notice. C. F. FULLER, Secretary.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 456.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 22, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that John Kispert, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof of his desert land claim No. 456, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 14 S R 35 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence Cal. on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyers, Fritz Strohmeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 249.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 249, for the E ½ of N W ¼ N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼ N E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 12, T 14 S R 35 E N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, Tp 14 S. R 34 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A Skinner, Allen Kenyon, John Meyers and William Meyers, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo county. THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. J. MOORE.

### NOTICE OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Republican Committee of the County of Inyo, will be held at the Court House in the town of Independence, at 7 o'clock p. m. of Friday, July 6, 1888, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent the Republican party of Inyo county in the State and Congressional Conventions, to be held at San Francisco July 31, 1888. A full attendance of the Committee is urgently requested.

S. A. BENSMORE, Chairman.

Geo. H. Hardy, Sec.

Independence, Cal., June 19, 1888.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. WALLACK, Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1223.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 2, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz: Hiram Hamilton, for the E ½ of W ½, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jackins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. A. GUSN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table nicely fitted up in rooms to the use of patrons, in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

## ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**

Orders Promptly Attended To.

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.

Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

# SHOPPING BY MAIL!

There can no longer be any doubt that shopping by mail is profitable. Thousands throughout the United States are doing so to their satisfaction, and the list continues to swell. Our facilities for handling this class of trade are unexcelled by any house west of the Mississippi. An entire floor of our mammoth three story building is devoted solely to this department, and we have spared no effort to the end that out of town customers might have the

## Same Advantages As Residents

We possess unequalled advantages in buying, because we deal direct with the manufacturer. Being one of HALE'S Seven California Stores we thereby obtain advantages in values which result from buying in large quantities; for it must be seen that the amount of goods which these stores consume in the aggregate is enormous.

## SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to intending customers upon application. It is a large illustrated pamphlet of 85 pages, and gives the price and description of any article in our stores. Samples of dry-goods sent free of charge.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

To trade with us. The thousands of orders which we are constantly receiving from every State and Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, attest the taste, care, discretion and promptness which we exercise in meeting the requirements of our mail customers.

## WHAT WE KEEP.

Our stock embraces Dress Goods, Domestices, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Jackets and Wraps, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Jewelry, Notions, Trunks & Valises, Etc. Etc.

**Send Us a Trial Order And Be viConnced.**

# HALE BROS & CO.

**Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,**

**Sacramento, Cal.**


## List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County.

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE. | DESCRIPTION. | | | | | | | | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JAN. 1st, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | MDB&M | TOWN. | RANGE. | SECT. | NO. ACRES. | | | | | | | |
| Livingston, Archd. | 18 | March 30, 1874. | 5848 May 4, 1874. | M D | 18 S. | 36 E | 36 | 160.00 | S E ¼ | | | 40.00 | 160.00 | 12.05 | 224.00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 | Nov. 28, 1877. | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878. | M D | 15 S. | 36 E | 16 | 320.00 | W. ½ | | | 80.00 | 320.00 | 290.85 | 64.00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 | Oct. 14, 1881. | 8244 Jan. 9, 1882. | M D | 7 S. | 33 E | 36 | 160.00 | E. ½ of N W ¼, E. ½ of S. W. ¼ | | | 50.00 | 160.00 | 58.37 | 22.40 |
| Williams, Benjamin. | 407 | Sept. 22, 1885. | 9739 Nov. 5, 1885. | M D | 8 S. | 31 E | 16 | 40.00 | N W ¼ of N. W. ¼ | | | 10.00 | 40.00 | 7.77 | 8.40 |
| Sanger, Gustave. | 429 | June 15, 1886. | 10151 July 29, 1886. | M D. | 9 S. | 34 E. | 36 | 320.00 | W. ½ | | | 80.00 | 320.00 | 12.20 | 44.80 |

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Singer, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES, District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.


S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

115 SAN JACINTO 117

UNITED STATES STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 6 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

## INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Foeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

## FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

## W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

THIS PAPER ...

PALMER & ...

ADVERTISING ...

405-7 Sansome St ...

—AND—

PALMER & ...

Pacific States Advertising ...

46 Tribune Building ...

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be ...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

## CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS, WALNUTS, TOYS!

## THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

## KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,

CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

U. S. STAGE CO.,

HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,

HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,

Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.

## TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

**44 cts.**

By mail 11c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

More Important Still

Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K St.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

## THE SULTAN'S FAVORITE.

**Abdul Hamid's Pet Workman Who Measured the Sultana's Foot.**

Besides collections of stuffed birds and impaled beetles, of modern arms and costly mouth-pieces, one of the Turkish Sultan's favorite "fads" is a passion for art carpentry and wood-carving. He has a regular workshop, in which he practices both these handicrafts. A Mecklenburg German, Carl Jenssen, owed his great favor to Abdul Hamid's taste for fancy upholstery. Jenssen was an artisan, employed in the workshop which belonged to Abdul Hamid when heir apparent to the throne, and his Highness sole confidant—the most influential personage in the household. Jenssen gradually developed a variety of other talents—fitting up looms, looking after the Prince's wardrobe, grooming horses, cleaning carriages, etc.; in short, he became quite indispensable. One day when Carl, as the Prince always called him, had made an unusually lucky hit in his purchases, Abdul Hamid resolved to confer an unprecedented favor upon him. The Prince opened one of his wardrobes with his own hands, took therefrom some "Frankish" clothes and gave them to Jenssen. Let any body acquainted with Oriental etiquette just reflect for a moment what an astounding condescension it was for an Osmanli heir presumptive, upon whose beck and nod hundreds of slaves were always waiting, to give a pair of Paris-made breeches with his own hands to a Giaour journeyman carpenter.

Such trust, however, had Abdul Hamid in the honest Mecklenburger that he even allowed him to enter the apartments of her Highness, the chief wife. Jenssen had one day bought some shoes for the Princess which did not exactly fit, but were so well cut and finished that the illustrious lady could not bear to send them back. She sent for her husband, and, after a long discussion, Carl was called in and requested to see for himself where the shoes did not exactly suit the Princess' feet, so that he might have them altered for her.—"

—New hansom cabs in London are provided with small silver whistles for the use of lady passengers to direct the driver. One whistle signifies turn to the right, two to the left, and so on; something like the pilot signal of a steamboat.

—There is a tailoring academy in Berlin at which public examinations are now going on, and which was attended last year by 912 students of all nationalities including Japan. Medals and prizes are awarded to those who contrive to give the most artistic shape to trousers or waistcoats.

—A highly-important discovery has been made at Athens. In the south-eastern corner of the Parthenon a large statue has been found, which scientists think may belong to one of the missing figures which formerly occupied positions on the eastern pediment of the temple, about which many volumes of learned conjecture have been written.

—A powder is used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot-soldiers. It is called "Fussreupulver," and consists of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch, and eighty-seven parts pulverized soapstone (Speckstein). It keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing, and rapidly heals sore spots. It is to be recommended to mountaineers.

—Father Matthew Ryan, the Catholic priest of Herbertstown, Ireland, who was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for supporting the Plan of Campaign, was carried away to jail amid a scene of excitement seldom witnessed. Women cried and kissed the hem of his cloak, and held up their children to be blessed by him. It was with the utmost difficulty that a collision with the immense force of police and military was avoided.

## THREE HAPPY PEOPLE.

**Fred Hofer, Gotlieb Blaser and Mrs Millerman Receive $15,000 From the Louisiana State Lottery.**

It having been reported about town on Thursday afternoon that Mr. Fred Hofer, of this county, had that day received $15,000 through the Citizens' National Bank, of Davenport, from the Louisiana State Lottery, a representative of the *Union* took a train to Taylor Ridge and then drove out three miles to his abode. Mr. Hofer was found to be a native of Switzerland, who came here about three years ago and is unable to converse in English, but the reporter fell back on his German, through which language the required information was gained. The first capital prize of 300,000 in the grand quarterly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery of March 13 was drawn by Ticket No. 51,570. This ticket was sold in subdivisions, and Mr. Hofer held a twentieth portion, not all of which, however, was his own. Some little time before he had tried his luck on a fractional ticket in a previous drawing, and had been awarded $10. He wrote to President M. A. Dauphin to keep the money and send him other tickets, and in return received a twentieth interest in the ticket which drew the capital prize of $300,000. Two-tenths of this interest he sold to Gotlieb Blazer, a fellow countryman and a farm laborer who now finds himself possessed of $3,000; and one-tenth he assigned to Mrs. Jacob Millerman, in satisfaction of a washing bill of $1—so that Mrs. Millerman can proclaim herself the champion washer-woman of America in having realized $1,500 in washing the clothes of one man. Mr. Hofer, who has $10,500 of the $15,000, is about 32 years old and Mr. Blaser is 23. [illegible] married an[illegible]

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"I don't know, my dear little girl," I said. "I am at one end of life and you are at the other. I have but a short time before me at best, and most things lie in the past, but I hope that for you there are many long and happy years, and everything lies in the future. By and by you will grow into a beautiful woman, Flossie, and all this wild life will be like a far off dream to you, but I hope, even if we never do meet again, that you will think of your old friend and remember what I say to you now. Always try to be good, my dear, and to do what is right, rather than what happens to be pleasant, for in the end, whatever sneering people may say, what is good and what is happy are the same. Be unselfish, and whenever you can, give a helping hand to others—for the world is full of suffering, my dear, and to alleviate it is the noblest end that we can set before us. If you do that you will become a sweet and God fearing woman and make many people's lives a little brighter, and then you will not have lived, as so many of your sex do, in vain. And now I have given you a lot of old fashioned advice, and so I am going to give you something to sweeten it with. You see this little piece of paper. It is what is called a check. When we are gone give it to your father with this note—not before, mind. You will marry one day, my dear little Flossie, and it is to buy you a wedding present which you are to wear, and your daughter after you, if you have one, in remembrance of Hunter Quartermain."

Poor little Flossie cried very much, and gave me a lock of her bright hair in return, which I still have. The check I gave her was for £1,000 (which, being now well off, and having no calls upon me except those of charity, I could well afford), and in the note I directed her father to invest it for her in government security, and when she married or came of age, to buy her the best diamond necklace he could get for the money and accumulated interest. I chose diamonds because I think now that King Solomon's mines are lost to the world, their price will never be much lower than it is at present; so that if in after life she should ever be in pecuniary difficulties, she will be able to turn them into money.

Well, at last we got off after much handshaking, hat waving, and also farewell saluting from the natives, Alphonse weeping copiously (for he has a warm heart) at parting with his master and mistress; and I was not sorry for it at all, for I hate those goodbys. Perhaps the most affecting thing of all was to witness Umslopogaas' distress at parting with Flossie, for whom the grim old warrior had conceived a strong affection. He used to say that she was as sweet to see as the only star on a dark night, and was never tired of loudly congratulating himself on having killed the Lygonani who had threatened to murder her. And that was the last we saw of the pleasant Mission house—a true oasis in the desert—and of European civilization. But I often think of the Mackenzies, and wonder how they got down country, and if they are now safe and well in England, and will ever see these words. Dear little Flossie! I wonder how she fares there where there are no black folk to do her imperious bidding, and no sky piercing, snow clad Kenia for her to look at when she gets up in the morning. And so goodby to Flossie.

After leaving the Mission house we made our way comparatively unmolested past the base of Mount Kenia, which the Masai call "Donyo Egere," or the "speckled mountain," on account of the black patches of rock that appear upon its mighty spire, where the sides are too precipitous to allow of the snow lying on them; then on past the lonely lake Baringo, where one of our two remaining Asiari, having unfortunately trodden upon a puff adder, died of snake bite in spite of all our efforts to save him. Thence we proceeded a distance of about 150 miles to another magnificent snow clad mountain, called Lekakisera, which has never, to the best of my belief, been visited before by a European, but which I cannot now stop to describe. There we rested a fortnight, and then started out into the trackless and uninhabited forest of a vast district called Elgumi. On emerging from the great Elgumi forest, we, still steering northward, in accordance with the information Mr. Mackenzie had collected from the unfortunate wanderer who reached him only to die so tragically, struck the base in due course of the large lake called Laga by the natives, which is about fifty miles long by twenty broad, and of which it may be remembered he made mention. Thence we pushed on nearly a month's journey over great rolling uplands something like those in the Transvaal, but diversified by patches of bush country.

*Into the unknown.*

All this time we were continually ascending at the rate of about 100 feet every ten miles. Indeed, the country was on a slope which appeared to terminate at a mass of snow tipped mountains, for which we were steering, and where we learned the second lake, of which the wanderer had spoken as the lake without a bottom, was situated. At length we arrived there, and having ascertained that there was a large lake on the top of the mountains, ascended 3,000 feet more till we came to a precipitous cliff or edge, to find a great sheet of water, some twenty miles square, lying 1,500 feet below us and evidently occupying an extinct volcanic crater or craters of vast extent. Perceiving villages on the border of this lake, we descended with great difficulty through forests of pine trees, which now clothed the precipitous sides of the crater, and were well received by the people, a simple, unwarlike folk, who had never seen or even heard of a white man before, and treated us with great reverence, supplying us with as much [illegible] we could eat and drink. [illegible] beautiful lake lay, according, at a height of no less [illegible] above sea level, and its climate cold, and not at all unlike [illegible]. Indeed, for the first three [illegible] there we saw little or [illegible] dery, on account of an un[illegible] mist which prevailed. It [illegible] set the tsetse poison working [illegible] dining donkeys, so that they [illegible]

[illegible] ster left us in a very awkward position, as we had now no means of transport [illegible] ver, though, on the other hand, we had [illegible] ch to carry. Ammunition, too, was [illegible] amounting to but 150 rounds of [illegible] and some fifty shotgun cartridges. How to get on we did not know; indeed it seemed to us that we had about reached the end of our tether. Even if we had been inclined to abandon the object of our search, which, shadowy as it was, was by no means the case, it was ridiculous to think of forcing our way back some 700 miles to the coast in our present plight; so we came to the conclusion that the only thing to be done was to stop where we were—the natives being so well disposed and food plentiful—for the present, and abide events and try to collect information as to the countries beyond.

Accordingly, having purchased a capital log canoe, large enough to hold us all and our baggage, from the headman of the village we were staying in, presenting him with three empty cold drawn brass cartridges by way of payment, with which he was perfectly delighted, we set out to make a tour of the lake in order to find the most favorable place to make a camp. As we did not know if we should return to this village, we put all our gear into the canoe, and also a quarter of cooked water buck, which when young is delicious eating, and off we set, natives having already gone before us in light canoes to warn the inhabitants of the other villages of our approach.

As we went we began to pass a considerable accumulation of floating rushes, weed, boughs of trees, and other rubbish, brought, Good supposed, to this spot by some current, which he was much puzzled to account for. While we were speculating about this, Sir Henry pointed out a flock of large white swans, which were feeding on the drift some little way ahead of us. Now I had already noticed swans flying about this lake, and having never come across them before in Africa, was exceedingly anxious to obtain a specimen. I had questioned the natives about them, and learned that they came from over the mountain, always arriving at certain periods of the year in the early morning, when it was very easy to catch them, on account of their exhausted condition.

Well, we set to work to stalk the swans, which kept drawing as they fed nearer and nearer to the precipice, and at last we pushed the canoe under shelter of a patch of drift within forty yards of them. Sir Henry had the shotgun loaded with No. 1, and waiting for a chance, got two in a line, and, firing at their necks, killed them both. Up rose the rest, thirty or more of them, with a mighty splashing, and, as they did so, he gave them the other barrel. Down came one fellow with a broken wing, and I saw the leg of another drop and a few feathers start out of his back, but he went on quite strong. Up went the swans, circling ever higher till at last they were mere specks level with the top of the frowning precipice, when I saw them form into a triangle and head off for the unknown northeast. Meanwhile we had picked up our two dead ones, and beautiful birds they were, weighing not less than about thirty pounds each, and were chasing the winged one, which had scrambled over a mass of drift weed into a pool of clear water beyond. Finding a difficulty in forcing the canoe through the rubbish, I told our only remaining Wakwafi servant, whom I knew to be an excellent swimmer, to jump over, dive under the drift, and catch him, knowing that as there were no crocodiles in this lake he could come to no harm. Entering into the fun of the thing the man did so, and soon was dodging about after the winged swan in fine style, getting gradually nearer to the rock wall, against which the water washed as he did so.

Suddenly he gave up swimming after the swan, and began to cry out that he was being carried away; and indeed we saw that, though he was swimming with all his strength toward us, he was being drawn slowly toward the precipice. With a few desperate strokes of our paddles we pushed the canoe through the crust of drift and rowed toward the man as hard as we could, but, fast as we went, he was drawn faster toward the rock. Suddenly I saw that before us, just rising eighteen inches or so above the surface of the lake, was what looked like the top of the arch of a submerged cave or railway tunnel. Evidently, from the water mark on the rock several feet above it, it was generally entirely submerged, but there had been a dry season, and the cold had prevented the snow from melting as freely as usual, so the lake was low and the arch showed. Toward this arch our poor servant was being sucked with frightful rapidity. He was not more than twenty paces from it, and we were about thirty when I saw it, and with little help from us the canoe flew along after him. He struggled bravely, and I thought that we should have saved him, when suddenly I perceived an expression of despair come upon his face, and there before our eyes he was sucked down into the cruel, swirling, blue depths, and vanished; at the same moment I felt our canoe seized as with a mighty hand and propelled with resistless force toward the rock.

We realized our danger now, and rowed, or rather paddled, furiously in our attempt to get out of the vortex. In vain; in another second we were flying straight for the arch like an arrow, and I thought that we were lost. Luckily, I retained sufficient presence of mind to shout out, instantly setting the example by throwing myself into the bottom of the canoe, "Down on your faces—down!" and the others had the sense to take the hint. In another instant there was a grinding noise, and the boat was pushed down till the water began to trickle over the sides, and I thought that we were gone. But no; suddenly the grinding ceased, and we could again feel the canoe flying along. I turned my head a little—I dared not lift it—and looked up. By the feeble light that yet reached the canoe I could make out that a dense arch of rock hung just over our heads, and that was all. In another minute I could not even make out as much as that, for the faint light had merged into shadow, and the shadows had been swallowed up in darkness utter and complete.

For an hour or so we lay there, not daring to lift our heads for fear lest the brains should be dashed out of them, and scarcely able to speak even, on account of the noise of the rushing water which drowned our voices. Not, indeed, that we had much inclination to speak, seeing that we were overwhelmed by the awfulness of our position and the imminent fear of instant death, either by being dashed against the sides of the cavern or on a rock, or being sucked down in the raging waters, or perhaps asphyxiated by want of air. All of these and many other modes of death presented themselves to my imagination as I lay at the bottom of the canoe listening to the swirl of the hurrying waters, which ran whither we knew not. One other sound only could I hear, and that was Athlone's intermittent howl of terror coming from the center of the canoe, and even that seemed faint and unreal. Indeed the whole thing overpowered my brain, and I began to believe that I was the victim of some ghastly, spirit shaking nightmare.

(To be Continued.

—The Prince of Naples, only son of the King and Queen of Italy, is to pay visits to the principal European courts next year, and it is probable that he will be in London in June.

—Baron Hirsch de Gereuth, who has been raised to the Austrian House of Peers by the Emperor Francis Joseph, is the first Hebrew to receive such an honor. It cost him $30,000,000 in charity.

—Tennyson has a large dairy, personally managed by Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, and the butter, cream and milk produced therein are in great demand in the markets of the Isle of Wright.

—The great financial king of New Zealand is Johnny Jones, of Dunedin. His wealth runs up into the millions, and the greater part was made in steamboating. He is a native, and once earned scant wages as an oarsman on a ferryboat.

## How to Rear Children.

One great point is to treat them justly.

Do not preach politeness and propriety to them, and violate their laws yourself. In other words, let the example you set them be a good one.

Never quarrel nor have any unpleasantness between yourselves or with others in their presence. If you must quarrel wait till the children are gone to bed. They then will not see you, and, perhaps, by that time you may not want to quarrel.

Never speak flippantly of neighbors before children. They may meet the neighbors' children and talk about it.

Teach them to think that the little boy in rags has a heart in spite of the rags—and a stomach, too.

Teach them, as they grow older, that a respectful demeanor to others, a gentle tone of voice, a kind disposition, a generous nature, an honest purpose and an industrious mind are better than any thing else on earth. Teach them these things, and self-reliance, and intelligence, and capability will come of themselves. Teach them these things, I say, and your boys and girls will grow up to be noble men and women.—*Pioneer-Press.*

—She (haughtily)—"I may be led, not driven, Mr. De Hooter." Mr. D.—"Ah, indeed? So sorry. I was just going to ask you to let me drive you out with a four-in-hand party the first pleasant day."—*Critic.*

—We hear a good deal of complaint about skimmed-milk cheese, but in these days of oleomargarine we cry out for a little skimmed-milk butter. This is a superficial age, but it pains us to think that it has scum to this.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

## CATARRH.

**A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago *are cures still*, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Never in your dress, says Lord Lytton, altogether desert that taste which is general. The world considers eccentricity in great things genius; in small things folly.

## THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS,

The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds ever so fiercely, and ride the waves ever so lightly, seamen must man the good ships, tourists will brave the passage, and commercial travelers and buyers must visit the centers of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, together with colicky pains and much inward uneasiness is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would have fortified the voyagers against them. Sea captains, and in fact all old salt and veteran travelers are acquainted with the protective value of this estimable preventive and remedy, and are rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against malaria. Seek the aid of the Bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and all ailments that impair the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

When a man has once forfeited his reputation of his integrity, nothing will then serve him term, neither truth nor falsehood.

## THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Courtship consists in the number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, not so vague as not to be understood.

## HOW TO CURE A BOY OF CROUP.

Mrs. Samuel Nutt, of South Haven, Kansas tells how she saved the life of her boy.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last ten years, principally for a weak back. Not long ago I found my son very much inclined to croup. He had a bad croupy cough, and a wheezing sound in his lungs every time he breathed. He nearly died from the obstruction of the throat. I covered him from the throat to the pit of the stomach with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. In two hours the cough ceased and his breathing was much easier. In a few days he was entirely well. I kept the ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS on him six days. Since then, whenever he is affected with colds in the throat, I never use anything but an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, which cures him immediately, without any inconvenience. They are the best preventive of the croup ever known, and I would not be without them for any consideration.

The greatest of all faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.

*"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat Troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

## ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

A Torpid Liver and bad digestion bring on dispepsia, constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills act directly on the liver, and will cure all the above complains. Only one pill a dose.

## IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HUBBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.


## Warner's SAFE CURE Purifies the Blood,

BALL'S FERRY, Cal., Jan. 4, 1888.—I am using "Warner's Safe Cure" for disease of the Kidneys and it is doing me good.

Edwin L. Lacey

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (723 Market Street.) Dec. 10, 1887.—We consider "Warner's Safe Remedies" invaluable and would not be without them.

Harry B. Hamlly

OAKLAND, Cal., (Attorney-at-Law, 957 Broadway,) Dec. 20, 1887.—I have long used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and am now using the same.

H. L. Adams

## By Putting the Kidneys in Healthy Condition,

WEST BUTTE, Cal., Dec. 28, 1887.—My daughter has taken "Warner's Safe Cure" and received great benefit thereform.

Kate Ward

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (621 Montgomery Street,) Dec. 10, 1887.—I find "Warner's Safe Remedies" all that we could desire.

William R. Nelson

CALPELLA, Cal., Jan. 13, 1888.—I am happy to state that I have used "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills" with the best results possible for deranged Kidneys and Liver. I continue to use "Warner's Safe Cure" although I feel well."

Edwin E. Webster

## Thereby Enabling the Kidneys, the Only

DANVILLE, Cal., (Real Estate and Business Agent) Dec. 8, 1887.—I have used some of "Warner's Safe Cure" and believe it to be a good remedy when faithfully used.

J. A. Shirey

YOLO, Cal., Dec. 13, 1887.—My wife is using "Warner's Safe Cure" and says that it is doing her good.

Charles T. Brower

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1888.—I use "Warner's Safe Cure" to keep well. I think it is a good medicine.

M. P. Caswell

## Blood Purifying Organs, to do their Work.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

# WARNER'S SAFE CURE.



## DUKE'S CAMEO CIGARETTES.

### PRIZE PICTURES.

These costly and beautiful works of art, representing, respectively, Mrs. Langtry and Mlle. Theo, now exhibited in the numerous store-windows throughout the entire Pacific Coast, are encased in heavy gold beveled frames, with burnished and ornamental inside and imported glass. They are free from any advertising matter and were issued exclusively for the patrons of the Duke's Cameo Cigarettes. How to obtain it—800 of these pictures, complete with frame and glass, measuring 31x38 inches, will be delivered, Free of Charge, to 800 persons who return to W. Duke, Sons & Co., No. 16 Front street, San Francisco, the largest number of empty (5-cent) boxes of Duke's Cameo Cigarettes on August 1, 1888. No specified number of empty boxes is necessary. In other words, any number of such boxes will secure the picture where there are not fully 200 persons who return a larger number. Rulers, Flags and Coat-of-arms of all nations in the world. Each (5-cent) box of Duke's Cameo Cigarettes contains a folding card, in three distinct panels, on which appear respectively an accurate portrait of Living Ruler and richly colored Coat-of-Arms and Flags of the Nations. Every one sending 10 such of these folders, unsealed, same as taken from the cigarette boxes, will receive a Souvenir Album. This Album is as beautiful, interesting and unique a publication as was ever offered to the public, and contains a complete collection of the Rulers, Coat-of-Arms and Flags of Every Nation, and representing 50 different countries. These Albums will be delivered on and after May 15th, and until further notice, to all who send their full address and 75 folders to the undersigned manufacturers. NOTE.—Those who are saving their empty Duke's Cameo boxes for the purpose of securing one of the pictures of Langtry or Theo are reminded that the folding cards from such boxes will secure to them an album also, providing the quantity be not less than seventy-five.

**W. Duke, Sons & Co.,**

DURHAM, N. C., AND NEW YORK.

**Largest Cigarette Manufacturers in the World.** Production in 1887, 996,500,000. Present daily sales average over Two Millions. W. J. HOUSTON & CO., Pacific Coast Agents, No. 16 Front Street, San Francisco.

**TO THE PUBLIC**—The very costly methods adopted for the introduction of Duke's Cameo Cigarettes is justified by the fact of such brand possessing a Legitimate Claim for favor from that class of Consumers who can discriminate and appreciate Superiority in Quality. The distinctive merit in this Brand Has Been Acquired by the results of Long and Patient Study, and in the Duke's Cameo Cigarettes we offer the Finest Quality of (per nally selected) Bright and Delicate Tobacco grown within the golden belt of North Carolina. We justly claim and emphatically assert that the quality of this brand is unrivaled by any Cigarette at any price ever produced in this country.

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK, —AND— **Iodide of Potass.**

It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

**J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, 417 Sansome St., San Francisco.**

**DO** you smoke a pipe? If you do, take the advice of thousands of old smokers that have tried it, and smoke **"Seal of North Carolina"** Plug Cut.

**YOU** will find it the best Smoking Tobacco ever sold on this coast. It is made from three year old Tobacco,—smokes soft and cool, and will last twice as long as the many cheap imitations that are flooding the market.

**SMOKE Seal of North Carolina** and you at once see why it has the largest sale of any Tobacco on the coast.

** If your dealer does not keep it he will get it for you, if he values your trade.*

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

# TO FARMERS!

**Our Catalogues** —OF— **Agricultural Implem'ts**

**FOR THE SEASON OF 1888,**

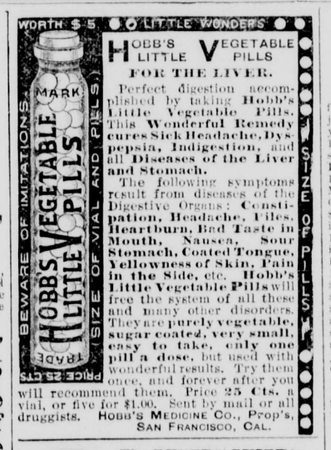
Has just been issued and will be mailed free any farmer sending us his address.

**BAKER & HAMILTON,**

P. O. Box 2605. San Francisco, Cal.

## REWARD!

**$1000** Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Agents




Perfect digestion accomplished by taking **Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills.** This **Wonderful Remedy cures Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,** and all **Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.**

The following symptoms result from diseases of the Digestive Organs: **Constipation, Headache, Piles, Heartburn, Bad Taste in Mouth, Nausea, Sour Stomach, Coated Tongue, Yellowness of Skin, Pain in the Side,** etc. **Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills** will free the system of all these and many other disorders. They are **purely vegetable, sugar coated, very small, easy to take, only one pill a dose,** but used with wonderful results. Try them once, and forever after you will recommend them. Price **25 Cts.** a vial, or five for $1.00. Sent by mail or all druggists. HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Prop's, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**The BUYERS' GUIDE** is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things **COMFORTABLY,** and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, **MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.** 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranted not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**PIANOS.** 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL. Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

**FREE** By return mail. **Full Description** Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. **MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O**

## CLOSING OUT

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF SUMMER BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, at $1 and $1.50 per suit.

Latest designs in PERCALE SHIRTS, three latest style Collars and one pair Cuffs, $1.50 each.

**Wolf & Frank**

**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

232 Kearny St., near Bush.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

## Ground Sulphur.

Use it freely on your vines and trees. All successful farmers do. It is good and cheap now. Carload just to hand. We want you to place orders where you get the best value for the money, and offer—100lbs sulphur, strong sacks, $1.75; 1000lbs Sulphur, strong sacks, $16.50; 100lbs Bonemeal, $1.50; 1000lbs Bonemeal, $12.75; 100lbs Japanese Egg Food, $1.50; 1000lbs Japanese Egg Food, $12.00; 100lbs Oil Cake Meal, $1.60; 1000lbs Oil Cake Meal, $15.00; 100lbs Choice Black Figs, $8.00; 100lbs Bright Dried Pears, $8.50; 100lbs Alden Dried Apples, $8.50; 100lbs Cooking Raisins, $8.50; 100lbs Raisins, better grade, $6.50; 100lbs Sun-dried Apricots, $8.00; 100lbs Cherries, pits in, $7.50; 100lbs Dried Grapes, $8.50; 100lbs Good Prunes, $6.50; 100lbs Prunes, choice quality, $8.50; 100lbs Common Walnuts, $4.50; 100lbs Best Walnuts, $9.50; 100lbs Pink Beans, $2.50; 100lbs Bayou Beans, $2.50; 100lbs Brown Sugar, $5.50; 100lbs White Sugar, $6.00. Small reduction on larger lots to the trade and large buyers; small quantities higher. Why not send directly to headquarters when you need these goods, or any others, and get the benefit of lowest jobbing rates? Remember above prices are free at depot or railroad; 50c per ton less at warehouse or store. Prices subject to market changes. Ask for list of all our goods and prices. Samples mailed free. **Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.**

## WELL DRILLS

FOR EVERY PURPOSE. Sold on Trial!

Investment small, profits large. Send 20c for mailing large illustrated Catalogue with full particulars. Manufactured by **GOULDS & AUSTIN,** 167 & 169 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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**FARM & DAIRY PRODUCE.**

—Consignments of—

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Game, Wool, Hydes, Grain, Beans, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Honey, Potatoes, Etc.,

Handled to the Entire Satisfaction of Shippers. We also solicit Country Orders which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

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## SAN FRANCISCO TOOL CO.

Works: First and Stevenson Sts., S. F.

—MAKERS OF—

Machine Tools, and Machine Shop Appliances of all descriptions. Steam Engines and Boilers of all kinds. Elevators for Freight and Passenger use. Centrifugal Pumping Machinery, etc., etc. Send for catalogue and prices.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. LAUDERBACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

**STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH,** Gabler, Roemish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JULY 7 1888.

VOL. XX. N


### Worth More Than That.

Larry Jerome, of New York, tells the following as coming under his observation while at the Ponce de Leon hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., during his recent visit there:

A guest stepped up to the clerk and asked for his bill.

"What's the name?"

"McGerky."

The clerk sized him up.

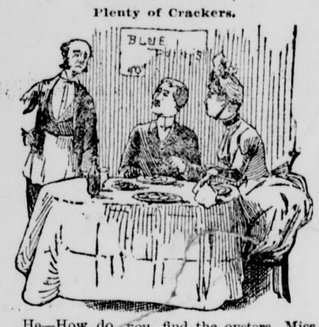
"Thirty dollars, Mr. McGerky," he said.

"But I've only been here two days."

"The amount is correct, sir."

"The d——l it is; hadn't you better guess again? I've got more money than that about my person.—Omaha World.

### Plenty of Crackers.




He—How do you find the oysters, Miss Smith?

She—They are simply delicious, and I am awfully hungry, too.

He (to waiter)—Bring another plate of crackers.—Epoch.

### He Found a Little.

"Um! Yes! Singular!" he said as he stood at the cashier's desk in the restaurant and felt in his pockets.

"Been robbed, I suppose!" sneered the cashier.

"Perhaps. Let's see! Did I change my pantaloons?"

"Oh, of course!"

"I guess I did, and left all my money in the other pair."

"Say, that's too old to go down here, mister! I want sixty cents!"

"Yes—yes, but you see"——

"I see a dead beat, who'll get a good kicking if he doesn't hand over the cash!"

"Mercy! but you don't take me for a dead beat, I hope!"

"Sixty cents."

"But I've left my money."

"Sixty cents or you get the bounce!"

"I'll go out and borrow it."

"Oh, no! Hand it over or the kicker will take charge of you!"

"Let's see! Did I change my clothes! Yes, I did. But"——

"No buts about it! I want sixty cents!"

"But I must have slipped some money in my hind pocket. Ah! so I did, and here it is."

And he fished up a great wad, tossed the cashier a $50 bill, and while waiting for his change shook hands with two bankers and drew his check for $5,000 to settle a real estate transaction.

The cashier is still in bed, and the doctor says it is a very serious case.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Man for the Place.

Able Editor—Well, sir?

Caller—I have called to see if you want any help in the political department during the presidential campaign. I think I can idealize the virtue of one party and exaggerate the faults of the other about as well as any man living. Give me enough space and I'll make your readers feel like lynching every man on the opposition ticket.

"Glorious! Had much experience in journalism?"

"Well, no, but I was director general of advertising in a recent baking powder war."

"Take that desk, sir."—Omaha World.

### A Peculiar Case.

A.—I was never worse fooled in my life than I was last night.

B.—How so?

"I had been out with the boys and went to bed rather late. Blamed if, when I woke up, my feet weren't on the pillow where my head should have been."

"That was rather strange."

"But that wasn't the strangest thing about it. All during the night I suffered with headache when really there was nothing the matter with me except that my corns hurt."—Texas Siftings.

### Use of Lightning Rods.

Noted Electrician—I see you still have that old notion that a lightning rod is a protection.

Nebraska Farmer—I have.

"Well, of course, you don't keep up with the electrical progress of the age and can't be expected"——

"I take half a dozen newspapers and three magazines, including The Electrical Review, sir."

"You do? Well, well! Now, sir, if that is the case, will you be kind enough to tell me what you think a lightning rod on your house protects you from?"

"Lightning rod agents."—Omaha World.

### She Had Him.

"The happiest moment of a man's life," he said, tenderly, "is when he knows that he has won a girl's heart."

"Is it?" she shyly asked.

"Yes," he replied; "now tell me what is the happiest moment in a woman's life.

She blushed and hung her head.

"Tell me," he whispered.

"You won't think me too bold?"

"Certainly not."

"When she's asked to name the day."—Boston Courier.

### The Instantaneous Process.

Dumley (to photographer)—Do you take pictures by the instantaneous process? I'm

apher—Yes, sir.

You may take mine; a dozen

ll right, sir; just sit down

use.

I have to wait?

w hours; there's

nday

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is not every great man's ex ence that his palmiest days were w he was in the hands of his friends.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

—The late Barghash Bin Saed, Sultan of Zanzibar, leaves twenty-seven widows and 232 children. Enough has Bin Saed.—*N. Y. World.*

—A Philadelphia firm of soap manufacturers have a kettle that holds 471,000 pounds of liquids and six kettles that hold 150,000 pounds each.

—Dried shark fins are sold in every Chinese provision store in New York, and are esteemed such a delicacy that they bring nearly four dollars per pound.

—Never in one season was there such a demand for oak to go into house finishing and furniture as the present. Red and white oaks are particularly wanted.

—A lady of Greensboro, Ga., in one night killed eighty-nine snails which had crawled into her kitchen. It wasn't a good night for snails—at least not for those that she found.

—"I hear that General Lightfoot is going to run for Governor," said the Judge. "Glad he's going to run for something," said the Major, with feeling, "he run from everything all through the war."—*Burdette.*

—A St. Louis man says that he once had a chance to buy the patent for the Nicholson pavement for $1,000. A year after he declined the offer the holder of the patent collected $100,000 in royalties from the city of St. Louis.

—The Bank of New York has a check yellowed by fire which was drawn by Aaron Burr, August 14, 1784, and also another check drawn by Talleyrand and Gulian Verplanck. It is now nearly 104 years since the bank was established.

—An English justice discharged a housemaid who pleaded guilty to stealing a cloak, a muff, a fur boa and a handkerchief belonging to her mistress. The judge said that she was only "wearing" the clothes, and that was "a thing that servants did every day."

—A novel way to move a house was adopted at the railroad depot at Orlando, Fla., the other day. The house was slipped upon the railroad track, an engine was backed up and hitched on, and the house pulled along, sliding on the tracks.

—A profound scientist of the nineteenth century living in Boston had a smoking chimney in his house. After he had spent $400 for various devices to cure it a ragged tramp came along and suggested that he build it six inches higher which was done and the evil eradicated.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Considerable numbers of colored people are emigrating to California from the Southern States. One party of twenty-four men and women lately arrived at San Francisco en route to join a colored colony in Shasta County. Another party of 110 laborers, mostly men, have gone to Fresno to work in the raisin vineyards, and 150 more are to follow.

—Song birds being very scarce in Oregon, a number of German citizens of Portland propose to import from the fatherland a number of nightingales, skylarks, bullfinches, chaffinches, goldfinches, greenfinches, black and gray thrushes, linnets, starlings, and other singing birds, in all between 600 and 700, which will be turned loose on their arrival. A fund of over $1,000 has been raised to further the project.

## A GIRL'S INVENTION.

### How a Veteran's Daughter is Filling a Depleted Family Treasury.

In a remote but decent part of Boston has lived for about fifteen years an English family of rather unique interest. The father served in the war of the rebellion, and, being a partial invalid in consequence, receives a small pension, which does not go far toward supporting the family, and he can do little besides draw his pension and suffer his constant pain. The mother is a small woman, with large brown eyes and pale cheeks. She has had a toilsome life, indeed, and has done all sorts of work to try and eke out the family support. Two daughters, the elder somewhat noted in her neighborhood as a beauty, and a small boy make up the balance of the household. Although desperately poor, the family have been as proud as Lucifer and seemed bound to accept no more charity than was absolutely unavoidable, though there are plenty of well-to-do people around them who would gladly have contributed in their aid, as every member of the family commanded respect. They have come to be known even outside their narrow circle from their constant effort to better themselves, trying now this thing and now that. Every thing failed until a short time ago; but at last the family have struck something that will give them ease and comfort if not comparative wealth. The handsome daughter is credited with the discovery, which is simply a new method of treating photographs in reproduction. Her name has been given to it, and her work is getting more and more circulation every day with of course an increased inflow of dollars to the family treasury. She has secured a patent on process. All the photographers are the work and would like to use in their business, as they is girl is getting as many orders an fill at the good price o for each cabinet reproductions are the same photographs, but g in tone, and plate-glass

annually hitting the p reporter of the W ough canvass of the va Chinatown.

There are at present about twe five Chinese firms that deal in refi opium, both wholesale and reta There are eleven private Chines joints, where opium is sold at $2 25 per ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores sell to both Chinese and whites, although the latter must be well-known smokers. Otherwise he has to suffer for the want of opium—which, according to all accounts, is even worse than to see "snakes." Great tears would gush out of his eyes, big drops of perspiration constantly moisten his brow, while his nostrils would act as if he owned a small-sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all the ailments is an excruciating pain all over his back-bone, as if he had been just run through a fine clothes-wringer. Under such circumstances he would almost be willing to give half of his entire kingdom to be able to "hit the pipe."

Six pills or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his natural condition of life, which would last him for about as many hours. A regular "fiend" will consume about an ounce per day, which is $2.25.

The sensation while smoking is, indeed, soothing. No matter how fatigued or oppressed in mind, a few whiffs of the pipe would put a man in the best of social spirits. It has strange medicinal properties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. Most Chinamen are driven to it through business reverses and other troubles, while not a few contracted the habi through sociability, just as an American would do on their "take a drink" with a friend.

It takes just about the same length of time to get the opium habit as to get the drinking habit. The latter destroys the mind, and makes a man irresponsible for his actions, while the former destroys the body but makes a keen thinker of the victim. It is estimated that there are something over one thousand Americans in the city of New York who are now using opium in the same manner and form as the Chinese. Most of these are said to be well-known and fashionable people, as indeed no other but people of means and of leisure could ever be able to contract such a habit.

The opium-dealing firms sell from two to five cans per day, each can weighing about four ounces. Most of the wholesale orders come from towns and cities in and around New York State, and only now and then the native American customers from uptown come in to buy their supply.

Say they sell an average of three cans per day. At wholesale rates, which is $8 35 per can for China imported goods, but when retailed out at the 50 cents' worth at a time it would bring it up to about $10 to $11 per can. At $10, which is the lowest possible price per can, sixty-six cans amount to $660 per day, or $240 900 per year.

There are eleven joints. The majority of these import their own opium, said to be direct from China, but the greater part of which comes from Victoria, B. C. One of these places, which is the best Chinese joint in town, sells at retail on Sundays alone from ten to twelve cans, while the second best place sells from eight to ten cans on Sundays. On an average these joints dispose of five cans a day. These places calculate to make from $2 to $3 on each can of Chinese imported opium, but they are able to make more when they mix the Victoria in with the pure. Thus it can easily be seen how nearly $1,000,000 changes hands for opium per year.

According to Chinese San Francisco papers they paid over $800,000 for custom-house duties for the Chinese year just ended on opium alone. But one very curious fact is that a Chinaman is frequently deceived. When he pays for the real imported Chinese opium he gets Victoria (B. C.) opium, which is sold in several Chinese stores at $5 50 per can, but since the recent custom-house trouble it has gone up to $6. The same article can be had in Canada for $4 25 to $4 50. If the duties are paid upon these Victoria goods it is said by the smokers that they could not buy it at the above rates, but would have to pay $7 a can for it.—*Wong Chin Foo, in N. Y. World.*

### A Trifle Run Down.

Chicago Physician (to Mrs. Breezy)—I am sorry to hear that your daughter is not well, Mrs. Breezy. Is it any thing serious?

Mrs. Breezy—Oh, I fancy not; but Clara is of such an ethereal, delicate organization that the least thing upsets her.

Chicago Physician—She didn't say what she thought the matter was?

Mrs. Breezy—No; she simply complained at breakfast this morning of feeling very rocky.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The only railway extending into the arctic zone runs north from the port of Lulea, in Sweden, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, toward the iron mines of Gellivara mountains. The first train to cross the arctic circle passed over this road a few weeks ago.

ain for a canal, but nothing was done about it, and in 1841 a railroad going over the mountain was completed, and the tunnel project was abandoned. The building of a tunnel, however, was embraced in the plan of the Troy & Greenfield railroad, which was incorporated in 1848, but no work was done on it for some years, owing to the difficulty of obtaining assistance from the State. In 1854 the State Legislature passed an act providing for a loan of credit to the amount of $2,000,000 for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, but the gift was hampered by conditions which made it not directly available by the company, and thus the work was greatly hindered. Several contracts were made for the excavation of the tunnel, but all fell through by failure of the company to meet payments when due, and the work was not begun with vigor until 1857. It was then carried on until July, 1861, up to which time the State had advanced nearly $800,000 for the work, but as the State officials then refused to longer certify the bills of the contractors, work was suspended, and the project was entirely abandoned by the railroad company. In 1862 the State assumed control of the work, and appointed commissioners to supervise it; these found serious defects in the tunnel plan and recommended important changes. Work was begun again in December, 1863, but so slowly did it proceed that the Hoosac tunnel became to the people of Massachusetts a symbol of all impossible and unattainable results. But the second veritable epoch in the history of the enterprise may be said to date from 1868, when the State decided, after much discussion, to have the work completed immediately. The contract was then awarded to the Messrs. Shanly, of Canada, who vigorously prosecuted the work, day and night, and on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1873, the laborers advancing from both sides met, and light was admitted through the tunnel. It was completed in March, 1874, and trains were running through it by the following September. The length of the tunnel is 25,031 feet or four and three-quarter miles. It is 26 feet wide, and varies in height from 23 to 26 feet. The grade allowed is 26 feet to the mile during the entire distance, from each portal to the central shaft, making the interior summit more than 60 feet higher than the ends. There is a central shaft in the tunnel which occasions sufficient draught to ventilate it quite effectually. The entire cost of the tunnel is estimated at $10,000,000. The longest tunnels in the world are those through the Alps. Of these the Arlberg is six and one-half miles long, the Mont Cenis seven and three-quarter miles, the St. Gothard nine miles and a quarter, while the Simplon tunnel, now in process of construction, is to be twelve and a half miles long.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

## HAPPINESS AT HOME.

### The True Art of Living Is to Live Without the Least Friction.

There are innumerable books that teach us how to behave in society, how to demean ourselves at the church, the theater and the lyceum. But the place above all others where a man or woman should know how to conduct themselves with propriety is at home. The greater portion of every person's social life is spent at home, and, therefore, it is a logical deduction that, if good manners are essential to mutual happiness, they should be brought into use at home as well as in society.

The great secret of home happiness is the absolute repression of temper. There are much more eloquent and effective ways of expressing disapproval, than by an outburst of angry words. If your brother leaves the door open, never tell him of it. Go and close it without a word. If you tell him of it, it sends a nervous quiver through his frame that will culminate in a burst of temper expressed. But if you close the door yourself you give him a silent object-lesson that he will not forget.

A housewife's food is usually good, and if the "gude man" dislikes it, he may be practically sure his dislike arises from his own pampered taste. But if there is any particular dish against which his stomach rebels, he will show true domestic philosophy and shrewdness by not mentioning it. The hint will be sufficiently broad if he simply refrains from it. No dish will be cooked many times in succession that is not eaten.

The true art of living is to live without friction; to live without friction never scold in words. A wise man or woman can scold most potently and effectively without saying a word.—*Yankee Blade.*

—The principal market for green tea is the United States.

of gum as it is shipped we dred pounds. On a arriving tory the gum is chipped, gro washed and then placed on la to dry, being combed over times a day to permit all the moi consequent on the washing to evap ate.

It is now ready for boiling and is placed in a huge cauldron, heat applied and the mass grows visibly thick. When the consistency of the mass is perfect, pulverized sugar is added, equal quantities of gum and sugar being required. The whole is stirred with a large wooden spatula and the mixture allowed to cool. At the time when the heat is least, but not before it is quite cold, the flavoring matter is thrown in—peppermint, anise-seed, fruit juice, manna, or whatever it may be—and the whole thoroughly incorporated.

It is then removed to the table, worked by hand until the air bubbles are expelled, run through heavy iron rollers until it looks like so much leather on a saddler's counter, dusted with powdered magnesia to prevent adhesion to the trays, and cut in longitudinal or square pieces by a little cutter for that purpose. It is not cut through, only an indentation being made that is easily made a fracture. Now comes a further hardening process by exposure, lasting usually a day or so, and it is then ready to go up stairs to the packers.

In the packing department, sitting around half a dozen tables, are twenty or thirty girls, nimble of fingers and dexterous to a degree, employed in wrapping. The pieces or tablets are brought to them by a boy, who, when not engaged in supplying their needs, is found completing the symmetry of the packages by tying and finishing off.

The tablets are put up in lots of half a dozen and held secure by a small rubber band. The chips, or broken pieces, are gathered in small barrels and returned to the laboratory beneath to be mixed again with the fresh material as it is melted.

The tree from which the chickel gum is obtained is of about the same proportion as an oak tree. Its exudation is a purely vegetable product, and is in no wise deleterious. In certain parts of Mexico the natives cultivate the trees with great care, as in a large measure they derive a livelihood from the annual yield of gum. Southerners are passionately addicted to gum, either pure or flavored.—*Cor. N. Y. Journal.*

## THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

### The Effects on the Buyers Worse Than Those on the Sellers.

It is somewhat strange that whenever the credit system is criticised, it is as a rule from the standpoint of the dealer rather than of the buyer—giving the trouble of the man who gives credit rather than of him who receives it. Of course it is an annoyance and a loss to the seller; but its effects upon the buyer are still worse. It is bad for all classes of purchasers, and simply ruinous to young men. The one of the latter who begins a career of buying on credit and borrowing ends in misfortune and too often in bankruptcy of character. Many a young man has been ruined by the credit system.

Take, for example, the young fellow of honest purpose who enters society believing that his future home and happiness depends upon his ability to please, and that to please he must dress well and liberally spend his money for theater privileges and ball room fancies. The chances are that such a young man will soon find that his expenses exceed his income, in which case he usually resorts to the credit system for temporary relief. He finds that his tailor will furnish him a new suit of clothes on time, hence he dresses well; he finds that his livery bills can be charged, hence he drives well because it is fashionable to do so. He does all this with honest intent, believing that he can meet his bills when due; but when pay-day comes he is unable to keep his promises, so there begins the era of broken pledges, which too often ends in bankruptcy of character.

Young man, don't put all you earn, and more, upon your back, for the young lady who is attracted by good clothes is in fact not a very rich discovery. If you have a small balance at the end of the week take a second thought before you pay it out for cigars or tickets to the theater; but whatever you do, don't run in debt. In this new and comparatively undeveloped country there are many fine opportunities for the industrious, economical and sober young man. And he who guards his honor by living within his income is the man whom the public can rely upon, and he is the man, too, that will make good use of these opportunities.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Truth is a good element with which to join science and religion.

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They make no umbrellas in Italy according to the English idea. The trim, tightly-rolled umbrella of England and the United States is unknown, except in the hands of a tourist. Even the most accomplished Italian gentleman thinks nothing of carrying a coarse, clumsy umbrella which, when furled and tied up, is nearly a foot in diameter and has a handle nearly equal in size to the center pole of a Sibley tent. The Italians have a huge umbrella which is always carried by the common people and sometimes by the higher classes. This umbrella when unfurled is fully five feet across. It is made of some strong, coarse material, and is always in some flaming color. You will see these umbrellas in pea green, a bright, cold blue, purple and flame red. They are also carried by the black-frocked priests. They resemble very much in shape and size an artist's sketching umbrella. They are a protection against the cold rains of the winter and the blazing suns of summer. Every Italian farmer and laborer carries one. You will see a farmer and his laborer going out under these umbrellas to their daily work, and in nearly every hedge-row you will see, in passing through the country, these umbrellas furled and thrown down temporarily by the laborers while they are at work.—*T. C. Crawford, in N. Y. World.*

### After Thirty-Two Years.

Forty years ago Joseph Miles, of Millerton, N. Y., married a neighbor's daughter and settled down to farming. He got tired of this, and told his wife that he thought they'd better make a change. She objected, and, in fact, refused to quit her old home. He said that she could do as she pleased, and that if ever she decided to live with him she'd be welcome, but he wouldn't return to Millerton. So he left her and their boy. She made her home with her parents on their farm. The husband fought through the war, then went to Sidney, N. Y., and began to make money. He acquired a snug little fortune, but had no one to share it with. A friend who knew his story went to Millerton, found Mrs. Miles living on the homestead with the boy, a man of thirty-four years, told her all about Joseph, and induced her to consent to go to Sidney and join him. She didn't need much persuasion, and Joseph, too, was glad when he learned of the negotiations. The neighbors heard of it, and the other night thronged to the railroad station to meet the train that brought Mrs. Miles. She didn't recognize Joseph, and he didn't know her; but after the introduction they seemed very happy, and have taken up wedded life where they laid it down thirty-two years ago.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Getting On in the World.

I was talking with a prominent business man about getting on in the world, and he gave it as his opinion that it was not so very difficult, if people would only go about it in the right way. "You see that wholesale cigar store across the street?" said he, pointing with his finger. "Connected with it is a large cigar factory, an the two men who own it take out in profits about $20,000 a year. years ago those young men we makers working by the thousa making about $16 a week. T not much; but they made the it. Instead of squandering their and their time foolishly, they s a few dollars, bought some c and made cigars evenin rooms out on Milw had no trouble in and thus not onl tra labor, but facturers' Soon in

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men, as they are called. As particulars of the tragedy are only brief, owing to circumstances explained above, a brief history of these men, as learned by your correspondent, will probably be read with interest. They are designated by several names, as shamans, sorcerers and conjurers.

The Esquimaux, among whom this woman was acquainted, call them angekoks, which is wise men. The Indians, like other people, are subjected to the ills of body and mind, and are, therefore, dependent upon medical protection to help them in their hours of pain. Blindness, arising from the smoke of the lodges, uncleanness, the habitual use of paint and hereditary diseases are very prevalent among the tribe.

Sitting in a lodge a short time ago with twelve persons, a missionary named Rev. John McLean, B. A., counted no less than five blind individuals. There are numerous cases of scrofula, consumption, rheum and other loathsome diseases. medicine men are the priests a tors of the camp, uniting religio medicine in their practice. Ge there are grades of distinction lower resorting to the use of herbs other medicines only, the higher ing upon supernatural influences aid them with the dispensing of the materia medica.

It is of the latter class to whom th cannibal woman went with her ill Shrewd and intelligent, they are r vered by the occupants of the lodg and become instructors of the yo and the guardians of the sa legends. Occasionally medicine w en are found, generally aged perso who become famous through t numerous cures wrought by their skill. "Medicine" has a two-fold meaning, the one referring to the charms and incantations, the supernatural part of the work, and the other to the use of physic, the natural part.

It is expected that the medicine men who are said to have injured the woman's reason will be arrested and prosecuted by the British authorities.—*Cor. St. Paul Globe.*

## HOW DIES ARE MADE.

### A Clear Eye and Steady Hand Requisite for Good Workmanship.

Die sinking is carried on to a large extent in New York, and the work turned out from the various establishments is already acknowledged in the market to be of the very highest order. The material from which the dies are usually made, either brass or steel, is first turned into the desired shape in a lathe. Steel has to be submitted to a certain process which it be letters or are then which t This else o

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**Orders Promptly Attended To.**

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Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
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**Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known establishment, I trust by close attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. F. MAIRS, Proprietor.

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DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 456.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Jan. 22 1888.

Notice is hereby given that John Kispert, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof of his desert land claim No. 456 for the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of S ec 22 Tp 14 S R 35 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence Cal. on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

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**LANDS—MINES**

**ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00**
**REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00**
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
**HENRY N. COPP,** ATTORNEY AT LAW,
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**
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*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

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APARTMENTS,
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—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
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...ime Table.

...& COLORADO RR

...KING EFFECT

... April 10th, 1888

| ...TIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 5 35 p m |
| Dayton | 9 45 a m | 4 35 p m |
| Wabuska | 12 45 p m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Mineral | 5 30 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sand Springs | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p m | Lv. 6 30 a m |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Benton | 11 00 a m | 1 00 p m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 100 p m | 11 00 a m |
| Alvord | 2 00 p m | 10 30 a m |
| Independence | 3 30 p m | 9 0 a m |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Keeler | Ar 5 05 p m | Lv 7 00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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## Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages for Mineral, Velvet, Hays and Friday's) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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Pears,
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**Independence, Cal**
**SELL EXCHANGE**
-ON-
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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
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**Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.**

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Capital - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE, Agent.

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**BLACKSMITHING**
Horseshoeing

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 7 ..... ... 1888


We are through with the Fourth; now make preparations for the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, of Keeler, were in town the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, of Big Pine, spent the Fourth at Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Jiggens came up from Keeler and spent the week at Independence.

Next Tuesday the trial of W. C. T. Elliott for the murder of John B. White will begin.

Ed. Ober is appointed interpreter for the Indians who will be called as witnesses on the Elliot trial.

Miss Jennie Bell and Miss Annie Bell, of Big Pine, were at the ball here on the evening of the Fourth.

Dr. S. A. Middleton and wife, of Bishop Creek, came down and spent the Fourth at Independence.

Mr. W. Uhlemeyer and his sister, Miss Emma Uhlemeyer, were at the ball at Independence last Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. R. Moffet has a life office as Marshal of all "doings" at Independence. Jim is the right man in the right place as Marshal.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. E. J. Seaman, sister of Mrs. McKenzie, were up from Darwin last Thursday and spent a day or two in town.

The first cutting of alfalfa on the farm of T. J. Goodale, at Fish Springs averaged three tons per acre this season. Mills & Enos are putting up the crop.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Walter Harris and Miss Grace Barnes were married at Dayton, Nevada. Miss Barnes is niece of Mr. Welles Barnes, of Independence.

Mr. W. A. Harris, of Dayton, Nevada, arrived at Independence last evening. He is appointed stenographer of the Superior Court and will report the proceedings of the Elliot trial.

Several parties are going up into the high valleys about Mount Whitney to spend a few weeks. The weather there is delightfully cool and the fishing is the best in the State.

On Tuesday evening the Independence Silver Cornet Band presented their leader, John Rosewarne, with a handsome badge as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in teaching them.

Mrs. J. J. Stewart, Miss Jessie Skinner, Miss Minnie Miller, Mrs. Breand, Messrs. D. Holland, J. Holland and McLean came up from Lone Pine on Thursday and remained in town a couple of days.

The Supervisors have been in session during the week as a Board of equalization. The members have been engaged in examining the assessment roll, but so far no changes in assessments have been made.

While assisting with a display of fireworks at Bishop Creek on Wednesday evening W. J. Phillippay was injured by a bomb exploding in his hand. The hand was badly hurt but is expected to heal up allright.

The Esmeralda *News* says fifteen tons of ore from the Pamlico mine was crushed at the Kinkead mill and yielded $20,700, being $1380 per ton. More of the same grade ore is reported to be in sight. The Pamlico is not far from Hawthorne.

Mr. J. E. Shepherd, of Georges Creek, is a candidate for Sheriff. Ed. Shepherd has been known to many of the voters of Inyo county since childhood, and it will be conceded by all that he is a young man of the best character. Everyone has the fullest confidence in Ed. that he will try to do right at all times.

Henry Galvin, who has been for several years in the employ of the C. & C. railroad company at Independence gave up his position last Monday. He is interested in a mining claim and will give his time to develop it. Mrs. Galvin has gone to Hawthorne for a few weeks and from there will go to San Francisco to live.

Each farmer should save a sheaf each of wheat, oats, barley and corn for exhibition at the fair. A sack or other covering should be put over the grain to keep the heads clean. The grain should not be over ripe when cut. A very beautiful and interesting display can be made if this little matter shall be attended to.

A simple box of apricots was received from Mr. W. Walker, of Oancha, a few days ago. It is to be regretted that this fruit cannot be shown at San Francisco. The apricots are as large as ordinary peaches and are of a delicious flavor. Oancha produces all kinds of fruit of the highest excellence, but nothing surpasses the apricots.

Mr. T. H. Flagler, of Virginia City, has been at Keeler for some weeks past putting up a windmill and pump. The machinery pumps water from the Lake into ground tanks, and has a capacity of five hundred gallons per minute with a moderate breeze. The water evaporates quickly from the tanks and the soda that remains is then easily gathered. The windmill method of pumping is much cheaper than steam power [illegible] water will likely be [illegible] used with [illegible] successful. These [illegible] quite reliable to [illegible] required

[illegible] barley [illegible] are

## THE CELEBRATION.

When the snowy peaks of the Sierras were touched with the first blush of the morning the Fourth was ushered in at Independence with a grand salute of one hundred guns and the ringing of bells. A little later the Independence Silver Cornet Band went upon the balcony in front of the Court House and played a number of patriotic airs. Soon the streets were thronged with people; the buildings were decorated with the National colors and the whole town looked very gay. Promptly at ten o'clock the procession formed in front of the new school house and marched through the principal streets, led by James R. Moffet as Grand Marshal. A very large and handsomely decorated car carried girls representing the States and Territories. Miss May Shepherd represented the Goddess of Liberty and looked so well that the divinity might have envied her representative. A large number of carriages conveying citizens and their families were in the procession. The band led the way playing patriotic airs. Agricultural Hall was speedily filled when the procession reached there. Mr. J. W. P. Laird was President of the Day. The choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner;" Miss Maggie Conklin read the Declaration of Independence, and evidently thoroughly understood what she was reading and made her audience understand the grand old document. Mr. Frank Densmore recited Drake's "Address to the American Flag," which was warmly applauded. H. B. A. R. Conklin delivered the oration. He urged upon the young to love their country and its free institutions. Contrasted the happy condition of Americans with peoples of other countries. Showed that our wonderful progress and general well-being are due to the fact that we have no privileged classes; but that every American stands upon an equal footing before the law with all other Americans; and consequently that the skill and energy of every citizen has the fullest freedom and scope to help accomplish the results that fill the rulers of other countries with wonder, and make the United States the most admired government on earth. Free schools for the education of every child; protection for every interest and industry at home and for every American citizen abroad. The address was excellent and was appreciated accordingly. With the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the choir the exercises closed and the company went to Mairs' Hall, where a

FRUIT AND ICE CREAM FESTIVAL

Was in readiness. The display of peaches, apples and apricots was such as to do credit to Owens Valley. There was abundance of it; long tables were covered with dishes heaped up with fruit; and boxes and barrels ran around the hall and all comers were invited to help themselves. Ice-cream and cake were supplied in equally liberal measure. Everybody had ice-cream as often as called for, and more was offered than was wanted. This entertainment was far more acceptable than the meats and other food usually offered on such occasions. When everybody had declined to eat any more the company adjourned for

THE GAMES.

A foot race of one hundred yards was won by Ed Morton, and he got the purse of fifty dollars that had been offered. Three standing jumps was won by Walter Ober; hop, skip and jump, won by Ed Ober; sack race, won by Walter Ober; sack race for boys, won by George Naylor; egg race, won by Ella Malone; prize, pair of gold bracelets; throwing heavy hammer, won by J. W. Murphy; three-leg race, won by Walter Ober and Ed. Ober. This concluded the sports for the day, and an intermission was taken. Again the crowd gathered at Agricultural Hall for

THE BALL.

This was certainly one of the finest affairs of the kind yet had in the county. The large hall was handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted. The gayly dressed company on the floor and the bright colors on the walls and ceiling made a lovely picture. The orchestra consisted of violin, guitar, cornet, piano and double bass and the music was excellent. At midnight the company adjourned to the hotels for supper and then kept up the dance till daylight. This party has not been equalled except by the first annual ball of the 18th Agricultural District, given in the same hall last October.

HORSE RACES.

On the morning of the fifth a race, one mile dash, was won by Sandy, owned by J. M. Horton, of Bishop Creek. A half mile race followed and was won by Muchacho, owned by Barragan, of Lone Pine.

THE GIRL WON.

At the track some one suggested a race between Emily Pat Conklin and Walter Ober. The suggestion took like wildfire and the race was at once made up; Pat to run fifty yards while the professional should run one hundred yards. After returning to town the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Conklin was obtained that Pat should run, and the girl was willing. She is ten years old and is slender. The contestants came to the scratch. Emily fifty yards in advance of Walter. Crowds of people assembled to see the race. At the drop of the hat the runners started, Pat bounding along like a deer and Walter flying after. Everybody cheered the girl and before she had run forty yards it was clear that Walter was badly beaten. Pat crossed the line with a good deal of her odds still to the good and was heartily cheered. At a private trial before the race Pat ran fifty yards in a fraction over six seconds. She will be backed against any girl of her age in the State, or any professional runner at reasonable odds.

BASE BALL.

The baseball game between the American nine of Big Pine and the Independence nine was a walk-over for the Americans. All the members of this nine but the Captain, Ed Ober, are Indians. Several of them are six feet tall and are fine looking men. They have not the stolid looks and metallic, expressionless features common to Indians, but are bright, intelligent and amiable looking. They play with vim and [illegible] very active. The captain speaks the [illegible] language as fluently as English. [illegible] said, the game on Thursday [illegible] over; but the spectators were [illegible] in the fine play made by [illegible] expects to go to [illegible] in a few weeks, [illegible] will take them to [illegible] parts of the State.

[illegible] wind up party [illegible] the day [illegible] who [illegible]

**Meteorological Summary for June, 1888, Keeler, Cal.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 29.696 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 74° |
| Highest temperature | 96° |
| Lowest temperature | 48° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 48° |
| Mean relative humidity 26 per cent. | |
| Mean dew point, 34 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, S. E. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. W. 18th. | |
| Precipitation | 0.20 |
| Number of clear days | 22 |
| Number of fair days | 7 |
| Number of cloudy days | 1 |
| Number of rainy days | 0 |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps

The Diana mill, at Benton, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The property belonged to John F. Miller and was valued at $20 000. The insurance upon the premises was $5 000

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County. THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. J. MOORE.

### COMMITTEE MEETING.

The County Central Committee of the American Party will meet at the Court House, Independence, on July 4th, 1888, at 7 o'clock p. m. Members of the committee and Americans will take due notice. C. F. FULLER, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Republican Committee of the County of Inyo, will be held at the Court House in the town of Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. of Friday, July 6, 1888, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent the Republican party of Inyo county in the State and Congressional Conventions, to be held at San Francisco July 31, 1888. A full attendance of the Committee is urgently requested.

S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
Geo. H. Hardy, Sec.
Independence, Cal., June 19, 1888.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 249.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his desert land claim No. 249, for the E ½ of N W ¼ N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼ N E ¼ of S W ¼ sec 13, Tp 14 S R 35 E; S W ¼ N ½ S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 14 S, R 36 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office, at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner, Allen Kenyon, John Meyers and William Meyers, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.
Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Admin'strator.

### FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1228.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 22, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz.: Hiram Hamilton, for the E ½ of S W ¼ W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m14


PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms to the use of patrons, in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
P. ROWELL & CO.,
Street, New York City,
OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
EE, on application.


## List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Inyo County.

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1889.

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | DESCRIPTION. | NO. OF ACRES | SECTIONS. | RANGE | TOWNSHIP | MERIDIAN | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID JAN 1ST, 1889 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livingston, Archd. | 18 March 30, 1874. | | 5848 May 4, 1874. | S E ¼ | 160 00 | 36 | 36 E | 18 S | M D | 160 00 | 12 05 | 224 00 |
| Modie, S. W. | 171 Nov. 28, 1877. | | 7428 Jan. 8, 1878. | W. ½ | 320 00 | 16 | 36 E | 15 S | M D | 320 00 | 290 85 | 64 00 |
| Hughes, Thomas | 345 Oct. 14, 1881. | | 8214 Jan. 9, 1882 | E. ½ of N. W. ¼ E. ½ of S. W. ¼ | 160 00 | 36 | 33 E | 7 S | M D | 160 00 | 58 37 | 22 40 |
| Williams, Benjamin. | 407 Sept. 22, 1885. | | 9739 Nov. 5, 1885. | S W ¼ of N. W. ¼ | 40 00 | 16 | 31 E | 8 S | M D | 40 00 | 77 | 8 40 |
| Sanger, Gustave. | 429 June 15, 1886. | | 10151 July 29, 1886. | W. ½ | 320 00 | 36 | 34 E. | 9 S | M. D. | 320 00 | 12 20 | 44 80 |

The said Archd. Livingston, S. W. Modie, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Williams, and Gustave Sanger, the delinquent purchasers above named, and each of them, are hereby notified, that if the amount due as above stated is not paid within fifty days after the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the interest of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

Dated June 2nd, 1888.


S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
is The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Who Spends Money
For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and estimates.

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Our new
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gives the price and
Samples of dry-goods s
IT WILL PAY
To trade with us. The thousands of orders which we are constantly receiving from every State and Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, attest the taste, care, discretion and promptness which we exercise in meeting the requirements of our mail customers.
WHAT WE KEEP.
Our stock embraces Dress Goods, Domestices, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Jackets and Wraps, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Jewelry, Notions, Trunks & Valises, Etc. Etc.
Send Us a Trial Order And Be Convinced.
HALE BROS & CO.
Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,
Sacramento, Cal.

Highest market price cattle.
All meats will be se possible livi
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LONE PINE, C
Time pieces of all descriptions repaire lated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelr order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All ord rs from any part of the cou be promptly attended to, at the most rea charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Pine.
FRED BURKHARD

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast.
Excellent Cardinal or Drab
SATEEN CORSETS,
44 cts.
By mail 11c. extra. Five hoo clasp. Fine Model and Wea embroidered bust, finished inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30 or postage stamps.
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...rch at Easter has un-
...doubtedly been overdone. But it is
hardly as bad in this country as it is
in the English churches on harvest
home festivals, when many churches
resemble nothing so much as a green
grocery.

## STORY OF AN AGED LADY.

### She Gained What Money Could not buy, After Years of Trial and Suffering.

Sitting in the pleasant parlor of her house in Saugerties, N. Y., Mrs. Catherine A. Wigram, a lady past seventy-five years of age, told to the writer the following story:

"I hope, through you, to address many who are sick and know not where to turn for help. Eight or nine years ago, while living at Glenerie, in this county, Ulster, I was suffering from a painful tumor in the left groin, also with constipation and rheumatism, kidney trouble and dropsy. My limbs were swollen, the pressure of a finger almost anywhere would leave an impression as upon a puff ball. All these were caused by an impure condition of the blood. To give you some idea of the frightful condition of my blood, I may say that when I received the least wound, or was merely bitten by insects, the result was an apparently incurable sore.

The pain and distress from the tumor was so great that I frequently sought relief by pressing my hand upon it. Soon it broke and discharged freely, exhausting my feeble strength. The kidney trouble began in my youth, and with dyspepsia, had been a life long source of suffering. Happily better days were in store for me, when one of our best physicians induced me to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I had not used quite a single bottle of this great blood purifier before the rheumatism in the hip was relieved, and the dropsical trouble rapidly abated. You see no sign of it about me now. Considering my advanced age, and the infirmities inseparable from failing powers, I am fairly well; and I am assured by my physician, and know for myself, that my recovery is honestly attributable to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I know Dr. Kennedy personally, and had from the beginning all the more confidence in Favorite Remedy, because I knew him to be a regular and experienced physician and surgeon of high reputation at his home in Rondout, N.Y."

Hon. Wm. E. Russell, President of the Saugerties National Bank, and Mr. Thos. E. Keeney, Cashier of the same institution say: We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Wigram, and have the utmost confidence in any statement she may make. $1 bottle, 6 for $5. Redington & Co., agents, S. F., Cal.

"No," gloomily remarked a tramp, "I've never met a real whole-souled man, but I've often went away quick from a half-soled one."

### HOW TO SELECT A WIFE.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensibles. After them come the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is failing into a state of invilidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

The notice of the wedding of a prominent gambler last week contained this significent paragraph: "No cards."

THE craze in collecting and saving empty 5c boxes of Cameo Cigarettes is assuming vast proportions, "and the elegant pictures of Langtry and Theo" will pass into the possession of 1,000 persons on the Pacific Coast who may return the largest number of such boxes to W. Duke, Sons & Co., No. 16 Front St., San Francisco. Save your folding cards from such boxes until you accumulate 75 and secure a beautiful souvenir album that contains a complete collection of rulers, coats-of-arms and flags of every nation in the world.

These albums will be mailed by returning your folders to W. Duke, Sons & Co., First avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Try Germes for Breakfast.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain subduing plaster. 25c.

S. F. N. U. Series No. 311.

*On we rushed toward the pillar of fire.*

"Keep the boat to the right, Quatermain—to the right," shouted Sir Henry, and a minute afterward I saw him fall forward senseless. Alphonse had already gone. Good was the next to go. There they lay as though dead; only Umslopogaas and I kept our senses. We were within fifty yards of it now, and I saw the Zulu's head fall forward on his hands. He had gone, too, and I was alone. I could not breathe; the fierce heat dried me up. For yards and yards round the great rose of fire the rock roof was red hot. The wood of the boat was almost burning. I saw the feathers on one of the dead swans begin to twist and shrivel up; but I would not give in. I knew that if I did we should pass within three or four yards of the gas jet and perish miserably. I set the paddle so as to turn the canoe as far from it as possible, and held on grimly.

My eyes seemed to be bursting from my head, and through the closed lids I could see the fierce light. We were nearly opposite now; it roared like all the fires of hell, and the water boiled furiously around it. Five seconds more. We were past; I heard the roar behind me.

Then I, too, fell senseless. The next thing that I remember was feeling a breath of air upon my face. My eyes opened with great difficulty. I looked up. Far, far above me there was light, though around me was deep gloom. Then I remembered, and looked. The canoe still floated down the river, and in the bottom of it lay the naked forms of my companions. "Were they dead?" I wondered. "Was I left alone in this awful place?" I knew not. Next I became conscious of a burning thirst. I put my hand over the edge of the boat into the water and drew it up again with a cry. No wonder; nearly all the skin was burnt off the back of it. The water, however, was cold, or nearly so, and I drank pints and splashed myself all over. My body seemed to suck up the fluid as one may see a brick wall suck up rain after a drought; but where I was burned the touch of it caused intense pain. Then I bethought myself of the others, and dragging myself towards them with difficulty, I sprinkled them with water, and to my joy they began to recover—Umslopogaas first, then the others. Next they drank, absorbing water like so many sponges. Then, feeling chilly—a queer contrast to our recent sensations—we began as best we could to get into our clothes. As we did so Good pointed to the port side of the canoe; it was all blistered with heat, and in places actually charred. Had it been built like our civilized boats, Good said that the planks would have certainly warped and let in enough water to sink us; but fortunately it was dug out of the soft, willowy wood of a single great tree, and had sides nearly three inches and a bottom four inches thick. What that awful flame was we never discovered; but I suppose that there was at this spot a crack or hole in the bed of the river through which a vast volume of gas forced its way from its volcanic home in the bowels of the earth towards the upper air. How it first became ignited it is, of course, impossible to say—probably, I should think, from some spontaneous explosion of mephitic gases.

To be Continued.

A member of Parliament is said lately to have risen in his place and solemnly declared, "Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here and keep silent, without rising and saying a few words." This is equal to a famous speech once made in the United States Senate. "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat. I see him brewing in the air. But mark my words, I shall yet nip him in the bud."


### A STAB IN THE DARK

Sometimes fails of its murderous intent. The insidious and dastardly attacks made upon the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by persons who seek to palm off cheap and fiery tonics as identical with it, or "the same thing under another name," or "equally as good," in most instances react disastrously upon the unprincipled traders upon popular credulity who attempt them, converting their speculations into ruinous failures. The Bitters is a pure, wholesome and thorough medicine, adapted to the total cure and prevention of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles. Its every ingredient, unlike those in the imitations of it, is of ascertained standard of excellence, and while they, by reason of their fiery properties, react injuriously upon the brain and nervous system, of both those organs it is a sedative and invigorant. Refuse all these harmful imitations.

Miss Gushington—I think Mr. Shapely is a perfect Apollo! Mr. Sincerley—He would be if his tailors replevied all his clothes he has'nt paid for.

### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hangings for drawing-rooms are being tabooed in select Western decorative circles. The vigilance committees bring in too much mud on their feet.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright,
Her face was all pimply and red,
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie"! they said.

But now, as my magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream;
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-blown,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light,
Her beauty attracts every eye,
And as for the people who called her a fright,
"Why, Nellie is handsome"; they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

A contemporary has an article on "Wildcat Insurance Companies." Who, for mercy's sake, wants to insure wild-cats?

### IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

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## THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

**A BOON TO WOMEN.** **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar diseases.

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**A SOOTHING NERVINE.** **As a soothing and strengthening nervine,** "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine,** carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

**A MOTHER'S CORDIAL.** **In pregnancy,** "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

**CURES THE WORST CASES.** **"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure** for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovarics, accompanied with "internal heat."

**FOR THE KIDNEYS.** **"Favorite Prescription,"** when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

## TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct disease he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complication medicine, like DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, *directed to the cause*, would have entirely removed the disease, expelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

**3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.** Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

**A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.** Mrs. ED. M. ... *fornia*, writes: "... my life ... have had none of these ... I could not walk two ... before I had taken ... could walk all ... troubles seem ... your medicine ... physicians ... for ... Lady ... troubles ...

**Retroverted Womb.**—Mrs. EVA KOHLER, of *Crab Orchard, Neb.*, writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the ... for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription.' I am now feeling like a different woman."

**Doctors Failed.**—Mrs. F. CORY ... writes: "I doctored with three ... these parts, and I grew worse ... using your 'Favorite Prescription' ... and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' ... bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' ... walk all I care to, and am in ... be in this world again. I ...

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY, ..... JULY 14 1888.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## DRUG-STORE SECRETS.

**Why Dispensers of Medicine Must Be Exceedingly Careful.**

There are many peculiarities in the retail drug trade which compel the drug clerk to be exceedingly careful in handling the right medicines before the customer. If a clerk happens to take the wrong bottle on the shelf and replaces it to get the right one, the customer's confidence is immediately shaken, for it is imagined that the clerk is either careless or is not familiar with the pharmacopœia. I can almost invariably detect an expression of distrust on a lady's face if such an error occurs, for women are more keenly sensitive on this point. The customer will brook no inadvertency on the part of a drug clerk. A dry goods clerk could make a slight mistake as to the figure in a piece of dress goods or a grocery clerk could sell a brand of soap other than that called for and no serious results would follow; but it would not do for a drug clerk to dispense morphine when quinine is prescribed, although the two drugs have almost the same appearence. You see, a customer's life is involved in the accuracy of a drug clerk's knowledge sometimes, but no such responsibility rests upon a clerk in a dry goods or grocery store. In order to avoid errors in dispensing poisons, an ingenious inventor a few years ago constructed a patent shelf upon which all the bottles containing poisons were to be placed. It is made of two metallic plates, held apart by a spring, and so evenly balanced that when one bottle is taken off the equilibrium is destroyed and the plates come together, which creates an electric current, and an alarm bell is rung. Thus, if a clerk would take a bottle of poison, the alarm would attract his attention and warn him of the dangerous drug. This was called the "poison bell." They were introduced into drug stores all over the country, but they never became popular on account of a peculiar trait in all customers. When the alarm rung, the customer would ask, "What does that mean?" and when told it was the poison bell," the innovation was never forgotten, and ever afterward the customer would feel rather chary about taking the prescription when he heard the warning notes of the "poison bell." In this way it would not be a great while until nearly all the customers found out the meaning of the alarm. As many people have a superstitious fear about taking medicine with poison in it, they would imagine that possibly the doctor or the prescription clerk was making a mistake, and they would hesitate in accepting the medicine. Poisons are used in small amounts in a vast number of prescriptions, and the "poison bell" was kept busy in attracting the painful attention of customers. Why, a nervous lady would come in with a harmless prescription, but the moment the "poison bell" rung she would be as disconcerned as if its tones were her death knell. Hence, the "poison bell" fell into disuse, as it was continually arousing the apprehensions of customers. One other superstition, I might say, that customers have is the prevailing idea that medicines of a green color are poison. Several harmless compounds will produce a green color, but customers are invariably suspicious of them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## THE FLOW OF SAP.

**A Mystery to Which Science Has Not Yet Offered a Key.**

Unquestionably the flow of the sap in trees is yet involved in obscurity. The maple sugar collector will tell you unhesitatingly that the sap he collects comes down the trunk. Mr. Timothy Wheeler, of Waterbury Center, Vt., has recently published a series of very interesting observations. He took a main root spreading horizontally, bored two holes a foot apart, set in two short tubes and the result was that sap flowed freely out from both. Then he sawed the root apart between the tubes. The flow instantly ceased from the lower tube, while continuing as freely from the upper one. Hence he assumes that the sap flows down the trunk, and not up from the roots. Again he bores two holes, one four inches above the other in the trunk of the maple tree, and fills the upper with salt. In just one hour the salt was tasted in the flow from the lower conduit. In no case could any salty flavor be ascertained in a bore over a salt deposit. Again he assumes that the sap flows down and not up from the roots. The facts must be true, yet we know that all the moisture in the structure of the tree must come up from the roots, and that at the very time that the sap is flowing down as described, more from the roots must be coming up somehow to take the place of that depleted by the sugar-making operations. Much more sap is often taken from a tree than it can possibly contain at one time, which is absolute proof that tn some way sap is going up as the other is coming down. Mr. Wheeler's facts only show that science has not yet furnished the key to the whole mystery.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—A disbeliever in the theory of evolution puts the following scientific conundrum to the Darwinians: "Seeing that the hair and whiskers of mankind are as different from the hair and whiskers of the anthropoid apes (from whom man is said to have been evolved) as the fur and whiskers of a cat are different from the bristles of a pig, or the wool of a sheep from the hair of a goat, how did the change in the essence and substance of the hair and whiskers come about?" A Darwinian replies that "the 'change' came about by the processes of evolution carried on through countless ages in the laboratories and forges of Nature, so to speak."

## RED-SKIN JUSTICE.

**A Long-Drawn Hanging and the Cowardly Carving of a Squaw.**

"By the way," said the old-timer to the reporter, looking up from his morning paper, "I see they have sent officers out to Fort Yuma to arrest an Indian there for killing one of his companions. That reminds me of a case that happened here way back in the sixties. In those days the white people didn't care much about how the Indians acted, and we let them fight their own battles. One day a party of Coahuilas came in with one of their number named Coche (he was fat, like a pig, and that was the way he got his name). They took him to the court house and wanted him tried and punished for killing another Indian. But as no white man had seen or knew any thing about the matter, the officers refused to take charge of Mr. Coche, and told the Indians they would have to settle the affair the best way they could. Well, they took Coche down to Squaw Flat, near Warm Creek, and had a big powwow over him. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was to be carried out at once. They didn't believe in giving Coche any chance to get off or to appeal to the Supreme Court.

"The court had been held under the shade of some cottonwood trees, and when the trial was over the Indians took a rawhide riata and proceeded to hang Mr. Coche in not the most approved fashion. They hauled him up to a cottonwood limb, held him a few moments, and then let him down again. A lot of boys (for I was only a boy then) gathered around to see the fun, and a great sight it was, too. Coche really seemed to rather like the thing. They would haul away on the riata and hang him up and then let him down. Between times Coche asked for cigarettes, and he smoked them with as much relish as if he was at a siesta instead of taking part in his own execution.

"Well, don't you know, those confounded Indians kept this up the whole forenoon, first hanging and then letting Coche down. He would grin and chaff his companions, and on the whole didn't seem to have a bad sort of a time. But along towards noon the Indians got a little tired of the fun, and I reckon Coche did, too, so they gave a final haul on the riata, and then made the end fast to a tree and let the poor devil strangle to death.

"I tell you what, I just wish that woman that wrote 'Ramona' could have seen that hanging. I reckon she wouldn't have thought quite so much of her Indian pets after that; and there was another thing I wish she could have seen, too. Why, come to think, it isn't more than about a dozen years since these nice, peaceable, inoffensive, copper-colored sons of guns tried to cut a squaw all to pieces down there on the flat. They drove four stakes in the ground, stripped the squaw and tied her hands and feet, one to each stake, spread-eagle fashion. They then took their knives and began to mark out grid-irons and such like things on her back. Holler! You just bet she hollered. Why, the people up in town heard it, and they ran down and found the squaw bleeding like a pig, and what do you suppose the matter was? Well, the woman had earned four bits somehow or other and didn't give the money to her buck. That was all. How she earned it the buck didn't care. All that he was mad about was that she didn't give it to him to buy whisky. Oh, I could go on and tell you a lot more about those miserable, worthless curs. But I just wish that woman writer could have seen some of the things I have—that's all."—*San Bernardino Times.*

## ENTERTAINING FRIENDS.

**How It Can Be Done at a Small Outlay of Care and Cash.**

For a hostess who does not care to undertake the responsibility of dinner-giving, simple teas form a pleasant mode of entertainment. All that is necessary can be provided at a small outlay of care and cost. Tea or coffee and chocolate are the beverages; thin bread and butter, rolled or cut into tiny, three-cornered sandwiches, or, if these consume too much time in the preparation, larger rolls will answer the purpose. Besides these, nothing is essential but an assortment of light cakes that may be either of home manufacture or purchased at a confectioner's, as one may choose. Two married ladies may be requested to preside over the tea-pot and the coffee-urn, and half a dozen young girls invited to assist in the waiting. With these provisions and a pleasant selection of guests, the successs of the tea should be assured. Naturally a good deal depends upon the people who are present. Judgment is required that in issuing the invitations the wrong people are not asked to meet one another, and the same tact should be shown by the hostess in introducing her friends. All the work is not done when the guests are invited and the refreshments spread. The host and hostess must be constantly on the alert to see that people are not bored; that one man is not obliged to talk to the same girl all the evening, and that there are no unattended wall-flowers.—*Farm and Fireside.*

### Mother Earth at Her Best.

"What a glorious season of the year the gladsome springtime is, Mr. Frankfurt!" said Miss Overtheline of Cincinnati, as the twain seated themselves in a Vine street restaurant. "The pure, invigorating air, the singing birds, the fragrance of flowers, and (to waiter) bock beer, all tell us so eloquently that spring indeed is here!"—*New York Sun.*

## HUMAN SACRIFICES.

**Savage and Shocking Customs Still in Vogue in West Africa.**

It is in West Africa that the personal "customs" still survive in all their horror. Again and again an English trader or traveler has had to look on these "customs," but the horrors were never fully described until 1873, when the German missionaries, Bounat, Kuehne and Ramseyer, were prisoners in Coomassie at the time of the native Crown Prince's death. As soon as he was seen to be dying, the executioners began to scour the streets for victims. When they caught any one, two of them would come behind, and each thrust a knife through the cheek, the blades passing over the tongue, and a handle sticking out on each side. This is to prevent the poor creature from "swearing on the life of the King"—that is, swearing that if he dies, the King must die, too—in which case, instead of being killed, he would not only be spared, but ranked among the "okra" courtiers whose life depends on that of the King, and who—killed when he dies—hold till his death places of trust and honor.

Besides those thus caught, every great chief had to offer a victim; but the number was chiefly made up of slaves and prisoners of war. The wives—painted white and covered with gold ornaments—sat around the coffin, flapping off the flies. They were strangled at the funeral. So were six pages, who, similarly painted and adorned, sat by the dead man. They had known their fate some days before, but none ran away save three wives of low birth, whose places were at once supplied by other girls. For nine days the slaughter went on, the people fasting, with shaven heads and bodies painted red, but drinking all the more. And this death wake was to be repeated forty days after.

When a King dies the victims are slain at the rate of 200 a week for three months. But there have been "greater customs" than these. A King's mother died in 1816; her son slaughtered 3,000 people, 2,000 being prisoners just captured from the Fantis. To make up the tale, every big Ashantee town had to give 100, every smaller town ten victims.

A royal burial is on this wise: At the bottom of a huge grave are laid the heads of the slain; on them the coffin rests. Then, just before the earth is thrown in, one of the bystanders—a freeman, if of some rank so much the better—is suddenly clubbed, a gash made in the back of his neck, and he is rolled in upon the coffin. The idea is to send along with the crowd of slaves and prisoners some one who shall look after them as a ghostly "major domo."

For a King there remains yet another "custom." At the end of thirty moons the grave is opened, the royal bones fastened together with gold wire and the skeleton placed in a long building divided into cells, the doorways to which are hung with silk curtains.

Then on his birthday the King of Ashantee goes early to the house of the royal dead. Every skeleton is taken from its richly ornamented coffin, where it has lain surrounded by the things which had been most pleasing to it in life, and is placed on a chair to welcome the visitor. As the King enters each cell with a meat and drink offering to the departed, the band plays the favorite melodies of that particular King, and, unawares, the royal visitor signs to the executioners who have followed him, and an attendant is pierced through the cheeks and killed, the King washing the skeleton in the warm blood. The same work goes on at the next cell, and so on, the fearful work going on far into the night. The band plays a signal as each victim is slaughtered. Two blasts of the horn mean "death, death;" three drum taps, "cut it off;" one beat from a big drum, "the head has fallen." The signal is taken up by other bands, and all through the city horn-blowing and drum-beating goes on unceasingly. The Ashantees always say of a drum, "it speaks," and every traveler admits that they manage to elicit from that unmanageable instrument a most varied range of sound. The sounds form words, the whole rhythm a sentence, readily understood by native listeners. Each chief has his own "call," just as each Highland clan had its own battle tune. Of course this constant killing makes the people callous to suffering and brutal to their prisoners. Their feeling in regard to death is not courage but apathy. The spectators are as delighted at these revolting "customs" as the Roman populace was at the gladiators' show. Now and then a victim is tortured. The missionaries watched one who, besides the knives through his cheeks, had a couple of forks thrust into his back. He was then dragged before the King, gashed all over the body, his arms cut off, and in this plight compelled to dance for the amusement of the royal savage.—*All the Year Round.*

—In putting up trellises for grapevines, wire is much better for stringers than boards or slats often used. Wire costs less, is stronger, and besides can be easily grasped by tendrils of the young shoots. The trellis also in winter is less likely to be racked by winds, as the wire offers little obstruction.

—A worn-out society belle is like old maple sugar. It has a certain kind of sweetness, but has to be laid on the shelf when the new crop comes out.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—In the summer when other people are indulging in outings, the base-ball man is compelled to devote his time and attention to innings.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

**Something About the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."**

A recent criminal trial in London, England, in which the conversion of a New York draft into Bank of England notes formed a perfecting link in the chain of evidence by which the prisoners were convicted, suggests a brief description of the bank's methods with regard to its issue.

The paper of which the notes are printed is made by a private factory in Yorkshire under strictly guarded conditions, and with the water-mark which is so conspicuous a feature. It is of silvery white and so strong that it will sustain fifty pounds weight when suspended at the corners. The printing is performed at the bank in Threadneedle street, including the signature of the nominal maker of the draft. The drafts or notes used formerly to be signed by assistant cashiers, but the issue eventually became too large to admit of a sign manual being issued, so printing was substituted.

Each individual note as soon as issued has its number, letter, date and denomination placed to its debit in a ledger account, the per contra being filled on the return of the note, perhaps the next day, perhaps in fifty years' time. Some years ago a lot of £1 notes issued in the middle of the last century were handed in for payment. A reference to the ledger of that date showed the credit side of the note account, with corresponding numbers, to be open, so the drafts were duly honored.

The lowest denomination now issued is of £5, the highest £10,000. A notable feature of the Bank of England note when compared with that of other issues and countries, is its crispness and clearness. The simplicity of design and clearness of lettering and figuring are also very conspicuous. The reason why we never find tattered and foul Bank of England bills or bank notes, as the Englishman prefers to call them, arises from the custom of the bank never to issue one of its notes a second time. This rule is so scrupulously observed that should a thousand notes of £5 each, issued in the morning in exchange for gold at the issue department, come into the hands of the banking department as a customer's deposit in the afternoon, possibly without having been untied, they would be immediately canceled. This cancellation is performed by tearing off the signature corner of each note, the number and date first being recorded by the receiving clerk in his counter cash-book.

The mutilated bills at the banking department are collected at short intervals by a clerk from the accountant's department, where they are sorted into their respective denominations and placed to their individual ledger credits. They are then stored, and after ten years' interval consigned to the flames.

The detection of a forged bank note is almost inevitable under this system. Simply to imitate the paper is difficult, the difference in the best imitation being readily perceptible to a practiced touch. To counterfeit the printing is almost impossible, owing to the absence of complexity to confuse the eye, and a third reliance for the paying teller as he rapidly scans the notes before shoveling out the gold in exchange is a peculiarity in the formation of certain letters, known only to the initiated.

Should a forgery slip through these guards, the numbers and date and denomination must all correspond with the ledger entry, and should all these agree the chances are that the legitimate note will have already fill up the blank.

The "Old Lady of Threadneedle street," as the Londoner lovingly calls the institution, which, next to his Queen, he most deeply reveres, is very liberal when dealing with cases of notes destroyed or mutilated. The secretary's office attends to those matters, and there may be seen daily remnants of notes which have undergone every conceivable ordeal short of absolute destruction.

Little pulpy masses which have passed through the digestive apparatus of dogs and children, half burned pieces that have unwittingly done duty as cigar lighters, remnants of every kind of which enough is left to indicate in the faintest degree the original worth—all receive full consideration, and the owners lose nothing. Even total destruction, when fully proved, is no bar to indemnification when good security against possible mistake is given—*Financier.*

### Preaching Under Difficulties.

A curious case of the pursuit of preaching under difficulties came under my notice. In a church in the remote districts of the West of England a swarm of bees had taken up their quarters in the oaken woodwork at the back of the pulpit, to the dismay and discomfort of the weekly occupant of that structure. During the discharge of his peculiar function he was not only annoyed by the busy sullen roar of the hive, but his fear of arousing their animosity by the loud challenge of his tones, or the vibration of the pulpit, was stimulated by the light skirmishers which used to come out and perform all sorts of minatory manuvers within measurable distance of his nose. The annoyance at length became intolerable, and orders were given to smoke out the bees. This was effectually done; but, unfortunately, the clerk in smoking out the bees set fire to the church, and it was burned to the ground.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—It is a spring proverb "that a field well plowed, is a crop half made."

## THE NOBEL FAMILY.

**Remarkable Record of the Inventor of Dynamite and His Brother.**

The world has lost one of its greatest experimental chemists by the death of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, and the man who made the wide use of nitro-glycerine practicable. The new explosive that Sombrero discovered in Paris forty-one years ago, by treating glycerine with sulphuric and nitric acid, was never practically applied until after years of experimenting. Nobel succeeded in producing nitro-glycerine in a form that admitted of comparatively safe handling.

The knowledge of which Nobel's long investigations were the fruit was not obtained without the sacrifice of some human lives. Among the victims of the terrible explosive he perfected was one of his brothers. Nobel was a Swede, and in the quarries of that country he first demonstrated the efficacy of nitro-glycerine in its improved form. It was not long, however, before the use of nitro-glycerine for blasting purposes was superseded by Nobel's latter discovery of dynamite, which is now generally regarded as the safest as well as one of the most powerful of explosives.

Few families of the present day have made so remarkable a record as that of the Nobels. The father, who was in humble circumstances, won a comfortable fortune at one stroke by a torpedo patent which he sold to the Russian Government. The brothers Ludwig and Albert created the present great petroleum industry of Baku. They substituted pipe lines for ox-wagons for the delivery of oil at the refineries; doubled the yield of oil by improved methods of boring; invented the system of carrying petroleum in bulk in cistern steamers, which they found far more economical than the transport of oil in barrels, and developed methods for the cheap transportation of their product far and wide in Europe. While their brother Alfred became a great manufacturer of explosives, they have for years produced more refined petroleum than all the other European oil companies combined. A cable dispatch the other day reported that the project of piping petroleum from the Caspian to the Black Sea, which originated with the Nobel brothers, is about to be carried out.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## THE ERA OF DIVORCE.

**Want of Mutual Forbearance Is Much to Blame in Many Cases.**

In Continental Europe a divorced woman usually fetches up in a convent. Hamlet advises Ophelia to betake herself to that refuge for the distressed, and probably more peace of mind can be secured for a desolate heart within the peaceful precincts of the cloister, far from the busy din of society, than the haunts of the world could afford. But we imagine that few young brides propose when they throw off the orange blossoms to substitute the vail which means a lifelong seclusion. They merely study their case in view of its present surroundings. They declare that they can not endure a union which is hateful, and so, with no thought in their minds, but a yearning for separation and freedom, they take the leap madly, and a good many of them find they have hopped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

We read constantly that men are not marrying as they used; that matrimony is so expensive that young men can not afford it, and our sympathies are invited for the old maids who threaten to crowd our social halls inconveniently. But perhaps, if the truth were known, there are rather too many marriages than too few. Certainly the fact that in the city of Chicago there is one divorce for every thirteen marriages would seem to imply that the number of improvident marriages contracted there is too large, and probably the proportion of divorces to marriages is quite as large here as there. It is not a wholesome indication that the divorce calendar should be so long.

It implies want of mutual forbearance and reciprocal consideration on the part of young married people. It means that they are not reasonably tolerant of each other's defects and weaknesses. Possibly if many ladies who apply for divorces realized it exactly they would be less impatient with their husbands; and if men appreciated the total wreck which in a majority of cases follows the issue of a decree of divorce, they, too, might forebear more and give less cause for irritation and broils.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Oatmeal Cakes.—Into a quart of cold water stir oatmeal enough to make it about as thick as hasty pudding. Be sure that the meal is sprinkled in so slowly, and that the stirring is so active, that the mush will have no lumps in it. Now put it on a tin pan, where it can spread out to half the thickness of a common cracker, and smooth it down with a case-knife. Run a sharp knife across it so as to divide it into the sized pieces you wish, and then place it in a warm oven and bake slowly, being careful, however, not to brown it. A little butter or suet rubbed over the tin pan before spreading the mush, will prevent sticking. When it is done eat as you would bread. You have one of the most delicious articles of food ever eaten; besides, it will keep for some time. These oatmeal cakes constitute an admirable food, delicious and nutritious.

—"Economy is wealth," but the most economical person yet heard of is a shoe dealer in a small town in M——, who stops his clock when he closes his store at night in order to save time.—*Boston Budget.*

## GEORGIA HONEY BEES.

**How They Have Assured the Prosperity of Their Lucky Owner.**

After dinner at Mr. Mitchell's we were sitting on his front piazza, smoking, and I discovered some bees going in and out of a knot in one of the large oak trees in front of his dwelling. This tree is known to be over a hundred years old. I learned that several years ago a swarm of bees assembled in that tree as their new home, and they have worked and lived there ever since. After they had been there for three years the colony became very large and strong, and no attempt had ever been made to rob them of their honey. At last Mr. Mitchell came to the conclusion that the tree must be full of honey, from seeing large numbers of flies and bees around the root of the tree; so he set to work to devise some means to get the honey without cutting the tree down. After applying all the tests known to bee men, he satisfied himself that the tree was full, and then decided to tap it like a fellow is tapped for dropsy. So he got him a faucet and an augur and bored a hole in the tree near the root and then screwed in the faucet and to his surprise and get delight a solid stream of pure and elegant honey as clear as crystal gushed forth, and the supply seemed almost inexhaustible. It continued to pour out until he had filled six barrels; and he has drawn each year since that time from three to four barrels of pure strained honey from that old oak tree, and up to this there seems to be no signs of a failure of the supply, as the bees are still a very very strong and healthy colony.

The same year that Mr. Mitchell tapped the old oak tree there was a new thick growth sprung up around the old oak of an unusual appearance, having a smooth bark and thick, waxy leaves. One day he pulled off one of the leaves and put it into his mouth and found it to be very sweet, and upon examining the place from which he had plucked the leaf he discovered that the plant was bleeding or emitting from the wound a clear, thick-looking juice, which, upon tasting and examination, proved to be honey. He then commenced to nurse the new volunteer growth with the tenderest care and attention, looking after them daily; and as the summer advanced the plants continued to grow, and in the fall he selected and transplanted three hundred of them in very rich soil, thirty feet apart, and they grew very rapidly, making a beautiful display with their straight, smooth trunks and their thick and glossy wax-like leaves. And the grove was seen and admired by all for miles and miles around. Mr. Mitchell's idea was that as large money was made from the sugar maple, by boiling the juice, he ought to make more from a tree that would run pure honey, and he was right. When the trees were four years old in the fall of the year they were large enough to insert faucets. So he had three hundred faucets made to order and screwed them into the young trees, and the following spring the result was as remarkable. Each tree yielded an average of ten gallons of the richest golden honey; the following year each tree yielded an average of twenty gallons, and now the average is about a barrel to each tree during the year, and the grove continues to grow and flourish and shows no signs of failing to supply a bountiful yield in the years to come. The quality of the honey is so fine and the flavor is so delicate that it always commands the highest prices, and the demand is greater than the supply.

If some of those enterprising artesian well men who are always prospecting and boring holes in our county for oil could succeed in sinking a well from which a solid stream of old mellow peach brandy would flow continuously, then, indeed, old Spalding County would be a new Mecca, and pilgrimages would be made from all over this broad country to the land which flows with "peach and honey."

But be that as it may, the uncertainty of the fruit crop, the corn crop, the wheat crop, nor the uncertainty of the price of cotton, has any terrors for Mr. Mitchell, for so long as these golden streams of sweetness continue to flow from these natural fountains, his prosperity is assured.—*Griffin (Ga.) News.*

### "When Seen Too Oft."

FIRST BABY.

Fond young mother to proud young father—Albert, dear, did you hear the sweet, precious darling cry his dear little eyes out last night?

Proud young father—I thought I heard our angel twitter!

SECOND BABY.

She—Albert, you unfeeling wretch to hear that child screeching all night and never offer to take him.

He—Let the little demon howl!—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Henry G. Pearson, postmaster of New York, began his career in that office as a boy behind the stamping-counter in the old post-office on Cedar street. He never absents himself a day from his office, even Sunday finding him at his desk. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and could fill any position in the great building. The office pays the Government a profit of $300,000 a year, and its system is considered perfect.

—"Did that man strike you with malice aforethought?" asked the prosecuting officer of a colored witness. "Did he which?" "Did he strike you with malice aforethought?" "No, sah, he didn', sah. He done hit me wuf a cleavah."—*Merchant Traveler.*

## FINE ENGINEERING.

**Clever Work Done on a Little Pacific Coast Railway.**

The Aptos creek debouches here into the sea, and running up this creek seven miles to the base of grim old Loma Prieta is a railroad, built and owned by the Loma Prieta Lumber Company. This wonderful little road, hidden away in the bowels of the mountains and creeping up the Aptos gulch, is, besides being the prettiest bit of railroad scenery in California, the most remarkable feat of railroad engineering north of Peru.

Five miles of the road were built four years ago. The timber having been cut off within reach of the railroad, the company greatly desired to extend the road two miles further up in order to reach the magnificent basin of the Aptos, a wide, flat opening in the heart of the mountains, filled with some of the finest redwood timber on the coast. But there appeared to be insuperable difficulties in the way. Engineers were sent thither to explore the route, and they reported it impracticable. The grades were too steep, the gorges too narrow, and the curves too short. The company at last appealed to Mr. MacLeod, who went and looked over the ground.

"I can build it," he said, "if you back me with the money."

"You may have all the money you want," was the reply.

He went to work last June, and has just finished the road. It is a remarkable achievement. Some idea of the difficulties that had to be overcome may be gathered from a knowledge of these facts: The average grade of the new extension is 211 feet to the mile, the maximum grade being 264 feet. The maximum curvature is 24° (that is an angle of 24° in every 100 feet.) When the basin is reached (through which the road runs a mile) there are lighter grades and harder curves, there being one 26° curve, making a total angle of 97°. The grades of 211 feet are on the 24° curves, the grades of 264 feet being on the tangents.

The road crosses and recrosses the creek many times, requiring numerous trestles and bridges. On one of these bridges there is a curvature of 80° on a 50-foot span. At the high bridge, a fine piece of work, the track is seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek, and a quarter of a mile above it is "Devil's Gate," a narrow gorge occupied wholly by the creek, where the road is cut through the rock, and is only seven feet above the creek. This gorge was a difficult passage, two bridges being required in a space of 150 feet.

A queer looking locomotive, a powerful machine that carries its water on its back, is kept on this road, making daily trips. In the summer a passenger locomotive and train will run to Loma Prieta, and beyond that the queer locomotive will run to the end of the road and bring down the timber to the cut at Loma Prieta. So steep is the grade that very slow progress is made, and in coming down the brakes have to be set very hard. It is a charming ride from beginning to end. All the lumber is cut at Loma Prieta, where there is a little town and big mill. The mill has a large circular saw, with an oversaw, and they cut boards six feet wide, and have a capacity of 60,000 feet a day.

Between the upper end of the road and the base of the mountain of Loma Prieta is a ridge, and at the base of this ridge rise several creeks—the Los Gatos, at an elevation of 2,536 feet above the sea; the Soquel, 1,130 feet; the Aptos, 1,300 feet, and the Corralitos, all flowing in different directions: the Los Gatos north, the Corralitos east, the Aptos south, and the Soquel southwest. The end of the track is four miles from the base of Loma Prieta, and a town has sprung up there called Monte Vista. It is a wonderful sight—this getting out of logs and firewood. Who has seen a greased skid road up a steep mountain and oxen dragging down logs? Who has seen mules loaded with wood climbing down the steep trails? Who has seen a giant redwood, six to ten feet in diameter, felled by the axemen and come crushing down with thundering noise? It is a grand sight and one well worth seeing, and there is fishing and hunting there, too.—*San Jose (Cal.) Herald.*

### Fourteen Mistakes of Life.

Some body has condensed the mistakes of life, and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to the mistakes of life; that they were like the drops of the ocean or the sands on the shore in number; but it is well to be accurate. Here, then, are fourteen great mistakes: It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what can not be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowance for the infirmities of others; to cons[illegible] every thing impossible that we [illegible] perform; to believe only [illegible] finite [illegible] grasp: [illegible] ab[illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JULY 14 ..... 1888


One of the strongest arguments made in Ireland in favor of home rule is, that with an Irish Legislature it would be possible to restore and protect the industries of Ireland. Ireland had once a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of woolen goods; but the English Parliament abolished the tariff by which that business was protected and the business was ruined. Other industries shared the same fate. Now the Irish people would be glad to have a chance to re-establish the tariff duties and restore their manufactures. This is why Chamberlain and other English manufacturers so strongly oppose Irish home rule in Parliament.

In a speech recently delivered in Congress by General Vandever, of this District, he charged that gross wrong had been done in the Land Office at Visalia. Thousands of acres had been entered under the Desert Land Act that was not desert land at all, but rich agricultural land, now worth one thousand dollars per acre. The lands were located by "dummies" and were then transferred to the present owners. General Vandever said: "I mention this as one circumstance of many tending to show that this whole public land system to day requires thorough investigation. Some method of reform needs to be applied by which the settler shall be protected. The system was designed for the benefit of honest settlers upon the public lands; yet a few men—not exceeding four or five—in that portion of California hold under their control to day some 300,000 or 400,000 acres, located under the Desert Land Act; and no relief can be obtained by any appeal to the General Land Office or the Interior Department."

One hundred and two famous authors find place in the fifth valume of the "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature." The list is headed with Mary Cowden Clarke, of England, living, and closes with Cyprian, of Carthage, 200–257. Between these appear the names of not less than thirty-two American authors, which shows the great importance of the work in this respect. French literature is represented by Cousin and Conte. Chinese by Confucius. Italian by Collonna, and thus the whole world is brought under tribute. The plan of the work is certainly original, and excellent judgment has been shown both in the choice of authors and subjects. When complete the student and general reader will have a complete Cyclopedia of all that is valuable in the whole range of literature. The form in which it is issued is as superior as it is unique, the volumes are handy, the type all that can be desired, and the binding is in the very best taste. Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the work is its low cost—50 cents for cloth, or 60 cents for half Morocco bound volumes of 500 pages each, and even from these prices large reduction is made to early purchasers. The publisher's descriptive catalogue of standard and popular works is sent free to any applicant. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York, or 216 Clark street, Chicago.


MISCELLANEOUS.

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J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms to the use of patrons, in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets.
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR OF Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

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*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
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### First Department.

In this department the same animals shall not be entered more than once, except in saw epsiaks or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Roadster colt | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than 10 | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $10 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS VI.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 10 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age, A Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, A Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed, 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, one to two years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | $5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, in field | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz cucumbers | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| Single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| Display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| Display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| Display of cake | 2 50 |
| Variety of fruit in jars | 2 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 5 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| " " raisin | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil satin and Japanese panels | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest strong quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest side board | 2 00 |
| Neatest quilting | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| set of mats etc | 2 00 |
| lambrequins, pair | 2 00 |
| wall pocket or banner | 2 00 |
| silk or flannel | 2 00 |
| ottoman | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel work or | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| bath rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display and best work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, silk | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| net work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at ½ p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 3 in 5, free for all. Purse, $400.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $150.

RUNNING—Saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.


MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR
A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

NORMAN HOUSE.
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known establishment, my old patrons can be assured of finding there the best of horses, teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ponder ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 456.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Jun 22 88

Notice is hereby given that John Kisport, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof of his desert land claim No. 456, for the S½ of SE¼ of Sec 22 Tp 14 S R 36 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence Cal. on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTERIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars
Jy 14 88

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place Independence

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 22 tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free all information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed

$50 If you think of expanding fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge) what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leaves— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 55 p. m. |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 55 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 10 4 a. m. | 4 23 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 30 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodaville | 7 0 p. m. | 8 0 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leaves— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 05 a. m. | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 30 a. m. |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m. | 10 45 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 0 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 6 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Belmont, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted.
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

TO ADVERTISERS!
For a check for $25 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million Issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within a few days. This is at the rate of only one fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers, or Five Million Readers. If it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 256 pages.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.
We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 30,000 population, omitting all but the best.
A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.
ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.
BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.
LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.
THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.
SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.
5,472 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for $42.75 a line and appear in the whole lot—one half of all the American Weeklies.
Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
...DEALER IN....
General Merchandise
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every necessary article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
n25 2m

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT a GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Zollmarken gelten richtig. Geldsendungen von ... nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 14 ..... 1883


Mr. G. Sanger, of Alvord was in town some days this week.

A. K. Eugley is agent for the INYO INDEPENDENT at Big Pine.

Hotels filled to overflowing all the week with jurors called in the Elliott case.

The Prohibitionists of Los Angeles have made nominations and will run a county ticket.

Ben Williams, of Bishop Creek, was in town during the week on school land business.

There are some fast two-year-olds at Bishop Creek in training for the 18th District Fair.

Misses Matilda and Estella Maysan have been visiting with friends at Independence during the week.

A Concert and Ball will be given at Independence a week or two hence. The programme is now in preparation.

John L. Hunt, Secretary of the new Coso Mining Company, arrived at Independence from San Francisco last Wednesday.

The following have been appointed delegates to the Republican State Convention: A. R. Conklin, Thomas C. Boland and A. O. Collins.

There will be very much more competition among fast horses at the fair this year than last. Already a good many horse owners have been heard from who send word that they will attend.

Mrs. A. W. Ebbeshutz left town on last Tuesday morning for San Francisco. She expects to be gone about six weeks. Her two children, Julian and Essie, were taken along and will be left at school.

The two daughters of W. T. C. Elliott arrived at Independence last Monday evening. They are bright, intelligent looking girls, aged apparently about thirteen and fifteen years respectively.

A dollar a pound for butter. This is the rate of premium offered for an exhibit of butter at the coming fair of the 18th Agricultural District held at Independence in September. See premium list.

W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, has a large crop of vegetables of all kinds, including cabbage, onions, cucumbers, beans of various kinds, etc. He will fill and ship orders at reasonable prices.

Last Saturday morning Arthur Robinson had an arm broken. He was crossing a brook that runs through the grounds of his father, Mr. E. Robinson, when a board broke and he fell, breaking the arm above the wrist.

When the new hotel at Big Pine shall be finished it is the intention of a large number of Independence people to go up and take part in a rousing good opening meeting. Let us know when you are ready, neighbors, and "we'll be there."

Mr. Ed. Crocker, of Big Pine, has been in town nearly all the week. He draws a crowd to see him speed a fine horse he brought with him. The horse is a handsome gray, weighs about fourteen hundred pounds, and travels very fast for an animal of that size.

From all parts of Inyo county and from other places in the District people are giving notice of their intention to attend the next fair of District No. 18 with exhibits of various kinds. Premiums are arranged with a view to encourage the productions and industries of most importance to the District.

Last Monday morning a large force of men and teams left Bishop Creek to go to work building dams to store water in the lakes in the Sierra Nevada mountains west from town. The work will be pushed with vigor. An immense amount of water now goes to waste, all of which will be saved, and there is plenty of land where it can be used.

Mr. Wilson Butler, of Mono county, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly. Mr. Butler was formerly Register of the Land Office and is well known in the district. Even political opponents say that he is an honorable man and well qualified to make a good Assemblyman. According to the established custom Mono county would have the right to name the Republican candidate, and the third party vote would be given him in Inyo county.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says the extension of the Carson & Colorado railroad to Mojave has been decided upon. It will be pushed through to a connection with the Southern California system of railroads at Mojave as speedily as possible. Down here in Inyo we have ceased to attach any importance to rumors of the extension of the C. & C. road, we have so many of them. When men and material are sent to the front and work actually begun, then we will believe in the extension of the road and rejoice accordingly.

It is quite a common occurrence that the *Enterprise* and other papers sent from Virginia City, Carson, Reno and other places to Independence do not reach here but disappear somehow in transit. Papers sometimes reach the destination several days behind time and with their covers torn open. Our mail service is bad enough at best, but it is intolerable that matter in transit through the mails should be further delayed through neglect or wilful meddling. Nevada papers please call attention to this abuse.

### Marble

Mr. Israel Luce and a gentleman who is interested in marble quarries in Vermont arrived in Keeler last Wednesday. The visitor has seen much marble from the quarry near Keeler and is well satisfied with its quality. His purpose in coming here is to satisfy himself as to the quantity that may be got from the quarry, and the facilities for working and transportation. If these shall be satisfactory then this party will likely become interested in the quarry. This gentleman made a statement that is worth serious consideration. He said that in Italy many women are employed in the marble quarries. The average wages paid to women is seven cents per day; men are paid forty cents. The present tariff on Italian marble is thirty-five cents per cubic foot. If this tariff should be removed wages in American quarries must be reduced nearly to the same rate as paid in Italy, or work would have to cease and our workers be thrown idle.

## TRIAL OF ELLIOTT FOR MURDER.

The trial of W. C. T. Elliott for the murder of John B. White was begun before Judge Hannah at Independence last Tuesday morning. John R. Kittrell, District Attorney for Stanislaus county, and Thomas E. Haydon, U. S. District Attorney for Nevada, appeared as counsel for Elliott. P. W. Forbes, District Attorney for Inyo county, and A. R. Conklin and J. W. P. Laird, Attorneys for the People. The list of eighty jurors was called; seventy-two were detained and eight were excused for cause. Twelve ballots were drawn from the box and the jurors whose names were called were sworn and examined. The first five were challenged by the defense on the ground of actual bias and prejudice and were excused by the Court. The sixth, after a careful examination was accepted by both sides. His name is A. J. Davis; he is a boot and shoemaker at Independence. One more juror was examined, challenged for actual bias and prejudice and excused by the Court. A recess was taken till 1:30 p. m.

ELLIOTT'S APPEARANCE.

Elliott appeared to be in good health; he watched the proceedings with an air of eager interest, and gazed with a keen and steady look upon the face of every juror who was examined. He is not so browned by the sun as when put in jail over two months ago, but otherwise appears to be none the worse for his confinement; in fact he looks better now than he did then.

AFTERNOON.

Court was opened at 1:30 p. m. and the work of examining jurors was resumed. When the Court adjourned for the day fifteen jurors had been examined and only one juror had been accepted. All who had been examined and rejected had declared their belief in the guilt of the defendant, and this was the cause of their rejection; William Mitchell excepted, who was rejected for cause by the prosecution.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the examination of jurors was resumed. Long arguments were made by counsel on both sides as to the qualification of jurors who had expressed or formed qualified opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant; said opinions being based upon rumor and newspaper reports. At noon twenty-five jurors all told had been examined and three had been accepted and sworn to try the case; these three were A. J. Davis, James Holland and William J. Lake. The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. When Court adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m. forty jurors had been examined. In addition to the three jurors accepted to try the case three more had been secured, namely, L. A. Anger, John Hopkins and James Hay. Up to this time the defense had exercised eight peremptory challenges, namely, William Boyd, James McCarty, J. W. Harvey, John Baxter, Walter James Jr., George Collins, Henry Giles and John Meyer. The prosecution made one peremptory challenge, W. H. Mitchell. Ten jurors had been excused for cause and thirty remained to be examined.

THURSDAY.

Thursday morning Court opened at the usual hour. Up till noon fifty-one jurors had been examined and three additional jurors had been accepted and sworn to try the case; these were Richard Hilton, of Round Valley, Thomas J. Richards, of Bishop Creek, and John Fichman, of Keeler, making nine jurors already accepted. During the forenoon long arguments were made by counsel. General Kittrell, for the defense, endeavored to show that jurors had already fixed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and if sworn as jurors to try the case would go into the jurybox with their minds influenced against the defendant. Counsel for the people endeavored to show that those opinions were not fixed, but were merely impressions of a light character, and such as would be removed or changed by evidence. In several cases the Court took this view of the case and refused to excuse jurors. In all cases the examination made by General Kittrell was very close and searching, and such as to clearly show the state of mind of the juror at the moment. When the Court adjourned at noon the defense had exercised thirteen peremptory challenges and the prosecution but one. During the afternoon two more jurors were accepted; A. C. Freeman, of Bishop Creek, and Jacob Pfohl, of Citous. The remainder of the venire was exhausted without finding the twelfth juror. The defense exhausted the twenty peremptory challenges allowed by law; the prosecution had not made any peremptory challenge after the first. The Court ordered that a special venire of ten be issued, returnable at ten o'clock a. m. on Friday and then adjourned. The last juror whose name was taken from the box on Thursday was Mr. A. Matlick, of Bishop Creek. When Mr. Matlick was being examined he stated that the first time he had seen the defendant he felt an involuntary dislike toward him. To all other questions he returned such answers as would warrant the belief that he would give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He was challenged peremptorily by the defense. Mr. Conklin made an able speech to show that in law the juror was qualified and should be accepted. The Court sustained the challenge and Mr. Matlick was excused.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Court opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and the special venire of ten jurors were called and answered to their names. Benigno Aguirre was the first juror called. He was rejected on the ground of not understanding the language sufficiently well. J. W. Murphy was called second; he had heard testimony at the preliminary examination of the defendant and was excused. L. Wood was next called to the stand. He, too, had heard testimony at the preliminary examination and was excused. Fred Schabbell was then drawn from the box; he had not talked with any witnesses in the case; had not formed any decided opinions for or against the defendant; would give him a fair and impartial trial, and if on trial for his life would be willing to be tried by a juror in the same frame of mind as he was then in toward Elliott. The prosecution asked Mr. Schabbell if he "had any conscientious opinions that would preclude him from finding the defendant guilty upon the evidence when the punishment was death;" he answered no and was sworn to try the case. This completed the jury, as follows: A. J. Davis, James Holland, William Lake, John Hopkins, Richard Hilton, Thomas J. Richards, John Fichman, Jacob Pfohl, A. C. Freeman, L. A. Anger, James Hay and Frederick Schabbell. The "information" upon which Elliott is being tried was then read by the Clerk and a recess was then taken till 1:30 o'clock p. m. When Court was again called the opening statement was made by the prosecution and a beginning was made on taking testimony.

### Grape Interest.

Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, President of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, in his last report of the work of the Commission presented to Governor Waterman, presents some very interesting facts in connection with the wine interest of the State. He estimates the present capital invested in viticulture in California at $65,000,000. In eight years the direct increase of capital invested in the business amounts to $50,500,000. Hr. Haraszthy estimates that the value of the products of the vineyards of the State within three years will be $16,300,000 for the single crop. Last year the highest price paid for grapes was $55 per ton for Cabernet grapes and the lowest price was $7 a ton for Mission grapes. The Mission are said to be very worthless grapes, and the vines should not be planted.

### Board of Equalization.

The Board of Equalization made very few changes in the assessment list. The following covers all that was done:

Additions—J. D. Blair, 4 horses and 1 cow; Clark & Dunlap, 140 acres of land, $320; improvements, $150; A. Friedline, 120 acres of land, $150; improvements, $60; Eli Rose & Brother, 25 head stock cattle.

Corrections—Eastern Slope Agricultural Association, 90 acres of land to 70 acres; A. Cohn & Co., mdse. from $6900 to $6500; J. Willett, struck off $600 solvent credits.

Military Roll—461 names were examined corrected and accepted.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Harger, per diem and mileage, | | | $26 10 |
| J. R. Eldred, | " | " | 43 80 |
| E. Robinson, | " | " | 30 30 |
| T. C. Boland, | " | " | 27 60 |

The Board adjourned.

### Facts For Consideration.

A careful scrutiny of the registry list of the county shows that at present there is a Republican majority in the county of about one hundred and twenty. During the past year new registrations have been steadily increasing the Republican majority. Most of the new settlers who have come into the county in that time are Republicans. In nearly every case where farms have been sold the sellers were Democrats and the new settlers Republicans. It will be in order for county Conventions of both parties to carefully consider these facts in making their nominations.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo.

JAMES T. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 6th, 1883.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. C. HEPHERD.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES R. ELDRED.

FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby flee myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE H. SHEDD.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.

THOMAS C. BOLAND.

FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. H. MACK.

FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

# SHOPPING BY MAIL !

There can no longer be any doubt that shopping by mail is profitable. Thousands throughout the United States are doing so to their satisfaction, and the list continues to swell. Our facilities for handling this class of trade are unexcelled by any house west of the Mississippi. An entire floor of our mammoth three story building is devoted solely to this department, and we have spared no effort to the end that out of town customers might have the

## Same Advantages As Residents

We possess unequalled advantages in buying, because we deal direct with the manufacturer. Being one of HALE'S Seven California Stores we thereby obtain advantages in values which result from buying in large quantities; for it must be seen that the amount of goods which these stores consume in the aggregate is enormous.

## SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to intending customers upon application. It is a large illustrated pamphlet of 85 pages, and gives the price and description of any article in our stores. Samples of dry-goods sent free of charge.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

To trade with us. The thousands of orders which we are constantly receiving from every State and Territory west of of the Rocky Mountains, attest the taste, care, discretion and promptness which we exercise in meeting the requirements of our mail customers.

## WHAT WE KEEP.

Our stock embraces Dress Goods, Domestices, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Jackets and Wraps, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Jewelry, Notions, Trunks & Valises, Etc. Etc.

## Send Us a Trial Order And Be Convinced.

HALE BROS & CO.

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Paintings of all the prominent scenes on the Globe. In fact,

*Anything & Everything*

In the picture line, from a locket to an 8x10 ft painting can be had. Will deal in Frames, Chromos, Etc.—any and all sizes.

PRICES REASONABLE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BLEDSOE & CO.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 249.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens, of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 249, for the E½ of N W ¼ N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼ N E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 13, Tp 14 S R 3 E; N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, Tp 14 S. R 3, E. M D M. before the Register and Receiver of this office, at Independence Cal., on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A Sanner, Allen Kenyon, John Meyers and William Meyers, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1223.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 25, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz.: Hiram Hamilton for the E ½ of W ½, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek Cal., Nov 20, 1883.

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SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cts for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers and 3 references.

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Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

2 Cts. per Pound.

Orders Promptly Attended To.

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.

Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations — a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

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Physician and Surgeon,

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Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.

n47tf

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These valuable Springs offer special

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THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
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THE CASH STORE

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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PROVISIONS,

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

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By mail 10c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

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## LITTLE MAY SHARPLESS.

**Interesting Gossip About the Richest Child in America.**

May Sharpless is her name and she is nine years old. Her closest rival is Jay Kingdon Gould, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gould and the grandson of Jay Gould. Young Jay may be richer than May after awhile, but just at present he is not. May Sharpless is estimated to be worth $9,000,000 in her own name and right. Her guardian is ex-Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey. Even her guardian finds it hard work to keep track of all the wealth that flows into pretty little May's coffers. Before she is of age, if nothing happens, she will be enormously wealthy, and the man who secures her heart will become the husband of probably the richest woman on the continent ten years hence.

May Sharpless is the daughter of a late member of the famous dry goods-house of Arnold, Constable & Co. Sharpless was the resident member of the firm in Paris, where he died. His daughter was born abroad. She is as bright as she is rich. She speaks French and English fluently, and is rapidly acquiring a thorough knowledge of German. She learns very rapidly and is very fond of the stage. Her youthful talent has exhibited itself more than once in tableaux and private theatricals. Two summers ago she was at Sea Girt, a fashionable resort on the Jersey coast, with her mother, nurse and governess. Some theatricals were given and May made a big hit in several sentimental parts. Her lover on the stage was little Georgie Boldt, son of the proprietor of the hotel and proprietor of the well known Hotel Bellevue in Philadelphia. Georgie was about May's age and made a hit. During the same performance Miss Mamie Abbett, daughter of May's guardian, made a hit by her beauty and talent in a rendition of the "Mikado." May's histrionic talent is hard to restrain, as she wants to appear on the stage at every opportunity.

But it is May Sharpless' dolls that are the wonder of all who know her. She has probably the finest collection of dolls in the world. And she is constantly adding to the stock. Her dolls range in size from the smallest to several that are nearly as large as their owner. Two or three of them cost thousands of dollars apiece. Every summer Mrs. Sharpless and her child go abroad and the latest Parisian inventions in the doll line are purchased. The dresses for the largest and most expensive dolls are made in Paris by Worth. They are perfect fits and cost more than the average American girl, even in fashionable society, pays for her dresses. The dolls' wardrobes of Miss Sharpless are wonders. Each of the favorite dolls has half a dozen miniature Saratoga trunks filled with dresses and other clothes. The underwear of the dolls is made of the best of lace and the finest of silk. They have the latest style of shoes and wear the newest shade in hosiery. All of them have hair, not of corn silk, but genuine, and the hair is dressed according to the existing fashion. Miss May takes down and puts up the hair, and when she gives a dolls' party, as she occasionally does at her home in this city, the dollies' hair is arranged by regular hair dressers engaged for that purpose. At her home here May has dolls' houses, carriages and a regular dolls' establishment. Her dolls' parties are well worth witnessing. She invites her girl friends to bring their best dolls, and the receptions are modeled exactly after receptions in high life. Engraved invitations have been sent on several of these occasions, and the dolls were brought in carriages by their mistresses. They wore wraps, their dresses were cut low in front and V-shaped behind, and corsets, bustles and the usual female paraphernalia made up the costumes. As most of the dolls could walk when wound up, the scene in the parlor as they moved around, using their fans and bottles of smelling-salts, was realistic and decidedly novel.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—"Will you be kind enough, pa," said Bobby, in a low, well-modulated tone of voice, "to give me another piece of pie?" "No, sir," replied the old man, "you've had enough." "Ma," said Bobby, "you told me that politeness always pays.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## DENNY O'BRIEN'S LUCK.

**An Oysterman's Dollar Put Out at Heavy Interest.**

Denny O'Brien is a quiet man, and has for some time past been engaged as an oysterman in the market on the corner of Grant avenue and Sutter street. The following little dialogue will tell the story of his luck:

"You are the lucky man, are you!"

"You bet," was the quick rejoiner; and then Denny added, "it's a kind of funny story, I tell you. About six months ago a friend of mine came along and said, 'Denny loan me a dollar.' Well, I didn't half like lending it, but I thought the fellow was down on his luck and that it might bring me luck, so I slung it over the counter to him, and my mate here whispers 'that's the last of that dollar.' We don't belong exactly to the moneyed aristocracy, though sometimes you do find a nobleman in our crowd. Still I said 'Let it go; I guess I can stand it. I forgot all about it till a month ago, and I was just starting to work—I work the night shift you know—when up comes this pal o' mine and says 'Here you are, Denny; here's your dollar,' and he throws it on top of the oysters right here. Well, to cut a long story short, I thought, as I had never expected to get it back, I might as well risk it in a lottery ticket, and next day I went and bought a coupon, No. 51,570. Of course I never thought I would win anything, but I got there just the same, and 'the last of that dollar' was a $15,000 prize in The [illegible] Well, as [illegible] working [illegible]'t lost my [illegible], so I am [illegible] it. You [illegible] devil that [illegible] then I know [illegible] *rancisco*, (Cal)

# Allan Quatermain.

**By H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC

(CONTINUED.)

As soon as we had got some things on and shaken ourselves together a little we set to work to make out where we were now. I have said that there was light above, and on examination we found that it came from the sky. Our river that was, Sir Henry said, a literal realization of the wild vision of the poet, was no longer underground, but was running on its darksome way, not now through "caverns measureless to man," but between two frightful cliffs which cannot have been less than 2,000 feet high. So high were they, indeed, that though the sky was above us, where we were was dense gloom—not darkness, indeed, but the gloom of a room closely shuttered in the daytime. Up on either side rose the great straight cliffs, grim and forbidding, till the eye grew dizzy with trying to measure their sheer height. The little space of sky that marked where they ended lay like a thread of blue upon their soaring blackness, which was unrelieved by any tree or creeper. Here and there, however, grew ghostly patches of a long gray lichen, hanging motionless to the rock, as the white beard to the chin of a dead man. It seemed as though only the dregs or heavier part of the light had sunk to the bottom of this awful place. No bright winged sunbeam could fall so low; they died far, far above our heads.

By the river's edge was a little shore formed of round fragments of rock washed into this shape by the constant action of water, and giving the place the appearance of being strewn with thousands of fossil cannon balls. Evidently when the water of the underground river is high there is no beach at all, or very little, between the border of the stream and the precipitous cliffs; but now there was a space of seven or eight yards. And here, on this beach, we determined to land, in order to rest ourselves a little after all that we had gone through, and to stretch our limbs. It was a dreadful place, but it would give an hour's respite from the terrors of the river, and also allow of our repacking and arranging the canoe. Accordingly we selected what looked like a favorable spot, and with some little difficulty managed to beach the canoe and scramble out on to the round, inhospitable pebbles.

"My word," called out Good, who was on shore the first, "what an awful place! it's enough to give one a fit." And he laughed.

Instantly a thundering voice took up his words, magnifying them a hundred times. "Give one a fit—ho! ho! ho!" "A fit—ho! ho! ho!" answered another voice, in wild accents, from far up the cliff. "A fit! a fit! a fit!" chimed in voice after voice, each flinging the words to and fro with shouts of awful laughter to the invisible lips of the other till the whole place echoed with the words and with shrieks of fiendish merriment, which at last ceased as suddenly as they had begun.

"Oh, mon Dieu!" yelled Alphonse, startled quite out of such self command as he possessed.

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" the Titanic echoes thundered, shrieked and wailed in every conceivable tone.

"Ah," said Umslopogaas, calmly, "I clearly perceive that devils live here. Well, the place looks like it."

I tried to explain to him that the cause of all the hubbub was a very remarkable and interesting echo, but he would not believe it.

"Ah," he said, "I know an echo when I hear one. There was one lived opposite my kraal in Zululand, and the Intombis" (maidens) "used to talk with it. But if what we hear is a full grown echo, mine at home can only have been a baby. No, no—they are devils there. But I don't think much of them though," he added, taking a pinch of snuff. "They can copy what one says, but they don't seem to be able to talk on their own account, and they dare not show their faces," and he relapsed into silence, and apparently paid no further attention to such contemptible fiends.

After this we found it necessary to keep our conversation down to a whisper—for it was really unbearable to have every word one uttered tossed to and fro like a tennis ball, and precipice called to precipice.

But even our whispers ran up the rocks in mysterious murmurs, till at last they died away in long drawn sighs of sound. Echoes are delightful and romantic things, but we had more than enough of them in that dreadful gulf.

As soon as we had settled ourselves a little on the round stones we proceeded to wash and dress our burns as well as we could. As we had but a little oil for the lantern we could not spare any for this purpose, so we skinned one of the swans and used the fat off its breast, which proved an excellent substitute. Then we repacked the canoe and finally began to take some food, of which I need scarcely say we were in need, for our insensibility had endured for many hours, and it was, as our watches showed, midday. Accordingly we seated ourselves in a circle, and were soon engaged in discussing our cold meat with such appetite as we could muster, which, in my case at any rate, was not much, as I felt sick and faint after my sufferings of the previous night, and had besides a racking headache. It was a curious meal. The gloom was so intense that we could scarcely see the way to cut our food and convey it to our mouths. Still we got on pretty well, although the meat was tainted by the heat through which it had passed, till I happened to look behind me—my attention being attracted by a noise of something crawling over the stones—and perceived sitting upon a rock in my immediate rear a huge species of black fresh water crab, only it was five times the size of any crab I ever saw. This hideous and loathsome looking animal had projecting eyes that seemed to glare at one, very long and flexible antennæ, or feelers, and gigantic claws. Nor was I especially favored with its company. From every quarter dozens of these horrid brutes were creeping up, drawn, I suppose, by the smell of the food from between the round stones and out of the holes in the precipice. Some were already quite close to us. I stared, quite fascinated by the unusual sight, and as I did so I saw one of the beasts stretch out its huge claw and give the unsuspecting Good such a nip that he jumped up with a howl and set the "wild echoes flying" in sober earnest. Just then, too, another, a very large one, got hold of Alphonse's leg, and declined to part with it, and, as may be imagined, a considerable scene ensued. Umslopogaas took his ax and cracked the shell of one with the flat of it, whereon it set up a horrid sort of screaming which the echoes multiplied a thousand fold, and began to foam at the mouth, a proceeding that drew hundreds more of its friends out of unsuspected holes and corners. Those on the spot, perceiving that the animal was hurt, fell upon it like creditors on a bankrupt, and literally rent it limb from limb with their huge pincers, and devoured it, using their claws to convey the fragments to their mouths. Seizing whatever weapons were handy, such as stones or paddles, we commenced a war upon the monsters, whose numbers were increasing by leaps and bounds, and whose stench was overpowering. So fast as we cracked their armor others seized the injured ones and devoured them, foaming at the mouth, and screaming as they did so. Nor did the brutes stop at that. When they could they nipped hold of us—and awful nips they were—or tried to steal the meat. One enormous fellow got hold of the swan we had skinned and began to drag it off. Instantly a score of others flung themselves upon the prey, and then began a ghastly and disgusting scene. How the monsters foamed and screamed, and rent the flesh and each other! It was a sickening and unnatural sight, and one that will haunt all who saw it till the day of their death—enacted as it was in the deep, oppressive gloom, and set to the unceasing music of the many toned, nerve shaking echoes. Strange as it may seem to say so, there was something shockingly human about these fiendish creatures—it was as though all the most evil passions and desires of man had got into the shell of a magnified crab and gone mad. They were so dreadfully courageous and intelligent, and they looked as if they understood. The whole scene might have furnished material for another canto of Dante's "Inferno," as Curtis said.

"I say, you fellows, let's get out of this, or we shall all go off our heads," cried out Good; and we were not slow to take the hint. Pushing the canoe around which the animals were now crawling by hundreds and making vain attempts to climb, off the rocks, we bundled into it and got out into mid stream, leaving behind us the fragments of our meal, and the screaming, heaving, shrieking mass of monsters in full possession of the ground.

"Those are the devils of the place," said Umslopogaas, with the air of one who has solved a problem; and, upon my word, I felt almost inclined to agree with him.

Umslopogaas' remarks were like his axe—very much to the point.

"What's to be done next?" said Sir Henry, blankly.

"Drift, I suppose," I answered, and we drifted accordingly. All the afternoon and well into the evening we floated on in the gloom beneath the far off line of blue sky, scarcely knowing when day ended and night began; for down in that vast gulf the difference was not marked, till at length Good pointed out a star hanging right above us, which, having nothing better to do, we observed with great interest. Suddenly it vanished, the darkness became intense, and a familiar murmuring sound filled the air. "Underground again," I said, with a groan, holding up the lamp. Yes, there was no doubt about it. I could just make out the roof. The chasm had come to an end and the tunnel had recommenced. And then began another long, long night of danger and horror. To describe all its incidents would be too wearisome; so I will simply say that about midnight we struck on a flat projecting rock in midstream, and were as nearly as possible overturned and drowned. However, at last we got off, and went upon the uneven tenor of our way. And so the hours passed until it was nearly 2 o'clock. Sir Henry, Good and Alphonse were asleep, utterly worn out. Umslopogaas was at the bow with the pole, and I was steering, when I perceived that the rate at which we were traveling had perceptibly increased. Then, suddenly, I heard Umslopogaas make an exclamation, and next second came a sound as of parting branches, and I became aware that the canoe was being forced through hanging bushes or creepers. Another minute and a breath of sweet open air fanned my face, and I felt that we had emerged from the tunnel and were floating on clear water. I say felt, for I could see nothing, the darkness being absolutely pitchy as it often is just before dawn. But even this could scarcely damp my joy. We were out of that dreadful river, and wherever we might have got to, this at least was something to be thankful for. And so I sat down and inhaled the sweet night air and waited for the dawn with such patience as I could command.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FROWNING CITY.

For an hour or more I sat waiting (Umslopogaas having meanwhile gone to sleep also), till at length the east turned gray and huge misty shapes moved over the surface of the water like ghosts of long forgotten dawns. They were the vapors rising from their watery bed to greet the sun. Then the gray turned to primrose, and the primrose grew to red. Next, glorious bars of light sprang across the eastern sky, and through them the radiant messengers of the dawn came speeding upon their arrowy way, scattering the ghostly vapors and awaking the mountains with a kiss, as they flew from range to range and longitude to longitude. Another moment, and the golden gates were open, and the sun himself came forth as a bridegroom from his chamber, with pomp and glory and a flashing as of 10,000,000 spears, and embraced the night and covered her with brightness, and it was day.

But as yet I could see nothing save the beautiful blue sky above; for over the water was a thick layer of mist exactly as though the whole surface had been covered with billows of cotton wool. By degrees, however, the sun sucked up the mists, and then I saw that we were afloat upon a glorious sheet of blue water, of which I could not make out the shore. Some eight or ten miles behind us, however, there stretched as far as the eye could reach a range of precipitous hills that formed a retaining wall of the lake, and I have no doubt but that it was through some entrance in these hills that the subterranean river found its way into the open water. Indeed, I afterwards ascertained this to be the fact; and it will be some indication of the extraordinary strength and directness of the current of the mysterious river that the canoe, even at this distance, was still answering to it. Presently, too, I, or rather Umslopogaas, who woke up just then, discovered another indication, and a very unpleasant one it was. Perceiving some whitish object upon the water, Umslopogaas called my attention to it, and with a few strokes of the paddle brought the canoe to the spot, whereupon we discovered that the object was the body of a man floating face downward. This was bad enough, but imagine my horror when Umslopogaas having turned him on to his back with the paddle we recognized in the sunken features the lineaments of—whom do you suppose? None other than our poor servant who had been sucked down two days before in the waters of the subterranean river. It quite frightened me. I thought that we had left him behind forever; and behold! borne by the current, he had made the awful journey with us, and with us and reached the end. His appearance also was dreadful, for he bore traces of having touched the pillar of fire—one arm being completely shriveled up, and all his hair being burnt off. The features were, as I have said, sunken, and yet they preserved upon them that awful look of despair that I had seen upon his living face as the poor fellow was sucked down. Really the sight unnerved me, weary and shaken as I felt with all that we had gone through, and I was heartily glad, when suddenly, and without any warning, the body began to sink just as though it had had a mission, which having been accomplished, it retired; the real reason, no doubt, being that turning it on its back, allowed a free passage to the gas. Down it went into the transparent depths—fathom after fathom we could trace its course, till at last a long line of bright air bubbles, swiftly chasing each other to the surface, alone remained where it had passed. At length these too were gone, and that was an end of our poor servant. Umslopogaas thoughtfully watched the body vanish.

"What did he follow us for?" he asked. "'Tis an ill omen for thee and me, Macumahan." And he laughed.

I turned on him angrily, for I dislike these unpleasant suggestions. If people have such ideas they ought in common decency to keep them to themselves. I detest individuals who make one the subject of their disagreeable presentiments, or who, when they dream that they saw one hanged as a common felon, or some such horror, will insist upon telling one all about it at breakfast, even if they have to get up early to do it.

Just then, however, the others woke up and began to rejoice exceedingly at finding that we were out of that dreadful river and once more beneath the blue sky.

To be Continued.

The enthusiasm for co-operation in England seems to be dying out.

—Omaha jeweler—"Here, sir, is a clock that will, I think, please your æsthetic tastes. At precisely ten o'clock every evening a chime of bells rings and a bird hops out and sings a carol." Omaha man—"I will take that if you will make a few changes in it." "With pleasure." "I have a daughter and wish the clock for the parlor where she can entertain her company. Fix it so that at eleven o'clock at night a milkman's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and yell: 'Morning papers.'" — *Omaha World.*

—"Bless your soul," said an old Scotch lady who was fond of quoting and applying Scripture, to Dr. Chalmers, one day—"Bless your soul, here you are, always going about like a roaring lion trying to do good!"

—It would be an advantage to the average toper if he could take his homeward way as he does his whisky—straight.—*Burlington Free Press*


CATARRH.

**A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago *are cures still*, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*


"If you want your wife to be healthy, make her cry about once a fortnight," says a Philadelphia doctor.


A STAB IN THE DARK

Sometimes fails of its murderous intent. The insidious and dastardly attacks made on the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by persons who seek to palm off cheap and fiery tonics as identical with it, or "the same thing under another name," or "equally as good," in most instances react disastrously upon the unprincipled traders upon popular credulity who attempt them, converting their speculations into ruinous failures. The Bitters is a pure, wholesome and thoroughly medicinal compound for the cure and prevention of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles. Its every ingredient, unlike those in the imitations of it, is of an ascertained standard of excellence, and while they, by reason of their fiery properties, react injuriously upon the brain and nervous system, of both these organs it is sedative and invigorant. Refuse all these harmful imitations.


Medical Professor (to student)—In a case which you find difficult to diagnose correctly, what is the proper course to take? Student—Look wise and say nothing.


THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.


Mrs. Grundy is not far astray when she remarks "that women carry pet dogs around who would scorn to wheel a baby carriage."


A GOOD INVESTMENT

Is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have some where a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick next week all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!


She—What fool killers cigarettes are, Mr. De Dood. He—Weal'y, Miss Susie, I cawn't say as to that, don't you know, I never tried them.


See Autoharp Piano advertisement.

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THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, Mass.

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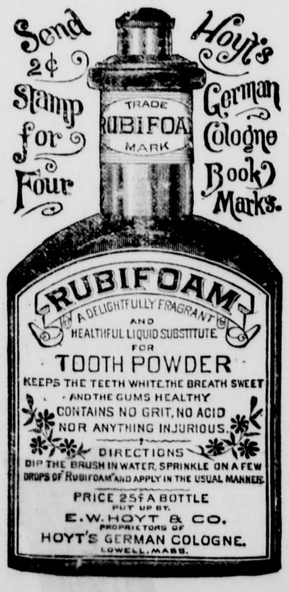


AN INTERVIEW

**With Ex-Senator Albert Merritt, Head of the Great Fruit Co., 85 a... 83 Park Place, N. Y.**

"There are a few things that I believe in with all my heart and strength, and it affords me pleasure to tell of one of them." The speaker was Mr. Albert Merritt, of the above firm, and the scene his office.

"Some time ago when visiting Poughkeepsie, N.Y., I was suffering from urinary and digestive trouble. Through the inactivity of both liver and kidneys I was sick from head to foot, and feared that I had become permanently one of the multitude who are fated to endure the tortures of dyspepsia; added to this still more dangerous affection of the urinary organs. I was in this condition when a relative said to me: 'Why don't you try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy?'

"I did so, and it did what I call good work. It went to the very root and source of the trouble. Continuing its use, and discarding everything else I grew steadily better. I could eat and digest; I could sleep, and arise refreshed; I could work with a clearer head; and my friends and my mirror agreed in assuring me that the yellow, bilious color of my skin had given place to the tones that announce pure blood, and every organ of the body in healthy action and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is honestly entitled to the undivided credit of it.

If any one seeing this has an atom of doubt about the sincerity and truth of my statement let him write to me or call upon me, and I will convince him. My family and my employees soon became as thoroughly converted to faith in Favorite Remedy as I was myself. For bilious headache, indigestion and all the ailments we are subject to Favorite Remedy is our sole and unfailing resort.

I can give you the names and addresses of fifty personal friends who affirm as I do, from absolute knowledge and experience that Favorite Remedy, made and sold by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., has been to them a help and a blessing in time of need. If I could command the proper words I would say more. You can't possibly exaggerate my admiration for the medicine, nor my respect for its proprietor as a physician and as a man." $1 bottle, 6 for $5. Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco, Cal.


A patch on a boy's trousers is something new under the sun.


A GREAT LEGACY

To bequeath to your children, is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curse. You cannot give what you do not possess, but mothers will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help in correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, untainted, shall rise up to call them blessed!

There is not a druggist in all the land
But always keeps a stock on hand.


The Cobden Club ought to be able to break up the Corn Trust in the West.


LUNG TROUBLES AND WASTING

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

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SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.


A liberal education is one that has cost the boy's father a great deal of money.


LIVING WITNESSES!

Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear, that constipation, that breeder of disorders, is relieved, that the appetite is restored, that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.


A good boy may not become a handsome man, but a nice bonnet surely becomes a pretty woman.


JUDGING from the talk one hears about town, there is going to be a great demand for the albums that are offered in every one who returns the coupons of the publishers (W. Duke, Sons & Co.,) 75 folding cards, same as are inclosed in the packages of Cameo Cigarettes. We are informed that these albums are an elegant, unique and most interesting affair, and contain a complete collection of 50 subjects, comprising the Rulers, Flags and Coats-of-Arms of every nation in the world.

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Habitual costiveness causes derangement of the entire system and begets diseases that are hazardous to life. You will never be troubled this way if you use HOBB'S LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS.

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BRANDRETH'S Pills have always given satisfaction. In fifty years there has been no complaint of them. That is about their life in the United States and millions of persons have used them. There is no doubt that they have established themselves by merit alone. They cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, piles, diarrhœa, liver complaint and fevers, and greatly prolong the human life. One or two at night on an empty stomach, for a week or two, will keep you in good form and tone up the system.

A man on the best of terms with himself is not disagreeable, if you like the man.

The high standard and quality of HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE is always maintained. The odors that are combined to make this delightful perfume are selected with the greatest care.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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COMPLETE POWER AND PUMPING PLANTS.
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St. Jacobs Oil. Cures by 20,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD.

IN EVERY ONE A CURE.
NO RETURN OF PAIN.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK, AND Iodide of Potass.

It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

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*I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.*

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A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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Too bad! But we can supply you with the Marysville Shirts and Drawers, warranted not to shrink and wear out until you are satisfied to pay for more just like 'em. Common underwear for men and boys from 40 cents up; for ladies, from 35 cents up, and some as low as 25 cents. Men's working shirts 40 cents. Large full extra quality 62 cents. Overalls from 50 cents up. Suits from stock or cut to order. The celebrated John Halifax Shirt—no better made—cut to measure and warranted to fit and suit, $1.25 and $1.50. (Send for rules for self-measurement.) Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps on hand or bought to order. Prints and Lawns from 5 cents up. Muslins and other Domestics at market prices and below. Blankets, Comforters, Quilts, in season and out of season, all colors, kinds and weight. We hope to hear from you. Our business is to supply the wants of our customers far and near with everything they need to eat, drink or wear—to use indoors or out doors. A full list sent free on application. Ask at once for it. Address **Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.**

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For the Blood and Nerves.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

"Little boy," said a gentleman, "why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It's not raining." "No." "And the sun is not shining." "No." "Then why do you carry it?" "'Cause when it rains pa wants it, an it's only this kinder weather that I kin git ter use it at all."

A bright little 3-year-old wanted his auntie to play with him. She said she was too old. He hunted around until he found the machine oil can, then brought it to her and said; "Now I'll oil up the old machine so that it can go."

A little girl while on a visit to her grandmother had been seriously ill, and, as she grew better, was spoken of as convalescent. Thinking it would be very smart to use a long word, she wrote home, "Dear mamma, I am happy to say that I am convulsive."

My little 4-year-old Mabel came to me the other morning to button her apron—which is ingeniously contrived to fasten behind for some unknown feminine reason—and thoughtfully remarked: "If I could get behind myself I could do it."

I said to my little son, 3½ years old: "That is all the jelly you can have, dear; make it go as far as you can." Quick as a flash came the answer: "I'll make it go as far as my stomach."

Little 3-year-old Arthur was pulling the cat's tail, when a gentleman visiting there said: "You mustn't do that; she will bite." To this he replied: "Cats don't bite at this end."

"You don't mean to say that you understand French, Tommy?" "Oh! yes, I do. When ma and pa speak French at tea, I know I'm to have a powder."—Babyhood.

### The Lime Kiln Club.

When the meeting had opened in due and ancient form Brother Gardner looked up and down the aisles and said:

"Dar' ar' many strange things about dis yere thing called human natur'. Pay a barber double price fur a shave today an' fo' weeks hence he will hev de cheek to ask fur a cash loan.

"If I lend Pickles Smith a dollar an' he kin conveniently pay it back he ar' grateful. If he wants to use dat dollar fur sunthin' else he looks upon me as an oppressor.

"Chip in an' feed and clothe a poor family outer charity an' dey at once jump to de conclushun dat de world owes 'em a libin'.

"A citizen wid a thousand dollars in his pocket won't walk two squares widout hevin' his boots blacked. A citizen wid a $10,000 house will keep an ole picket fence stanlin' in front of it year arter year as an ornament.

"You'll find de chap who wants sunthin' to keep off de cold in Jinuary callin' fur sunthin' to ward off de heat in July, an' de curus part of it am dat he calls fur de same sort of whisky.

"When a man has slandered or lied about you, you kin an' do fergive him. When you hev slandered or lied about somebody else, you wouldn't fergive 'em if dey cum to yer on bended knees.

"We argy dat it makes no difference to our pocket what our naybur airns, but if we l'arn at his salary ar' greater dan ours, de least we kin wish him ar' three months' sickness.

"De howlin' of my dog neber disturbs me in de slightest, but let my naybur's cat utter one 'yeow' an' I'm right on eand in bed an' fightin' mad."—Detroit Free Press.

### Credit in the West.

There are different kinds of pluck. They don't always inspire the same respect and confidence. A man in Arizona sent up to a firm in San Francisco for some goods. They were to be furnished on credit, and he gave a reference in town. The firm called upon the reference.

"Do you know this man in Arizona?"

"Know him? Certainly; know him well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"He's a splendid fellow; a good fellow."

"He's in business there, isn't he?"

"Why, yes. He's an enterprising chap got lots of push and pluck."

"He's written to us."

"What does he want?"

"Credit."

"That's all right."

"Well, we'd like to know what kind of a man he is."

"What kind of a man he is? Grit! That's what he is. He's the kind of a man who'd put up $1,000 on a pair of deuces and never wink."

"Thank you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

### The Tables Turned.

The late Rev. Rural Dean Smithell, of Omemee, Ont., wrote a very illegible hand. On one occasion he sent a letter to the bishop of Niagara, who returned it with this indorsement:

DEAR SMITHELL—Impossible to read it.
Yours, FULLER.

The bishop wrote the name and title of his reverend friend on the envelope, but entirely forgot the address, which was supplied in pencil by the postmaster. Dr. Smithell immediately returned it in an inclosure with these remarks:

DEAR FULLER—The next time you write please address your letter. Yours,
SMITHELL.
—Detroit Free Press.

### A Family Affair.

"Bingley, I am very much disgusted with you."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, I was unfortunate enough to be arrested the other day and when I sent a note to you asking you, as a friend, to help me out, you never even answered me."

"I couldn't do anything for you."

"Why not?"

"I was in jail myself."—Nebraska State Journal.

### An Embarrassing Question.

Little Emily—Do you like coffee, Mr. Watkins?

Old Mr. Watkins—Certainly, dear.

Little Emily—Well, you make such a noise swallowing, I thought perhaps it hurt you. Does it?—New York Tribune.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—If a man publishes a paper which is of no interest to its readers he had better offer some contemptible premium to induce people to take it.

—There is a New York man who frequently gets into difficulty through a habit which he has, when hard up, of pawning his wife's cork leg for money to buy drink.

—Texas is excusable for feeling big. The State contains 274,356 square miles, which is more than double the area of England, Scotland and Ireland combined.

—Some of the shepherds in the mountains of Bulgaria live for ten and fifteen years attending their flocks, and never knowing what it is to sleep in a house or to enjoy any of the comforts of civilization.

—An Indiana judge did not know what a cartoon was. A lawyer sketched the body of a jackass with his, the judge's head and face attached as a specimen, and was promptly fined $25 for contempt of court.

—A very curious toast, the apparent irreverence of which disappears upon reflection, used to be common thirty years ago at commercial tables on Sundays. It was, "Rusty swords and dirty Bibles."

—An old log-cabin that was built by George Washington and occupied by him while surveying a part of the Shenandoah Valley, is still standing in a fair state of preservation a few miles from Winchester, Va.

—Miss Gushington—"Do you not find Dr. Smalltalk entertaining? He is such a mimic. Mr. Sneerington (who detests the doctor)—"I have often noticed that the doctor takes people off cleverly."—*Town Topics.*

—Smith—"I see you are keeping company with Miss Jones yet?" Brown—"Yes." "Does it mean business?" "Can't tell. I wouldn't be surprised, though, if I received a proposal soon."—*Binghamton Republican.*

—The *Graphic* tells of a wealthy Western man who was about to visit New York City for the first time, and, wishing somebody to show him around, telegraphed in advance to secure the services of "an experienced bunko-steerer."

—Farmer Bascom—"I do wish the threshing machine would come around this way." Johnny Bascom—"O, pa, that reminds me. Teacher wanted me to tell you he was comin' to our house to board next week."—*Burlington Free Press.*

—In the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, is preserved a justice's docket over 100 years old. One of the entries in the volume is as follows: "Commonwealth agt. Stephen Blunt, July 24, 1778. Charged of drinking Damnation to General Washington and all his Army. Defendant held in £200."

—A woman in Newton, Kan., who is so poor as to have become an object of charity, kicked because a can of baking powder which she received was not accompanied by a prize, and another female beneficiary of the benevolent society sent back to the grocer a quantity of bacon and beans with which she had been supplied, stating that she wanted a turkey and some cranberries.

—The failure of the potato crop of 1887 was the worst that has befallen the country since 1881, when the average yield per acre was only 53.5 bushels. The disaster is attributable to two causes, opposite in operation but uniform in their ultimate result. The crop in the Western States was stunted for want of sufficient rain, and that in the Eastern States was rotted by a surplus of it.

—Illicit "cider brandy" distilling, it is claimed, is indulged in by some of the farmers in Litchfield County, Conn. The cider is boiled in a copper kettle with a tight cover, and a pipe conveys the steam outside which condenses into brandy in the winter air. If a spotter arrives the pipe is disconnected and the cover removed; the spy only finds the farmer boiling cider, which is perfectly legitimate.

## THE POISONED KEY.

**How Padua's Tyrant Disposed of Disagreeable Companions.**

Another delightful relic of the life and times of the Tyrant of Padua is a simple key—about the size of an ordinary door key. It was the key of the Duke's library in his private room. When he wanted to get rid of any of his suite or any person in his household that he had a bitter feeling against, he used to ring his bell and ask for Mr. John to be sent to him (fancy name of course.) When John entered the Duke would say: "O, John, I wish you would go to the book-case in my private room and bring me the 'Dagonet Ballads.'" "Certainly, your Grace," Mr. John would say, and away he would trot with the key in his hand. When he got to the library he would put the key in the lock of the book-case and turn it. But directly he turned it, out of the handle of the key shot a long poisoned needle, which stabbed the hand of the holder and instantly shot back again. John would let go of the key and say: "What the deuce was that." He would look at his hand and see only a small, dark blue spot. He would think nothing of it but all of a sudden he would begin to feel queer in his head. Presently some one would come in and find him in a fit on the floor and the household would be alarmed. "Mr. John has had a stroke of a fit," the people would say. A doctor would be sent for, but his services would be of no avail. In twenty-four hours Mr. John would be dead and everybody would think he had died through a fit. There were no bothering coroners' inquests to upset the plans of clever fellows like the Duke Francis in those days.—*George A. Linds, in Referee.*

## FAMINE IN GOLD.

**A Statistical Miner Gives Some Very Interesting Figures.**

"Probably nine-tenths of all the gold obtained by man has been taken from placer deposits, and our American experience has been no exception to the general rule," remarked an experienced mining operator in speaking of the past and future of this valuable product the other evening. "Previous to 1847 our total gold production amounted to $12,000,000, but between 1847 and 1887 about $1,750,000,000 were contributed to our stock of gold. Of this, nearly three-fourths came from placer deposits. In 1850-56 we obtained more than $50,000,000 per annum in gold from the placers of California, and almost nothing from gold-bearing veins. Now, with an annual production of $30,000,000 about one-half is from placers. Our own territory has been so thoroughly explored that no considerable superficial deposits of gold are likely to be discovered, and nearly the same thing can be said of the entire world.

"In the northern extension of our western mountain ranges in British Columbia and Alaska there are probably important deposits of gold. It is likely, however, to come from this region in a moderate but perennial stream, and not in a flood. Great difficulty will attend the working of those mines on account of the cold, long winters and the difficulty in transporting supplies. Unless the mines should prove richer than expected there may be a dearth of gold in the near future. In the Allegheny belt of mountains, in this country, there are large deposits of gold, but they are difficult to work. Still industry and perseverance may make them pay a profit. Mexico may be expected to turn out $1,000,000 a year, but no more. The west coast of South America yields little but silver.

"Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil have, on the contrary, always been producers of gold. It is estimated that from Brazil alone more than $1,000,000,000 in gold were obtained during the first 300 years after the advent of the Portuguese. Colombia and Venezuela are now yielding about $4,000,000 each annually and little more than that can be expected in the future.

"Australia produces about $30,000,000 a year and we can not hope for more than $5,000,000 annually from Asia. That will cover it all. I don't fear that you and I will ever suffer from a famine of gold, but unless the North American deposits are richer than is expected some one will suffer."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

**Brother Gardner Comments on the Selfishness of the Human Family.**

"Man is an onreasonable animal when you cum to figger him down," said Brother Gardner, when the meeting quietly opened and Trustee Pullback finally got seated. "When I go to trade horses wid a man I expect he will pint out all the ringbones an' spavins on his beast, an' let me conceal all de ailments in my own.

"If my naybur haint got sugar to lend de fackt riles my hull family. If I havn't a hoe to lend him I calmly advise him to buy one of his own.

"We git together an' agree dat de kentry ar' gwine to de dogs on account of dishonest office-holders, an' on leckshun day we turn out an' work hard for a rascally candydate bekase he has promised us a fat 'pintment.

"We see de need of a stringent law an' we 'lect our best lawyers to the Legislacher to make it. De law coches us whar' de hav' ar' short, and we go to dose same lawyers an' offer 'em a bribe to find a loop-hole.

"Waydown Bebee buys a hoss. He schrimps on de hay in order to buy mo' plug tobacker fur himself, and bekase de horse begins to show his ribs Brudder Bebee howls about de dishonesty of de farmers.

"We sot on de fence an' injoy de sunshine an' count dp how many bushels of turnips orter grow while we are off fishin'. If we ar' short on turnips we excuse ourselves but blame de Lawd.

"We kin see whar' de man nex' doah can't afford to keep two hired gals an' buy his wife a sealskin cloak, but it's all right fur us to buy a pianer an' put up lightnin' rods on a good deal less wages.

"De man who gits up in Jinuary an' howls fur spring kin allus be found cussin' de hot weather 'bout de middle of July.

"If Samuel Shin lends Pickles Smith a couple of dollars he can't sleep nights fur fear he won't git it back. If de contrary ar' de case, Samuel kin sleep till nine o'clock in the mawnin' an' loaf all de rest of de day.

"Let a friend cum to us wid de toofache an' we kin calmly give him dreckshuns how to reach de nighest dentist. Let us have an achin' molar an' we expeck ebery pussen to break his back huntin' up some remedy an' feelin' sorry. Take us all in all, an' we ar' a selfish, onreasonable, inconsistent lot, an' de only reason de Lawd lets us lib on is bekase He hain't got no place to bury us all to once."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Newly arrived Irishman—"But fwhat good do I git out av it if I join the Milaysian Mutual Binifit & Protective Association?" Acclimated Milesian—"We bury a mimber every Sonday, an' it's a beautiful drive to the cimetary."—*Life.*

—Wife—"Where have you been?" Husband—"I have just ushered that impertinent Miss Smythe to the door. This is the eleventh time this week she has called on our son and I have sworn never to give her his hand."—*Tid-Bits.*

## BILL NYE ON MAY MOVING.

HE RELATES HIS THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

**Why He Wished to Fresconce Himself in a Brown Stone Front House—How He Was Shot Out at Night in a Great City. The Middle Class the Sufferers.**

I dislike to speak of my moving in New York for several reasons. In the first place it is a very old subject, and in the second place it is an intensely disagreeable one to me.

Last year I was unfortunate. I spent the month of April looking for a house, and finally decided to take the Plummer house, as the tenants there were good people, but were going to Europe to have fun with some of the monarchies. The house was a good one, with Croton water and sewer gas in it, and as I had been denied the pleasure of sleeping in a room where I could blow out the sewer gas at night, I secured the place.

Later, however, the Plummers concluded to take the Minks house for the summer, instead of jarring the already tottering dynasties of the old world. The Minkses were to take the Olds house, and the Oldses were going into the Pangborn house. Pangborn's folks claimed that they were going into the Rutledge place on the first of the month, provided the Rutledges moved into the Schwartz house. The Schwartzes had not yet fully decided whether to keep their house another year.

About three days before the 1st Schwartz concluded that he would rather have the Stikeleather place, which he could get at the same price, and so he cabled me through the Rutledges, the Pangborns, the Oldses, the Minkses and the Plummers that everything was all right. I, therefore, caught a stair carpet in my teeth and "gliding down the bannisters" ripped the costly fabric from dome to basement, filling the air with stair rods and the dandruff of time. I rolled up this carpet and left it in the hall for intimate friends to fall over, and then went out on the street to secure a man who would be willing to move us on moving day to the Plummer place.

I was real glad to secure the Plummer house, for, as I say, it had every convenience and looked so much like all the other houses on that street that when a man went in it he felt as though he owned the whole block. I always thought, too, that there was a kind of vague, indefinite feeling about stealing into one of those extremely and abnormally similar brown stone high stoop houses at night which reminded me of the singular yet pleasing apprehension one feels when one has quenched his thirst at night on a sleeping car and returns to gently enter a berth which has no originality about its exterior, but may contain his own clothes or the clothes of another, for it has no distinguishing berth mark, as it were, and one does not know whether one will be shot dead by an infuriated man who is lying awake to defend his Waterbury watch with his life or bitten by a set of artificial teeth tied to the inside of the curtain.

But I was speaking of the Plummer place. It looked plain on the outside, but had cute little rooms which could be richly furnished by putting a rug and a chair in each one. The parlor also had room for an ottoman, provided it was not a very large ottoman. The back parlor could be profusely and luxuriantly furnished by putting in an album and a picture of Abraham Lincoln signing the Emancipation proclamation, which I had purchased of a connoisseur. It had a scraper at the door and an iron hitching post in front of the house where the nobility could tie their teams when they came to spend the day with us.

The hall was just wide enough to admit a moderate sized man after he had taken his overcoat off. Everything was petite, cozy and debonnaire. There was an antique air about the whole house also. It was an air that seemed to have been handed down from the dead past. It was such an air as an antiquarian might pick up in the Catacombs and bring home with him to put into a house. I hardly know how to describe it, but it impressed you at once, and you concluded that some very old family had lived there as long as they could and had then died.

So I wanted to have the Plummer house and impress people with the fact that we were a good deal older family than we look to be. As a matter of fact, we do not spring from a very long line, but have worked our way up into notice by our own efforts, like the Prince of Wales.

On the 1st day of May a man came around to our house driving a large, green second hand tiger van. It looked some like the van of civilization, but the man who drove it was drunk. Otherwise he was a perfect gentleman. He talked freely with me and looked at our album while I was strapping a trunk. He said it was wonderful how folks had improved in making pictures. Look at the pictures that were taken during the war! I said yes, certainly. Look at anything and see how different it was from something else. I said this with a tinge of bitterness, for I was in a hurry to get moved out, as the Lunkerses had already begun to move into the house we were leaving.

He then closed the book wearily and began to smell of some bottles which he found in a hamper. He tried several times to fit his large, spongy nose to one of these bottles, but did not succeed. By that time I had put several of the heavier articles in the van, and he helped carry the bric-a-brac and load it in.

At 11 o'clock the parade started, with the right resting on Two Hundred and First street and the left on the opposite side from that. We reached Union square at 5:30 p. m., without having been discovered by roving bands from the Tammany reservation, and halted for food and water, intending to cross the Fourteenth street divide and camp on the Dry Forks of Little Fifth avenue for the night, that being the place where the Plummer ranch was situated.

While the horses were taking much needed nourishment from a pair of nose bags and I had gone to a concealed spring in one corner of the Morton house for water, a breathless messenger boy came up to the driver with a note stating that Stikeleather had decided not to give up his house, and so the Schwartzes had no place to go, but had decided to remain in their own house. It was the same with the Rutledges, the Pangborns, the Oldses, the Minkses and the Plummers. I did not know what to do.

Looking down at the ground, the more readily to think of something, I thought I saw a footprint. Following the spoor for a short distance I came to an hostelry, in which I remembered to have stopped before. Driving the van up to the front door and calling out the proprietor, I said to him: "Sir, heretofore you have objected to me on the grounds that I had no baggage. Will you please check this van and give me a good room connected with the swearing salon."

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The rich and poor do not worry so much over this matter as the great middle class. The rich do not have to move and the poor have very little to move, but the middle classes, who load themselves down with a feeble imitation of grandeur, and yet do not feel able to own a house, have to suffer.—Bill Nye in New York World.

## FAST RAILWAY TRAINS.

**Those in this Country Do Not Attain the Speed of English Expresses.**

"A Chicagoan who has just returned from England says the people over there hear of the "limited," "cannonball," "lightning," "g-wizz," "thunderbolt" and other fast trains on American railroads, and have, through the extravagance of these nicknames, gained the idea that when Yankees get in a hurry to go some place they are not satisfied with any thing slower than a mile a minute. "Imagine their surprise," says this gentleman, "when told that our 'lightning' trains run only thirty-five miles an hour. It is in England that you can really travel fast, and they make no ado about it, either. While I was abroad the new limited trains from Chicago to Omaha and Kansas City were put on. The Englishmen spoke of that, and wondered if the rival trains made more than a mile a minute. I showed them a time-table—600 miles to Omaha, time, sixteen hours, speed thirty-one miles an hour. Even the limited trains on which extra fare is charged run less than forty miles an hour between New York and Chicago, and the wonderful 'fast mail' that glides into Chicago at the ridiculous hour of midnight travels only thirty-one miles an hour. In England third-class passengers ride from forty to forty-five miles an hour, and nobody pays extra fare on account of the speed. From New York to Albany it is 142 miles by a splendid track. There are ten express trains daily between these cities, and their average speed is twenty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Sheffield, 162 miles, the Great Northern runs nine trains daily, with an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. One train makes fifty miles an hour. Between New York and Boston the average speed is thirty miles an hour, and the fastest a train composed exclusively of sleeping-cars, makes thirty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Manchester, 203 miles, there are twenty trains daily, with an average speed of forty-one miles an hour, and some trains making fifty. Between London and Glasgow, 440 miles, there are thirteen daily expresses, and their average speed is almost forty miles an hour, one train being much faster than this. All over England and Scotland express trains, composed of first, second and third-class carriages, make from thirty-five to fifty miles an hour, while in America a thirty-five-mile train is called a streak of lightning. The fastest regular train in America is one on the Baltimore and Ohio, which makes the forty miles between Washington and Baltimore in fifty minutes. There are three or four fast trains between New York and Philadelphia, covering forty-six miles an hour. Between Liverpool and Manchester there are fifty-two trains daily, none of them slower than forty-five miles an hour, and four of them making fifty-one and a third miles an hour. When we get some trains like that we can begin to talk of 'fast mails' and 'thunderbolts.'"—*Chicago Herald.*

## BURIAL SOCIETIES.

**How the Colored People of Washington Invest Their Pocket-Money.**

There is a curious custom among the negroes here of having burial societies; organizations for the exclusive purpose of making a display at the funerals of those who belong to them. The average colored man will contemplate the hereafter with much less dread if he is certain that his mortal part will be conducted to the grave by a long procession of his friends and a brass band, and this characteristic of the race has led to the organization of a number of societies, among which there is considerable rivalry as to the demonstrations made at the funerals of their respective members. They are incorporated under such lugubrious and fine-sounding titles as "The Sons and Daughters of Gethsemane," "The Ancient and Honorable Order of the Gallilean Fisherman," The Most Devoted Brethren and Sisters of the Star of Bethlehem," and others of a similar sort hold meetings at brief and regular intervals, and have no end of signs and mysteries. They have elaborate regalias and paraphernalia of all descriptions, and pay annual dues for the support of the order. Scarcely a colored man can be found in the city who is not a member of one or more of the societies—the more the better if he wants a big time at his funeral—and, as non-payment of dues deprives members of that blessing, the colored people are a great deal more inclined to keep these accounts up than to pay their doctors or their pew rent.

When a member dies each of the brethren are not only required to pay an assessment to buy the coffin and pay the expenses of the funeral, but every blessed one of them must turn out on the day of the funeral and march in the procession behind the band in full regalia, or be subjected to a heavy fine in addition to the assessment. It costs a good deal more to stay away from a funeral than it does to attend, and no sort of an excuse is accepted except that of illness, and that won't go down without a physician's certificate. In order to give every body a fair chance to attend, all funerals are held on Sunday, except where the subject can not be preserved so long, and on that day the streets are full of processions and the atmosphere of the music of bands.—*Washington Letter.*

—"Mercy!" exclaimed Miss Tonce, "what in the world are the poor going to do for back hair? The papers say the switchmen have struck, and of course prices will go up fearfully."

## PURSUED BY A LION.

**A Hunter's Life Saved Through the Sagacity of a Dog.**

The narrator of the following adventure was out in the forest, and wandered much farther than he intended. At last his dog was set upon by a lion, and only got off with his life; but a dog's senses are sometimes worth more than a man's judgment, and in the present instance, half dead as he was, the dog saved his master's life:

The children loved my dog, and no artery was cut. I shredded some Spanish moss, bound up his wounds, slung him in my scarf, and set out for home; so far had we wandered that it was nearer than the corral. I am strong, but the sun was hot, and a dog is heavy on one's shoulder. No path led through the forest, and I could not feel sure, not being an Indian, that I was following the true course. A hundred times I thought of dropping the poor animal, but I had not the heart when he licked my neck, and I remembered what his fate would be, devoured alive by ants.

Presently he became restless, and then he growled. "It needs many lessons to teach a fool," says the proverb. I hit him with my elbow, but he would not be quiet. He began to bark feebly, gathering up his limbs—poor beast! I suddenly caught the hint and turned. At a few yards' distance the bushes softly swayed beside my track! The lion was following again. I looked to my rifle and set forward. In ten minutes the growling recommenced, and the excitement of the dog grew stronger and stronger. The brute was creeping up! I cocked my gun, and faced round, but that beast was quicker! Nothing could be seen but the waving of the twigs. I fired a chance shot to no effect, and resumed my way after loading. For a long while all was quiet. I gained the river bank, and was working down, relieved of all anxiety, for the spot was familiar.

Beyond a broad belt of reeds and swampy ground lay the clearing. That was an ugly bit to traverse, with a lion at one's heels, and I congratulated myself he had run away. One could not see a yard on either hand when, halfway through, the dog growled and barked and struggled more violently than before. When I turned, the leaves were all bending and quivering but five yards away. I shot and hurried on, but the ground was difficult. In a few moments the dog again gave warning, and the reeds swayed all about. I shot; but now the dog did not cease to raise such feeble clamor as he could, and I shot as fast as I could load. The firing saved me. Two vaqueros resting in the shade knew the sound of my piece, and came to meet me, hallooing. The dog was almost choked in convulsions by this time, and I believe that lion had just gathered himself to spring when their shouts alarmed him.

From that time I have understood how a kind action does not go unrewarded. For, if I had abandoned my dog that day, I never should have reached home.—*Belgravia Magazine.*

## BANK-NOTE COMPANIES.

**How Employes of These Concerns Are Prevented From Stealing.**

The recent arrest of two boys for stealing elevated railroad tickets from the Hamilton Bank Note Company, after they had been ordered to destroy them, was a surprise to the customers of bank note companies everywhere, as well as to the officials. It was the first time in years that a theft by employes of a bank note company had been made public, and, if the officials of these concerns can be believed, it was the first time that any such theft had occurred.

The president of a large bank note company in this city recently said to the writer that it was absolutely impossible for any of his subordinates to steal any thing without being detected at once. Every imaginable safeguard is used to prevent the company's suffering through the dishonesty of its employes. In printing bank notes, or stamps, or bonds, or tickets the paper to be used is carefully measured beforehand by one of the higher officials. Only enough to make the number ordered is given to the workmen, and they are held responsible for it thereafter. If a single stamp or ticket is lost the doors are locked and nobody is allowed to leave the workshop until it is found or satisfactorily accounted for.

With bank notes and bonds extra precautions are used, and they are counted after going through each process. If a mistake occurs all have to be done over, and the first batch is destroyed. If one is lost and can not be recovered all are destroyed and a new series printed in entirely different colors.

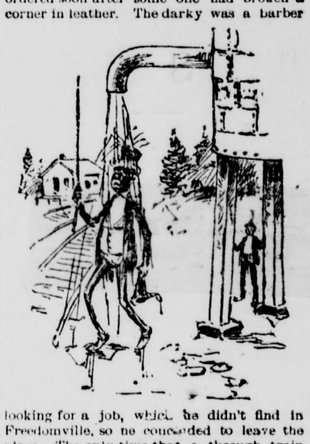
An instance of this kind occurred several years ago. A bank note company in this city printed some bonds on contract for the Virginia Government. One package was stolen while they were being transported to the Treasurer. Of course none of them had been signed, and they were therefore not valid; but all the rest were at once destroyed and a new set in different colors were ordered.

Each official in a bank note company serves as a check upon the other until the president is reached. He is practically unchecked. All men are supposed to be other than they seem, and the highest have been known to err, but so far no instance is on record in this country where the president of a bank note company became a defaulter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—If the 60,000,000 codfish annually taken off the Newfoundland coast were left in the sea it is estimated that there would be a yearly addition of 150,000,000,000,000 of young codfish.

### He Pulled the Rope.

Lawyer Tom Prudiville was down in Freedomville again one day last week, and returned loaded down to the gunwales with another cargo of fresh stories from the little town where liberty and truth slumber under the same shed and drink out of the same dipper. Here is a sample as Tom tells it: "There was a darky stopping there for a day or two who was a beauty. He wore a high hat that had been black once, but had since bleached to a fawn color. Around his neck was twisted a collar that had been intended as a turn down, but he wore it with the ends turned up. His vest would have made an elegant side partner for a canvas horse feed bucket, but it admirably matched his pants, which were brief but to the point, quite in contradistinction to his elongaiters, which seemed to have been ordered soon after some one had broken a corner in leather. The darky was a barber



looking for a job, which he didn't find in Freedomville, so he concluded to leave the place. The only time that a through train stops at Freedomville is when a citizen flags by rolling a rock on the track, but the tinted brother wasn't up to that wrinkle and sought for information from my friend, the Frenchman. Frenchy told him to pull a bell rope, as he called it, which hung near the station. When the colored gent saw the train within 100 yards or so of the station he pulled the rope as directed—it was the rope which started the supply running down the big funnel from the railroad water tank. They had to roll the black stranger on a barrel to get the water out of him."—Chicago Herald.

### No Fool Remedies for Him.

Brown—I can tell you what will cure that cold, Dumley. You take a big drink of hot flaxseed tea to-night at 9 o'clock and go to bed.

Dumley—Nonsense. I'm on my way to see a doctor now. When I am sick I don't take any fool remedies.

Dumley (later, to physician)—Doctor, I've got a severe cold.

Physician (gravely)—Um; bad, very bad, particularly at this season of the year. Had it long?

Dumley—About a week.

Physician—Um, in the head or on the chest?

Dumley—It's got me both ways, doctor.

Physician—Um, let me try your lungs. (Doctor seizes Dumley with what is known in Graeco Roman wrestling parlance as the grab-him-quick and chuck-him-over-your-head-and-kill-him hold, and listens intently for ten minutes.) Um, appetite good?

Dumley—Fairish.

Physician—Um, sleep well?

Dumley—Haven't slept a wink for two nights, neither has my wife.

Physician—Um; wife troubled with a cold, too?

Dumley—Yes; troubled with mine.

Physician—Um, let me feel of your tongue—er—I should say see your tongue and feel of your pulse. Um, yes, pulse feeble and tongue coated. Where did you get this cold?

Dumley—I was over in Pennsylvania last week, and I think I got it there.

Physician—Um, yes, people can't be too careful about going to Pennsylvania. Throat sore?

Dumley—It's getting sore, doctor.

Physician—Um, taken anything yet?

Dumley—No.

Physician—Um; well, Mr. Dumley, to-night at 9 o'clock you take a big drink of hot flaxseed tea and go to bed. In the morning I think you will be all right.

Dumley (gratefully)—Thanks, doctor; how much?

Physician—Two dollars, please.—New York Sun.

### He Got There.

"I passed you on the street yesterday and you did not even bow to me," he said as they shooks hands in front of the Moffat block.

"I was very busy yesterday and you must excuse me."

"I wondered at your cool treatment."

"Couldn't help it, you know."

"What had I done?"

"Oh, nothing. I was contracting to supply a hotel with two tons of ice daily all summer. Had to keep cool, you see."

When they had separated the man who had asked for an explanation turned to a friend who came up and said:

"Say, I don't quite twig. Ah! yes, I do. Ha! ha! Very funny! He treated me coolly because he—he"——

"He what?"

"Because he was making a bargain with a hotel man. He! he! he! I may be a little slow, but I get there all the same."—Detroit Free Press.

### Look Before You Leap.

you
Alice
That's m

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 21 ..... 1888


MISCELLANEOUS.


**James Hillyer,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

**INYO MEAT MARKET,**

MAILS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand, the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Lard,**
**Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C.E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
**Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.**
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1883.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale to Consumers.


SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR OF Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion ..... $20 00
Second best stallion ..... 10 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward ..... 20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old ..... 15 00
Best stallion, 1 year old ..... 10 00
Best Colt under 1 year ..... 5 00
Best mare and colt ..... 10 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward ..... 20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old ..... 10 00
Best roadster team ..... 10 00
Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward ..... $20 00
Best stallion 2 years old ..... 15 00
Best stallion 1 year old ..... 10 00
Best Colt ..... 5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward ..... 15 00
Best mare, 2 years old ..... 10 50
Best mare, 1 year old ..... 5 00
Best mare and family, not less than three ..... 20 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward ..... $20 00
Best stallion 2 years old ..... 15 00
Best stallion 1 year old ..... 7 50
Best mare, 3 years old and upward ..... 10 00
Best mare and colt ..... 5 00
Best matched team ..... 10 00
Best mare and 3 colts ..... 10 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team ..... 10 00
Best matched buggy team ..... 10 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age .....
Second best .....

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age, Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward ..... 15 00
Best Jack 1 year old ..... 10 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over 10 00
Best span under 3 years ..... 10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward .. 20 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old ..... 10 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old ..... 5 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward ..... $15 00
Best cow, 2 years old ..... 10 00
Best cow and calf ..... 10 00
Best cow and 2 calves ..... 15 00
Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk .. 20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep ..... 10 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats ..... 20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs ..... 10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed ..... 5 00
Second best ..... 2 50
Best pair of bronze turkeys ..... 5 00

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour ..... $ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat ..... 5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley ..... 5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats ..... 5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn ..... 5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed ..... 5 00
Best bale of timothy hay ..... 5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay ..... 5 00
Display of Agricultural Products ..... 15 00
Second Best ..... 10 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes ..... 2 00
50 pounds Early rose potatoes ..... 2 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes ..... 2 00
12 pumps ..... 2 00
12 carrots ..... 2 00
12 pounds turnips ..... 2 00
12 beets ..... 2 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety ..... 2 00
½ doz cabbage ..... 2 00
50 pounds any variety onions ..... 2 00
½ doz. squash ..... 2 00
pumpkin ..... 2 00
sample of red peppers ..... 2 00
¼ doz. watermelon ..... 2 00
¼ doz. cucumbers ..... 2 00
¼ doz. cantaloupes ..... 2 00
10 pounds of white beans ..... 2 00
10 pounds of pink beans ..... 2 00
10 pounds garden peas ..... 2 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls ..... $10 00
Second best ..... 5 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old ..... 10 00
Single cheese any weight ..... 10 00
10 pounds of lard ..... 2 50
display of honey ..... 5 00
Apiary display ..... 10 00
display of bread, all varieties ..... 2 50
display of cake ..... 2 50
variety of fruit in jars ..... 10 00
Second best ..... 5 00
best variety of jellies ..... 7 50
Second best ..... 5 00
B[illegible] of preserves ..... 7 50
S[illegible] ..... 5 00
[illegible] pickles ..... 7 50
[illegible] ..... 5 00
[illegible] hams and bacon ..... 10 00

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

[illegible] of apples ..... 5 00
[illegible] best ..... 2 50
[illegible] display pears ..... 5 00
Second best ..... 2 50
Best display peaches ..... 5 00
Second best ..... 2 50
Best display plums ..... 5 00
Second best ..... 2 50
Best display quinces ..... 5 00
grapes, white ..... 5 00
" assia ..... 5 00
prunes ..... 5 00
raisins ..... 5 00
Second best ..... 5 00
Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties ..... 10 00
Second best ..... 5 00

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

Best display of wine made in district ..... $10 00
Second best ..... 5 00

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

Best oil painting done in district ..... $ 7 50
Second best ..... 5 00
crayon drawing ..... 5 00
On satin and Japanese tablets ..... 5 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist ..... 5 00

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

Handsomest pillow shams ..... 2 50
Best patchwork quilt ..... 2 50
Best crochet quilt ..... 2 50
Handsomest crazy quilt ..... 2 50
Handsomest knitted quilt ..... 2 50
Handsomest sofa cushion ..... 2 00
Handsomest tidy ..... 2 00
Best embroidered lady's dress ..... 2 00
children's dress ..... 2 00
ottoman cover ..... 2 00
table cover, four corners ..... 2 00
scarf, two ends ..... 2 00
lambrequin, pair ..... 2 00
wall panel, or banner ..... 2 00
silk or flannel ..... 2 00
on linen ..... 2 00
Kensington, or wool or wool ..... 2 00
toilet set, three or more pieces ..... 2 00
lace work, hand made ..... 2 00
darned net, three or more pieces ..... 2 00
crochet shawl ..... 2 00
hand carved work scarf ..... 2 00
hearth rug ..... 2 00
Handsomest and best made lady's dress ..... 5 00
best display hand knit work ..... 2 00
Best display of fancy articles ..... 5 00
display of spanish needle work ..... 5 00
embroidery silks ..... 2 00
variety of artificial flowers ..... 2 00
hand knit stockings ..... 2 00

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 16 ..... 2 00
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces ..... 2 00
crochet work by girl under 16 ..... 2 00
patchwork quilt by girl under 16 ..... 2 00
hand made shirt by girl under 16 ..... 2 00

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each ..... $ 5 00
Cabinet of minerals ..... 15 00
Second best ..... 10 00

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above list.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 3 in 5, free for all. Purse, $100.
TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.
LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.
RUNNING—Saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.
LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.
TROTTING—Three-year-olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each ..... $ 50
Single Season Ticket ..... 2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children ..... 5 00
Life membership ..... 30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 28th
" ..... February 25th
" ..... March 24th
" ..... April 21st
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 23rd
" ..... July 21st
" ..... August 18th
" ..... September 15th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 17th
" ..... December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
*O. I. MAIRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known Stables, I invite the patronage of the public, offering there the best Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ponderous ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 21 ..... ...1888


See Hale Bros. new advertisement next week.

For some good, pure ice-cream go to Roeper's.

Mrs. W. H. George, of Bishop Creek, is visiting at Independence.

Found—A pair of spectacles. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

Morton George came down from Bishop Creek on Wednesday and is visiting in the vicinity.

The Independence baseball nine has organized and will play practice games every Sunday.

John F. Millner and Mr. Bertrand, of Benton, were at Independence some days this week.

John Baxter is the first farmer in the neighborhood of Independence to get new wheat to market this year.

John Reddy returned last Wednesday from San Francisco. He has been attend- a commercial college there about a year.

The new band uniforms arrived this week and the boys will make a gay appearance on Sunday. A full attendance may be expected.

An entertainment is in preparation, to be given in Agricultural Hall a week or two hence. Further particulars will be given next week.

Judge LaMar, of San Jose, arrived at Independence last Tuesday. Next day he went to Cottonwood, at Owens Lake, where he is interested in land with R. E. Barnes.

Mr. J. W. Bledsoe, the photographer, will start in a few days on a trip in the high Sierras to make a collection of views of points of interest. He will be absent about a month.

John C. Eddy, of Darwin, was hurt at the beginning of the week. He had been subpœnaed as a witness in the trial of Elliott and was starting from Darwin on horse back to come to Independence, when the horse bucked and threw Mr. Eddy, injuring him so that he was unable to make the trip.

George Collins is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Clerk. Mr. Collins has lived many years near Bishop Creek and is well known as a good, intelligent citizen. He is an old soldier and is deserving of the support of all the veterans in the county.

Manuel Frates, a native of Portugal, is confined in jail at Independence awaiting an examination to test his sanity. Frates had been at the County Hospital, but Dr. Woodin reported him to be a dangerous maniac and he was lodged in jail on Thursday. He will be examined as soon as Judge Hannah can get time to attend to the case.

The following is the price to the pupil from retail dealers of State school books: First reader, 20 cents; second reader, forty cents; third reader, 65 cents; speller, 30 cents; primary number lessons, 25 cents; advanced arithmetic, 50 cents; English grammar, 50 cents; U. S. history, 80 cents.

At the coming fair of the 18th District at Independence a purse of twenty dollars will be given to the vaquero who in the shortest time shall lasso and tie a steer. The steers will be turned loose at the race track on a day to be fixed, during the week of the fair. No entrance fee required; competition open to everybody.

Mr. W. W. Collins, of Warm Spring, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Clerk. Mr. Collins is a young man of excellent character; he has not been very long in the county but he has interests here that as fully unite him with it as if he had been to the manor born.

The Reno *Gazette* of last Monday says that Israel Luce was then at Reno. He said a company was about to build very extensive shops for working marble from the quarry in Owens Valley, and he thought the shops might be located at Reno. A site for the shops and plenty of water had been offered the company free of cost at that place.

A few days ago a wellknown whisky drummer for a San Francisco house was at Independence. He said that a few years ago men in that business could afford to wear diamonds all over them, but now it is hard work to make a living. The volume of business is nearly as great as ever but there is not so much profit in it as formerly. Competition has made the change. In every business competition will protect the consumer on articles that can be made at home.

### Water Works.

Last Monday the citizens of Bishop Creek held a meeting and discussed the question of building water works for the town. The proposition was strongly supported and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for going on with the work. An abundance of the best water in the world can be put in the town at very moderate cost.

### Bismuth.

A prospector named Cunha has made what promises to be a lucky find over near Deep Spring, in the Inyo range. He struck a vein of metal that was new to him and he couldn't tell what it was. He sent samples to Selby & Co. who assayed them and reported that the metal was Bismuth, and the ore carried fifty per cent. of that metal. Bismuth is said to be werth $2,500 per ton. Cunha is now taking out a quantity of the ore which he will send to Selby & Co. as a working test. There appears to be a large body of the ore in sight.

### Make An Effort.

The Esmeralda *News* says that A. E Dick, representing New York capitalists, arrived at Luning last week. The company owns a lot of copper mines near Luning and will set about building works for the reduction of the ore. Contracts are said to be made for a furnace having a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons a day. A site for the works has not yet been selected. If a proper effort were made to show these parties the advantages that would be gained by having their works in Owens Valley, where there is an abundance of water, and where supplies of all kinds can be got from the producers, and if liberal inducements were offered in the way of land for the works, the company might locate those works here instead of in a waterless and barren desert. There ought to be intelligence and energy enough among us to make this effort.

## TRIAL OF ELLIOTT FOR MURDER.

After the jury had been sworn to try the case and the opening statement had been made by the counsel for the prosecution, the first witness called was

JOHN KINNEY.

He testified that he was at work in a field on the Baker ranch on the day when John B. White was killed. Elliot entered the field and came toward Kinney; he appeared to be excited and when within a few yards of Kinney said, in substance, that he had cut White; that White was pretty badly hurt and that Kinney had better go to him. Elliott then went on as if going to Big Pine. Kinney at once unhitched his team and went toward the cabin where Elliott lived. Kinney found the body of White in the road a short distance north from the cabin; White was dead; Kinney then went to the house where Mrs. Elliott lived and told her what had happened. Together they returned to the body. When Kinney first saw the body it was lying on the left side with the head turned toward the northwest; the left arm was extended backward and partly under the body, and a bunch of locust flowers was in the hand. The right arm extended outward from the body. Kinney was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, but he repeated without variation what he had already told.

MRS. ELLIOTT

Was the next witness called. She testified that she had been in fear of violence from Elliott since last October. Her uncle, John B. White had come to the ranch to protect her and her children. He had made several visits there for this purpose. He had come to the ranch on the day before his death, and on that day intended to go back to Independence. In the morning she and her uncle were in the house together and saw Elliott pass; he was dressed in his best garments and appeared to be going toward Big Pine. She watched him till he disappeared from sight where the road turns and there is a grove of willows. Her uncle got ready to start for the train and left the house to get one of the boys to hitch up the team and take him there. This was the last time she saw her uncle alive. The boy was working in a field north from the cabin where Elliott lived; her uncle went in that direction. Some time after Kinney came to the house and told her that Elliott had hurt her uncle; she hastened back with Kinney to where the body lay and got down on her knees beside it. Her uncle was dead. Her description of the location and position of the body was the same as that given by Kinney. Finding her uncle was dead she got up from her knees; hastened back to the house, got her children together and returned to where the body of her uncle lay. On cross-examination she said that on or about April 1st Elliott came to take away a box that belonged to her and that was lying near the gate at her house. She went out to the gate and took hold of the box to prevent Elliott from taking it away. Her uncle was in the house; he came out unseen by her and with a stick struck Elliott and knocked him down. Elliott crawled away a few yarks, got upon his feet and drew a large knife from his garments and said, "You old white-headed son-of-a-b——h, I'll get even with you for this." Elliott went away and nothing more occurred at the time. When Elliott and she were divorced one of the conditions imposed by the Court was that he should be allowed to come to the house twice a week to see their baby. After the quarrel already described, when he came to the house she could see the outline of a knife that appeared to be carried in his bosom. She was in constant fear. The examination was long and very close, but nothing material was brought out beyond what the witness had already testified to. During the examination of this witness

THE KNIFE

With which White had been killed was produced in Court. It is a butcher-knife with a blade about eight inches long. Mrs. Elliott identified it as one that belonged to Elliott and that she had used in the house while they lived together. After the death of White the knife was missing. After a long search it was found by an Indian in a clump of willows. Elliott took up the knife and handled it very coolly; his fingers closed over the handle with an appearance of easy familiarity.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.

Was the next witness called. He testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of John B. White. He found an incised wound a little to the left of the right nipple, between the fourth and fifth rib. He severed the ribs on each side from the breast bone, making an opening into the cavity of the chest. The cavity was filled with blood and had to be wasted out before the heart and lungs could be examined. He found a wound through the right lobe of the lungs; the wound extended into the heart. He put his finger into the wound its full length. On the surface of the heart the wound was one and a half inches long. In his judgment death resulted immediatly from the wound; being satisfied of this he examined no further. A long cross-examination followed, with the endeavor to show that immediate death need not, and frequently does not, follow a wound in the heart. Dr. George stuck to his original testimony, that in his opinion John B. White died immediately after being stabbed in the heart. Court adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock a. m.

MONDAY.

On Monday Mr. E. Crocker was the first witness called. He testified that he went to the Baker ranch as soon as he heard that White had been killed. He saw the body of John B. White and described its location and position as the other witnesses had done. Was present at the inquest. Saw tracks of footsteps at and about where the body of White lay, and noted their character and direction. Went into the cellar under the cabin with the Coroner and Jury and searched for a knife; did not find any. A week or two before White was killed Elliott had asked witness for the loan of a pistol, saying that he wanted to be ready to defend himself against White. Witness told Elliott that he had no pistol to lend. Cross-examination brought out nothing new.

F. M. TURNER

Was the next witness. He testified to being familiar with the footprints of Elliott, and with the Baker ranch. Had traced the tracks made by Elliott between where he had left the road south from the Baker house, west, and then north to the cabin where he lived. Was positive that these were Elliott's tracks. Testified that a person following the track taken by Elliott could not be seen at the Baker house except perhaps for a distance of about twenty feet at one particular point; locust trees, willows, orchard and grapevines obstructing the view. This was the substance of the evidence given by Mr. Turner, both in direct and cross-examination. The cross-examination was close and severe but the witness appeared to be thoroughly familiar with the subject and at no time was the least confused.

SAMUEL SPRATT

Was next called. He testified to seeing the body of White as the other witnesses had described it; also tracing the footsteps of Elliott in company with Turner and Bodle. Cross-examination made no difference in the testimony given by the witness.

MILTON CROCKER

Was next examined. He testified that on the day White was killed he was in a field near the hotel at Big Pine. Elliott came to him and said he had cut White and had hurt him bad. Elliott was excited; he said he wanted a telegram sent to Independence for an officer to come and take him in charge. Witness went with Elliott to a store and told a party there to write a telegram for Elliott. Witness then stepped outside the store and in a few minutes a boy came along on horseback and said that White was dead and lying in the road, at the Baker ranch. Witness and another man got into a wagon and drove to the Baker ranch. Found the body in the road. Gave the same description of the location and position as given by other witnesses. On cross-examination witness said that about ten days before White was killed he had sold two pieces of bacon to Elliott. On the morning of the killing he went into the cellar under the cabin where Elliott lived; he there saw those pieces of bacon. Elliott had told witness that morning when they first met that he was in the cellar cutting meat for his breakfast; that White came into the cellar and ordered Elliott to go away, and that he [Elliott] supposed White to be armed and stabbed him with the knife he had in his hand. Witness when in the cellar examined both pieces of bacon and was certain neither had been recently cut. The surface of both was covered with dry, encrusted salt.

W. R. TIBBETTS

Was next examined. He testified that a few days before the killing Elliott came to his house and wanted to borrow a pistol. Witness said he none to lend. Elliott said White was up at the Baker ranch and he did not know what might happen. Court adjourned till Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday morning when Court was opened Mr. E. Crocker was recalled to the stand. He repeated his evidence already given, and testified as to the character of the ground at or near where the body of White lay. Mr. Spratt was also recalled. He testified that he had examined the cellar under Elliott's cabin and the steps leading into it in order to know if any blood stains were there, and if there was anything to indicate that a quarrel had taken place in the cellar or on the steps. He found no trace of blood nor evidence of quarral there. The next evidence introduced was

A GHASTLY EXHIBIT,

Being the clothing worn by White when he was killed. The garments were identified by Mr. M. Crocker, who had been recalled for that purpose. These were the same garments that had been stripped from the body of White by the witness at the time when the inquest and post mortem examination were had. The undershirt and and overshirt were bloody; the vest and shirts had holes made by the knife when White was killed.

AN INDIAN WITNESS.

An old squaw was next introduced as a witness. Edwin Ober was sworn as interpreter. The woman was bent with age; she was dressed in a clean calico gown and wore upon her head the cone shaped hat made of very fine willow commonly worn by her people. Her coarse black hair hung down on her shoulders shading her features. She was shown a large knife and testified that it had been found by her in a clump of willows about half a mile east from the Baker ranch. This was the same knife with which John B. White had been killed as had already been established. Deep stillness pervaded the Court-room while the interpreter and the squaw talked in the mysterious, guttural Indian language. The interpreter appeared to speak the Indian tongue even more fluently than the woman herself. He is aged about seventeen years, and said that he did not remember when he began to speak the language; has spoken it from childhood.

GEORGE L. CORNELL

Was examined as a witness. He testified that on the day before White was killed he was in Big Pine. Saw John B. White there on that day; saw him leave town as if going to the Baker ranch. Saw Elliott go in the same direction about ten minutes afterward. Elliott went but a very short distance and then turned back. Witness saw what he believed to be a large knife on the person of Elliott; it was carried in front and a little to to the right at Elliott's waist, the handle appearing above the top of his trousers. Cross-examination made no change in the testimony of the witness. Court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

When Court was again opened after the noon recess the prosecution announced that the case for the people was closed. The defense professed to be very much surprised at this. Mr. Kittrell addressed the jury stating what the defense would try to prove, and giving a summary history of all that had happened from the time when Elliott and his divorced wife met down to the killing of White. A few minutes past three the defense asked that Court be adjourned till next morning, which was granted.

WEDNESDAY.

A. K. Eugley was the first witness called by the defense. Testified that after the quarrel between White and Elliott on the 1st day of April heard White say that if Elliott again interfered with Mrs. Elliott he would get hurt as bad or worse.

P. P. Keogh called and sworn. Was asked if he had talked with Mrs. Elliott, and if so what she had said about what would do. Objected to and objection sustained.

J. C. Eddy was called. He did not answer and defense asked that a bench warrant be issued to compel him to attend.

S. Spratt recalled by the defense. Testified that he slept at the Baker ranch on April 10th. Slept with John Kinney. Elliott came to the house and asked Kinney to get up and dress his (Elliott's) head. Kinney left the room and was gone about twenty minutes. Next morning White showed witness where Elliott cut down trees. White said it was wrong and they might have trouble about it.

Marshal Naylor called and sworn. Was not allowed to state what Elliott had said to him on the day White was killed.

E. Crocker was recalled by the defense. Testified that he had dressed a wound on the head of Elliott on April 1st; wound was a lump near top of the head; might be about half the size of a hen's egg; the skin had two or three small cuts about one-eight of an inch long; wound had bled some. Elliott walked back to the Baker ranch.

T. Hill called. Testified that he had seen White at Big Pine about the time of the first quarrel between him and Elliott. Had no distinct recollection of what was said by White at that time, but understood him to say that his business at the Baker ranch was on account of Mrs. Elliott. Witness further understood W White to say that they would put Elliott out.

Recess taken till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

June Smith was examined. Was at the cabin where Elliott lived on the day White was killed. Saw no sign of an affray there.

W. McDonald examined. Heard White say Elliott would have to get off the ranch.

W. Uhlemeyer examined. Was at the Baker ranch on the day White was killed. Did not notice any tracks in the road leading past the cabin. Talked with White on the day before he was killed. White said he thought the people would drive Elliott away from the ranch. White also said that he was told Elliott was carrying a knife under his coat.

J. Creaser examined. Knew nothing about the case.

James Jones examined with the same result.

Henry Bell, the same.

Mrs. McAfee examined. No arms from the Baker ranch had been left at her house. Went to the Baker ranch on the day White was killed. Saw Mrs. Elliott and her children and John Kinney in the road near the dwelling house. Did not see any other persons in the road.

Richard Hessian examined. Knew nothing about the case;

Edwin Ober examined. Was at the Baker ranch on April 1st. Saw Elliott and Mrs. Elliott disputing about a box. Saw White hit Elliott with a club. Afterward helped John Kinney to wash the wound on Elliott's head. There was a lump and the skin was cut.

A Land Office receipt for entrance fee of timber culture claim was offered in evidence. Said receipt was given to W. T. C. Elliott, and was offered to prove his right to be on the land.

C. Malholland examined. Produced his docket as Justice of Peace, which showed that John B. White had been arrested on the 10th day of April, 1888, for an assault committed on W. T. C. Elliott; that White plead "guilty" to the charge and was fined.

Court adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Dr. I. J. Woodin was called by the defense and examined. He testified that there are many well authenticated cases where men have lived for hours, and even days, after having been wounded in the heart. It has been proved beyond doubt that men have entirely recovered from heart wounds and at last died from other causes. A knife entering the body of White between the fourth and fifth ribs, as described in this case, if it passed downward at an angle of twenty-two degrees, would miss the heart entirely. The witness was exrmined at great length on direct and cross-examination. The sum of his testimony was that while in some cases men wounded as White had been had lived longer or shorter periods, yet in a large majority of such cases death resulted very speedily.

James C. Crocker was called and examined. Testified that he had talked with White at Big Pine. That White had said he came there to protect his niece, Mrs. Elliott; that Elliott had made threats and for so doing he [White] would have Elliott arrested.

John Gowan called and examined. Testified that he had met White two days after the first fracas with Elliott. White looked nervous and said the trouble was not all over yet.

Court adjourned till two o'clock p. m.

ELLIOTT EXAMINED.

When Court opened after the noon recess the defendant was put upon the stand and testified upon his own behalf. Like Knickerbocker's History of New York, the examination went back to the foundation of the world. Elliott was keenly alive to his own interest; he was prolix in his answers and General Kittrell, his counsel, had some trouble in getting him to give direct answers to questions. Elliott gave a narrative of all that had happened from his first meeting with Mrs. Baker to the death of John B. White. He said that his relations with White had been very friendly until after the divorce granted Mrs. Elliott. The first indication he noticed of any unfriendly feeling on the part of White was on March 17th last; then White refused to speak to him when they met. Elliott gave his version of the story of the quarrel about the box, on April 1st, when White hit him with a club. There was no material deviation from the evidence already given on that point. Admitted that he then drew a large knife upon White. Had no other encounter with White till the morning of the killing. On that morning Elliott passed the Baker house; did not see any one. Went to a bridge beyond the house; turned west along the stream to fish. The clothing worn by Elliott that morning was shown in Court; it was ragged. A long string of questions was put to Elliott in this connection, but nothing was developed that appeared to be of any consequence. The examination threatened to be as endless as the Congressional Record. Court, jury, attorneys, reporter and all others present appeared to be completely worn out and Court adjourned till next morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

On Friday morning the examination of Elliott was resumed. The examination was tedious and of no great importance apparently, till the scene in the cellar was reached. Here Elliot became animated and his answers were given in a lively manner. He said he was in the cellar cutting bacon; he heard the sound of a footfall on the cellar steps; saw White entering the cellar; White had a stick in his hand, which he raised in a threatening manner; Elliott raised his left arm to ward off an expected blow and struck White with the knife he held in his right hand. White turned and ran from the cellar, going northward when he reached the road. Elliott also ran from the cellar and went toward the witness, John Kinney, as testified to by Kinney himself. The examination continued till noon. It was extremely tedious, but agreed substantially with the evidence already given by other witnesses.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I RESPECTULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

**FOR TREASURER.**

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Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE 14, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. V. Wasserman, Omaha, Neb | $30,000 |
| Jas. H. Raymond & Co., Austin, Tex | 30,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Theo. Flugmacher and William Wendel, N. Y. City, through Southern Express Co | 15,000 |
| L. M. Reinack, through Klaus & Bros., through First National Bank of Meridian, Miss | 15,000 |
| William Kempler, New York City | 15,000 |
| A. J. Treft's, N. W. cor. 6th and L streets, San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Annie Chandler, Cliftonville, Miss., through First National Bank of Meridian | 15,000 |
| National Exchange Bank of Dallas, Tex | 15,000 |
| City National Bank, of Dallas, Tex | 15,000 |
| Charles E. Dennis, Exposition, Boulevard and Preston Sts., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| P. J. Mooney, 420 Ursuline St., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| W. L. Wilson, Willows, Cal | 5,000 |
| Turner & Richardson, Cleburne, Tex | 5,000 |
| Insley, Shire & Co., Leavenworth, Kas | 5,000 |
| Frank Armstrong, Afton, Iowa | 5,000 |
| Casco National Bank, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| John G. Liebel, 1919 Peach St., Erie, Pa | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans | 5,000 |
| Geo. Miller, 1324 Howard St., S. F., Cal | 5,000 |
| S. Levy, 140 E. 16th St., Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| J. B. Boyd, San Diego, Cal | 5,000 |
| Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn | 5,000 |
| John Kyle, Buffalo, N. Y | 5,000 |
| J. C. Curry, Memphis, Tenn | 5,000 |
| New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La | 3,750 |
| First National Bank, San Jose, Cal | 1,250 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 1,250 |

DRAWING OF JULY 12, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 30,000 |
| John Murphy, Glenmary, Tenn., through First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn. | 15,000 |
| Henry Downs, Swiftwater Plantation, near Greenville, Miss | 15,000 |
| Darius R. Burr, 179 Forsyth St., New York | 15,000 |
| Chris. Sintes, 408 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. | 15,000 |
| Archie L. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y | 15,000 |
| J. P. Coleman, Petersburg, Va., through City Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va | 15,000 |
| Albert Schroder, Burlington, Iowa | 15,000 |
| W. S. Locke, McMillan, Mich., through First National Bank, Marquette, Mich | 15,000 |
| First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind | 10,000 |
| London and San Francisco Bank, (Limited), San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| John L. Bett, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| John Cash, " " | 5,000 |
| Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco | 4,000 |
| Robert Joseph Leigh, 39 Willett St., N. Y | 2,000 |
| City National Bank, Cairo, Ills | 2,000 |
| Isaac Vaughn, New York City | 2,000 |
| D. C. Jackson & M. G. Cook, Cairo, Ill | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF AUGUST 9, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Moorman, Cloverport, Ky., through Kentucky National Bank, Louisville | 30,000 |
| Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky | 15,000 |
| J. B. Fontaine, Caliente, Cal | 15,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ills | 15,000 |
| Geo. H. Zapp, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| W. H. Anthony, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| National Park Bank, New York City | 15,000 |
| Roger, Cambell & Ray Bayne, Deming, New Mexico | 5,000 |
| H. T. Woods, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| T. J. Baker, Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| Samuel Barrett, Toronto, Ontario, Can | 5,000 |
| Thos. D. Crump, Jonesburg, Mo | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| W. A. Barnhill, Jackson, Tenn., collected through First National Bank, Jackson | 5,000 |
| S. P. Hill, New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| J. P. Shulze, 213 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark | 5,000 |
| Wm. Higgins Adams, Boston, Mass | 5,000 |
| Robt. M. Naughton, Governor St., Richmond, Va | 2,000 |
| W. H. Scott, Camp Point Ills | 2,000 |
| Geo. Over, Ladonia, Tex | 2,000 |
| Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco | 2,000 |
| James Stevenson, 38 Hanover St., Providence, R. I | 2,000 |
| H. M. Eddins, Glencoe, Minn | 2,000 |
| Oscar Groshell, with Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb | 2,000 |
| W. Dowling, San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |
| Misses M. & A. Myer, New York City | 2,000 |
| Robt. J. Young, 403 Custom-House street, New Orleans, La | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF SEPT. 13, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Baier, 156 Hudson Ave., Chicago, Ill | 5,000 |
| F. Epstein, Roadhouse, Ills | 5,000 |
| Frank H. Gillett, Norfolk, Neb | 5,000 |
| Paid, Paul Kinler, Runner, Union National Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor | 5,000 |
| E. Steiner, Temple, Tex | 5,000 |
| Chris. F. Netz, 127 West North Ave., Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| Wm. Duncan, Sioux Falls, Dak | 5,000 |
| Paid, People's Bank, New York City | 5,000 |
| J. H. Mount, Tawas City, Mich | 5,000 |
| Albert Evans, through First National Bank, Pueblo, Col | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Francis W. Siddall, Canton, Ohio | 4,000 |
| Robt. Worthington, Lexington, Ky | 4,000 |
| B. Nathan, 338 Broadway, New York City | 2,000 |
| Godhilf Wizeman, New York City | 2,000 |
| Chas. Johnson, Mobile, Ala | 2,000 |
| National Commercial Bank, Mobile, Ala | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 11, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City | 15,000 |
| L. Ginsburg, 57 Salem St., Boston, Mass | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Chas. A. Scott, Springfield, Minn | 15,000 |
| Chas. A. Johnson, 375 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ills | 15,000 |
| Paid P. Kinler, Runner, Union National Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor | 15,000 |
| L. Faget, 181 Common St., New Orleans | 15,000 |
| Henry Eeker, New York City | 5,000 |
| Jno. W. Richards, Hopkinsville, Ky | 5,000 |
| John D. Meeks, Fayetteville, Tenn | 5,000 |
| I. P. Gunter, Augusta, Ga | 5,000 |
| Herbert H. Cole, Portland, Me | 5,000 |
| Thos. Neal, New Iberia, La | 5,000 |
| Mrs. T. Runkel, Fredonia, N. Y | 5,000 |
| David Israel, Donaldsville, La | 4,000 |
| V. Tujague, 243 Decatur St., New Orleans | 4,000 |
| F. A. Buttrick, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass | 2,000 |
| Frank Kubetz, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago | 2,000 |
| W. O. Van Dyke, care of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ills | 2,000 |
| John F. Sullivan, 50 Fleet St., Boston | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Morris Franklin, Vancover, B. C., Canada | 15,000 |
| Gay & Groft, Orleans, Nebraska | 15,000 |
| W. H. Landon, Newport News, Va., through Burruss, Son & Co., Norfolk, Va | 15,000 |
| Edgar Burnett, agent Adams Express Co., Jackson, Mich | 15,000 |
| Joe Morrison, Newport, Ark., through E. L. Watson, Newport, Ark | 15,000 |
| Michael Slutzki and Solomon Pinkofski, Boston, Mass | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Margaret Clarke, 12 St. Andrew St., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| Wm. Foad, Anaconda, Mont | 15,000 |
| Mrs. H. Benard, Sioux Falls, Dak | 15,000 |
| Jas. A. Baker, Missoula, Mont | 15,000 |
| E. H. Kaercross, Philadelphia, Pa | 10,000 |
| Chas. H. Walker, Edinburgh, Ill., through Geo. P. Harrington, Banker, Edinburgh | 5,000 |
| Thos. R. Miller, 1213 Lawrence St., Denver, Col | 5,000 |
| Wm. Leslie, San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Mount Vernon Banking Co., Mount Vernon, Ind | 5,000 |
| F. Wohlhurter, Oldham, Dak | 5,000 |
| W. H. Arison, Monongahela City, Pa | 5,000 |
| D. C. Macon, Elwood, Ind | 5,000 |
| C. O. Lofstrom, Burlington, Iowa | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn | 4,000 |
| C. B. Mills and J. F. Brady, through Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo | 2,000 |
| J. G. Hedrich, Las Vegas, N. Mex | 2,000 |
| H. Adams, Las Vegas, N. Mex | 2,000 |
| L. S. Anderson, Omaha, Neb | 2,000 |
| Felix Emrich, Kansas City, Mo | 2,000 |
| John C. Ketcheson, Leavenworth, Kas | 2,000 |
| H. B. Smoot, Colorado, Tex | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harrison W. Vickers, Chestertown, Md | 75,000 |
| F. Poppendick, Omaha, Neb | 12,500 |
| S. W. Graybill, Lancaster, Pa., through First National Bank of Columbia, Pa | 10,000 |
| James Thompson, 36 and 37 Union Market, St. Louis, Mo | 10,000 |
| Wm. Gassom, St. Andrew near White St., New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| D. G. Baldwin, for New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., on acct. of a depositor | 5,000 |
| L. C. Atwood, Benicia, Cal | 5,000 |
| C. Fredericks Morse, Boston, Mass | 5,000 |
| Merchants National B[illegible] of Vicksburg, Miss | 5,000 |
| John McD[illegible]g, Miss | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 |
| [illegible] | 15,000 |
| [illegible] | 15,000 |
| [illegible] | 15,000 |
| [illegible] | 15,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| J. F. Stevenson, Bay Horse, Idaho | 15,000 |
| N. We Nichols, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Anglo-Californian Bank (Ltd.), San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| Miss Augusta Filene, 2,037 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ills | 5,000 |
| W. W. Culbertson, Ashland, Ky | 5,000 |
| John Trimble, 315 S. Water St., Aurora, Ills | 5,000 |
| August Hunzelmann, 126 Chartres St., New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| Miss Kitty Dillon, 105 Bienville St., New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati | 5,000 |
| Ed. Miller, Guadalajara Jalisco, Mex | 5,000 |
| Chas. A. Treano", San Diego, Cal | 5,000 |
| N. Fostevin, Union Stock Yards, Chicago | 2,000 |
| A. McLeish, Jersey City, N. J | 2,000 |
| Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex | 2,000 |
| T. C. Tucker, Pearl, Tex | 2,000 |
| Jacob C. Shafer, Indianapolis, Ind | 2,000 |
| State National Bank, Lincoln, Neb | 2,000 |
| Ira F. Ebert, Muchachinock, Iowa | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Correspondent at San Francisco, through Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La | 45,000 |
| John C. Foil, Michigan City, Ind., through First National Bank of Michigan City, Ind | 15,000 |
| Robt. Poutz, Frankfort, Mich., through First National Bank of Manistee, Mich | 15,000 |
| Mrs. V. Gilly, 206 St. Philip St., New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| Anglo-California Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| M. Simonl, Camerons, Cal., through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco | 15,000 |
| Geo. J. Johnson, Baraga, Mich., through Wm. Coach, Baraga, Mich | 15,000 |
| Matthew Steffens, Harrison St. Police Station, Chicago, Ill | 15,000 |
| Peter W. Harrison, 740 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| E. L. Cammack, Lulu, Miss | 2,000 |
| Southwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa | 2,000 |
| C. H. Soudley, Abbeville C. H., S. C | 2,000 |
| Joe Decline, Bonne Terre, Mo | 2,000 |
| L. F. Cooper, Cleveland, O | 2,000 |
| A. G. Drobish, Lincoln, Ill., through German-American Nat'l Bank of Lincoln | 2,000 |
| John B. Truitt, Winchester, Ill | 2,000 |
| L. Carter, Santa Clara, Cal | 2,000 |
| D. Meier, Denison, Iowa, through Crawford County State Bank of Denison, Ia | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 15,000 |
| L. D. Morelock, 111 Olive St., Adams Exp. Office, Evansville, Ind | 15,000 |
| M. F. Mock and Frank B. Godard, 413 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich | 15,000 |
| Eli Newman, through First National Bank of Helena, Ark | 15,000 |
| E. H. Woodson, 1525 Main S., Lynchburg, Va., through Lynchburg National Bank | 15,000 |
| I. N. Woodcock, Sidney, O., through Citizens Bank of Sidney, O | 15,000 |
| John Murphy, Seneca, Ill | 15,000 |
| R. A. Lord, Emporium, Pa | 15,000 |
| W. T. Ridgway, 142 Sixth Ave., New York | 15,000 |
| Parties at Petersburg, Va., collected through Southern Express Co | 15,000 |
| Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo | 15,000 |
| Fred. Bressler, 3,423 Locust St., St. Louis | 15,000 |
| Fred Hofer, Taylor Ridge, Ill., through Citizens Nat'l Bank of Davenport, Iowa | 15,000 |
| American Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y | 15,000 |
| Capt. James Williamson, Greenville, Quebec, Canada | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Eliza Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y | 15,000 |
| B. Kirk, Seneca Falls, N. Y | 10,000 |
| C. T. O. Smith, Manitou Springs, El Paso Co., Col | 10,000 |
| A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 10,000 |
| Chas. E. Miller, care of Albert Kelly & Co., 37 Wall St., New York | 10,000 |
| A depositor, through Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La | 10,000 |
| A depositor, through New Orleans Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| A depositor, through National Exchange Bank of Dallas, Tex | 5,000 |
| Max Haefner, 176 Greenwich St., New York | 5,000 |
| J. P. Peterson, Ellsworth, Minn., through Lyon Co. Bank of Rock Rapids, Ia | 2,500 |
| A depositor, through Traders National Bank of San Antonio, Tex | 2,500 |
| C. W. Johnson, Lowell, Mass | 2,500 |
| H. Glinck, Tuscaloosa, Ala., through First National Bank of Tuscaloosa, Ala | 2,500 |
| Frank Hall, 268 Magazine St., New Orleans, La | 2,500 |
| Alf Libert, Lake Charles, La | 2,500 |
| A depositor, through Germania Bank of New York City | 2,500 |
| Chas. Stratton, Mexico, Ind., through First National Bank of Peru, Ind | 2,500 |
| A depositor, through the Defiance National Bank of Defiance, O | 2,500 |
| A depositor, through Arkansas National Bank of Hot Springs, Ark | 2,500 |
| Miss Clara Wisdom, care of Haymarket Theatre, Chicago, Ill | 2,500 |
| Ernest Thiemer, 35 Oliver St., Cleveland, O | 2,500 |
| F. A. Joyce, New York | 2,500 |
| Ignatz Isakowitsch, 86 Willett St., New York City, N. Y | 2,500 |
| Matt Hang, Houghton, Mich | 1,250 |
| Frank Mayer, Leavenworth, Kas | 1,250 |
| E. R. Darrow, Cleveland, O | 1,250 |
| N. Netter, San Luis Obispo, Cal | 1,250 |

DRAWING OF APRIL 10, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. Gregg, 2,938 Alter St., Philadelphia | 75,000 |
| W. H. Barclay, Pittsburg, Pa | 75,000 |
| Chas. F. Morse, 880 Harrison Ave., Boston | 5,000 |
| A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Wm. Severance, Lebanon, Ky., through the Nat'l Bank of Lebanon, Ky | 5,000 |
| W. A. Francis, Salem, Va., through Farmers National Bank of Salem, Va | 5,000 |
| Thos. Fair, Philadelphia, Pa | 5,000 |
| J. P. Weiss, Detroit, Mich., through Detroit Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich | 5,000 |
| A. L. Carson, San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| J. Hall, through R. L. Hall, Richmond, Va National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C | 5,000 |
| Party at Santa Rosa, Cal., through Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal | 5,000 |
| Raoul Deaverrnine, 52 Beaver, New York | 2,000 |
| Nashville Savings Co. Banking House, Nashville, Tenn | 2,000 |

DRAWING OF MAY 8th, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. A. Kelly, Pittston, Pa | $30,000 |
| Mrs. G. E. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo | 15,000 |
| J. W. Yates, 612 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C | 15,000 |
| A depositor, Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La | 15,000 |
| The City National Bank, Dallas, Tex | 15,000 |
| Dr. R. Quinney, Anderson, Grimes Co., Tex | 15,000 |
| Geo. H. Ashe, Galveston, Tex | 15,000 |
| American Nat'l Bank of Kansas City, Mo | 15,000 |
| A. Phillips, through T. W. House, Houston, Tex | 15,000 |
| Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal | 10,000 |
| Mrs. P. T. Robinson, 428 Dryades St., New Orleans, La | 5,000 |
| Col. R. H. Porter, Birmingham, Ala | 5,000 |
| J. B. Bliner, Dennison, O., through Farmers and Merchants Bank, Uhrichsville, O | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Frances A. Hoke, Emmitsburg, Md | 5,000 |
| H. Bunning, Moweaqua, Ill., through Y. Snyder & Co., Moweaqua, Ill | 5,000 |
| John Harrington, Houghton, Mich | 5,000 |
| City National Bank of Cairo, Ill | 4,000 |
| M. Waligurski, New York | 4,000 |
| S. Morgenstern, San Francisco, Cal., through Anglo-California Bank, LTd, San Francisco, Cal | 2,500 |
| A correspondent, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal | 2,500 |
| Collected through Merchants and Planters Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark | 2,000 |
| C. T. Stanly, 542 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal | 2,000 |

### A BANK WITH MONEY.

Farmers, merchants and brokers at times find themselves so placed as to be forced to raise money on short notice. To such we would say, go to the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, where a large amount of money is always on hand, which will be let out on good securities and easy terms.

—For Vienna coffee a cup is filled one-fourth full of boiled milk, to this is added three tablespoonsful of whipped cream, and the cup is filled with filtered coffee.

—Egg Rolls.—Two cups of sweet milk, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three and one-half cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in jem pans.

—Beef Loaf.—Two pounds of raw lean beef, one cup of rolled crackers, half teaspoon of salt, two eggs; chop all together, form into a long loaf, cover the top with small pieces of butter and bake one hour.

—For dressing wounds, cuts or sores of any kind, a solution of one spoonful of borax to one pint of warm water is very healing. Bind up the wound, after washing it, in a piece of soft linen dried out of borax water.

—Chocolate Jelly.—Take seven spoonfuls of grated chocolate, the same of white sugar, one cup of sweet cream; mix together and set over the fire and let come to a boil. Pour it over cornstarch pudding, or put between layers of cake.

—A pen-wiper with the double charm of novelty and simplicity is made of plush, lined throughout with satin, and folded book form over smaller leaves of chamois, which are held in place by a ribbon which ties in a bow at the back.

—Tomato Toast.—Prepare a sauce by seasoning strained, stewed tomatoes with a little cream, and salt if desired, and thickening the same with a little flour, the same as for snow-flake toast; pour this, while hot, over slices of nicely browned toast, and serve at once.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

When we had been sailing for an hour Good, who was searching the horizon with a spyglass, suddenly announced joyfully that he saw land, and pointed out that, from the change in the color of the water, he thought we must be approaching the mouth of a river. In another minute we perceived a great golden dome, not unlike that of St. Paul's, piercing the morning mists, and while we were wondering what in the world it could be, Good reported another and still more important discovery, namely, that a small sailing boat was advancing toward us. This bit of news, which we were very shortly able to verify with our own eyes, threw us into a considerable flutter. That the natives of this unknown lake should understand the art of sailing seemed to suggest that they possessed some degree of civilization. In a few more minutes it became evident that the occupant or occupants of the advancing boat had made us out. For a moment or two she hung in the wind as though in doubt, and then came tacking toward us with great swiftness. In ten more minutes she was within a hundred yards, and we saw that she was a neat little boat—not a canoe "dugout," but built more or less in European fashion with planks, and carrying a singularly large sail for her size. But our attention was soon diverted from the boat to her crew, which consisted of a man and woman nearly as white as ourselves.

We stared at each other in amazement, thinking that we must be mistaken; but no, there was no doubt about it. They were not fair, but the two people in the boat were decidedly of a white as distinguished from a black race—as white, for instance, as Spaniards or Italians. It was a patent fact. So it was true, after all; and, mysteriously led by a Power beyond our own, we had discovered this wonderful people. I could have shouted for joy when I thought of the glory and the wonder of the thing; and as it was, we all shook hands and congratulated each other on the unexpected success of our wild search. All my life had I heard rumors of a white race that existed in the highlands of the interior of this vast continent, and longed to put them to the proof, and now here I saw it with my own eyes and was dumfounded. Truly, as Sir Henry said, the old Roman was right when he wrote: "Ex Africa semper aliquid novi," which he tells me means that out of Africa there always comes some new thing.

The man in the boat was of a good but not particularly fine physique, and had straight, black hair, regular aquiline features, and an intelligent face. He was dressed in a brown cloth garment, something like a flannel shirt without the sleeves, and in an unmistakable kilt of the same material. The legs and feet were bare. Round the right arm and left leg he wore thick rings of yellow metal that I judged to be of gold. The woman had a sweet face, wild and shy, with large eyes and curling brown hair. Her dress was made of the same material as the man's, and consisted, as we afterwards discovered, first of a linen under garment that hung down to her knee, and then of a single long strip of cloth, about four feet wide by fifteen long, which was wound round the body in graceful folds and finally flung over the left shoulder so that the end, which was dyed blue or purple or some other color, according to the social standing of the wearer, hung down in front, the right arm and breast being, however, left quite bare. A more becoming dress, especially when, as in the present case, the wearer was young and pretty, is quite impossible to conceive. Good, who has an eye for such things, was greatly struck with it, and so indeed was I. It was so simple and yet so effective.

Meanwhile, if we had been astonished at the appearance of the man and woman, it was clear that they were far more astonished at us. As for the man, he appeared to be overcome with fear and wonder, and for a while hovered round our canoe, but would not approach. At last, however, he came within hailing distance, and called to us in a language that sounded soft and pleasing enough, but of which we could not understand one word. So we hailed back in English, French, Latin, Greek, German, Zulu, Dutch, Sisutu, Kukuana, and a few other native dialects that I am acquainted with, but our visitor did not understand any of these tongues; indeed, they appeared to bewilder him. As for the lady, she was busily employed in taking stock of us, and Good was returning the compliment by staring at her hard through his eyeglass, a proceeding that she seemed rather to enjoy than otherwise. At length the man, being unable to make anything out of us, suddenly headed his boat round and began to head off for the shore, his little boat skimming away before the wind like a swallow. As she passed across our bows, the man turned to attend to the large sail, and Good promptly took the opportunity to kiss his hand to the young lady. I was horrified at this proceeding both on general grounds and because I feared that she might take offense, but to my delight she did not, for, first glancing round and seeing that her husband, or brother, or whoever it was, was engaged, she promptly kissed hers back.

"Ah!" said I, "it seems that we have at last found a language that the people of this country understand."

"In which case," said Sir Henry, "Good will prove an invaluable interpreter."

I frowned, for I do not approve of Good's frivolities, and he knows it, and I turned the conversation to more serious subjects. "It is very clear to me," I said, "that the man will be back before long with a host of his fellows, so that we had best make up our minds as to how we are going to receive them."

"The question is, how will they receive us?" said Sir Henry.

As for Good, he made no remark, but began to extract a small square tin case that had accompanied us in all our wanderings from under a pile of baggage. Now, we had often remonstrated with Good about this tin case, inasmuch as it had been an awkward thing to carry, and he had never given any very explicit account as to its contents; but he had insisted on keeping it, saying mysteriously that it might come in very useful one day.

"What on earth are you going to do, Good?" asked Sir Henry.

"Do?—why dress, of course! You don't expect me to appear in a new country in these things, do you?" and he pointed to his soiled and worn garments, which were, however, like all Good's things, very tidy, and with every tear neatly mended.

We said no more, but watched his proceedings with breathless interest. His first step was to get Alphonse, who was thoroughly competent in such matters, to trim his hair and beard in the most approved fashion. I think that if he had had some hot water and a cake of soap at hand he would have shaved off the latter, but he had not. This done, he suggested that we should lower the sail of the canoe and all take a bath, which we did, greatly to the horror and astonishment of Alphonse, who lifted his hands and ejaculated that these English were indeed a wonderful people. Umslopogaas, who, though he was, like most high bred Zulus, scrupulously cleanly in his person, did not see the fun of swimming about in a lake, also regarded the proceeding with mild amusement. We got back into the canoe much refreshed by the cold water and sat to dry in the sun, while Good undid his tin box and produced first a beautiful clean white shirt, just as it had left a London steam laundry, and then some garments wrapped first in brown, then in white, and finally in silver paper. We watched this undoing with the tenderest interest and much speculation. One by one Good removed the dull husks that held their splendors, carefully folding and replacing each piece of paper as he did so; and there at last lay, in all the majesty of its gold epaulets, lace and buttons, a commander of the royal navy's full dress uniform—dress sword, cocked hat, shiny patent leather boots and all. We literally gasped.

"What!" we said, "what! Are you going to put those things on?"

"Certainly," he answered, composedly: "you see so much depends upon a first impression, especially," he added, "as I observe that there are ladies about. One at least of us ought to be decently dressed."

We said no more; we were simply dumfounded, especially when we considered the artful way in which Good had concealed the contents of that box for all these months. Only one suggestion did we make, namely, that he should wear his mail shirt next his skin. He replied that he feared it would spoil the set of his coat, now carefully spread in the sun to take the creases out, but finally consented to this precautionary measure. The most amusing part of the affair, however, was to see old Umslopogaas' astonishment and Alphonse's delight at Good's transformation. When at last he stood up in all his glory, even down to the medals on his breast, and contemplated himself in the still waters of the lake, after the fashion of the young gentleman in ancient history, whose name I can't remember, but who fell in love with his own shadow, the old Zulu could no longer restrain his feelings.

"Oh, Bougwan!" he said. "Oh, Bougwan! I always thought thee an ugly little man, and fat—fat as the cows at calving time; and now thou art like a blue jay when he spreads his tail out. Surely, Bougwan, it hurts my eyes to look at thee."

Good did not much like this allusion to his fat, which, to tell the truth, was not very well deserved, for hard exercise had brought him down four inches; but on the whole he was pleased at Umslopogaas' admiration. As for Alphonse, he was quite delighted.

"Ah! but monsieur has the beautiful air—the air of the warrior. It is the ladies who will say so when we come to get ashore. Monsieur is complete; he puts me in mind of my heroic grand"——

Here we stopped Alphonse.

As we gazed upon the beauties thus revealed by Good a spirit of emulation filled our breasts, and we set to work to get ourselves up as well as we could. The most, however, that we were able to do was to array ourselves in our spare suits of shooting clothes, of which we each had one, keeping on our mail shirts underneath. As for my appearance, all the fine clothes in the world could never make it otherwise than scrubby and insignificant; but Sir Henry looked what he is, a magnificent man in his nearly new tweed suit, gaiters and boots. Alphonse also got himself up to kill, giving an extra turn to his enormous mustaches. Even old Umslopogaas, who was not in a general way given to the vain adorning of his body, took some oil out of the lantern and a bit of tow, and polished up his head ring with it till it shone like Good's patent leather boots. Then he put on the mail shirt Sir Henry had given him and his "moocha," and having cleaned up Inkosi-kaas a little, stood forth complete.

All this while, having hoisted the sail again as soon as we had finished bathing, we had been progressing steadily for the land, or, rather, for the mouth of a great river. Presently—in all about an hour and a half after the little boat had left us—we saw emerging from the river or harbor a large number of boats, ranging up to ten or twelve tons burden. One of these was propelled by twenty-four oars, and most of the rest sailed. Looking through the glass we soon made out that the row boat was an official vessel, her crew being all dressed in a sort of uniform, while on the half deck forward stood an old man of venerable appearance and with a flowing white beard and a sword strapped to his side, who was evidently the commander of the craft. The other boats were apparently occupied by people brought out by curiosity, and were rowing or sailing toward us as quickly as they could.

"Now for it," said I. "What is the betting? Are they going to be friendly or to put an end to us?"

Nobody could answer this question, and not liking the warlike appearance of the old gentleman and his sword, we felt a little anxious.

Just then Good spied a school of hippopotami on the water about 200 yards off us, and suggested that it would not be a bad plan to impress the natives with a sense of our power by shooting some of them if possible. This, unluckily enough, struck us as a good idea, and accordingly we at once got out our eight bore rifles, for which we still had a few cartridges left, and prepared for action. There were four of the animals—a big bull, a cow, and two young ones, one three parts grown. We got up to them without difficulty, the great animals contenting themselves with sinking down into the water and rising again a few yards farther on; indeed, their excessive tameness struck me as being peculiar. When the advancing boats were about 500 yards away Sir Henry opened the ball by firing at the three parts grown young one. The heavy bullet struck it fair between the eyes and crashing through the skull, killed it, and it sank, leaving a long train of blood behind it. At the same moment I fired at the cow and Good at the old bull. My shot took effect, but not fatally, and down went the hippopotamus with a prodigious splashing, only to rise again presently blowing and grunting furiously, dyeing all the water round her crimson, when I killed her with the left barrel. Good, who is an execrable shot, missed the head of the bull altogether, the bullet merely cutting the side of his face as it passed. On glancing up, after I had fired my second shot, I perceived that the people we had fallen among were evidently ignorant of the nature of fire arms, for the consternation caused by our shots, and their effect upon the animals, was prodigious. Some of the parties in the boats began to cry out with fear; others turned and made off as hard as they could; and even the old gentleman with the sword looked puzzled and alarmed, and halted his big rowboat. We had, however, but little time for observation, for just then the old bull, rendered furious by the wound he had received, rose fair within forty yards of us, glaring savagely. We all fired and hit him in various places, and down he went, badly wounded. Curiosity now began to overcome the fear of the onlookers, and some of them sailed on up close to us, among these being the man and woman whom we had first seen a couple of hours or so before, who drew up almost alongside. Just then the great brute rose again within ten yards of their boat and instantly with a roar of fury made at it open mouthed. The woman shrieked and the man tried to give the boat way, but without success. In another second I saw the huge red jaws and gleaming ivories close with a crunch on the frail craft, taking an enormous mouthful out of its side and capsizing it. Down went the boat, leaving its occupants struggling in the water. Next moment, before we could do anything toward saving them, the huge and furious creature was up again and making open mouthed at the poor girl, who was struggling in the water. Lifting my rifle just as the grinding jaws were about to close on her, I fired over head right down the hippopotamus' throat. Over he went and commenced turning round and round, snorting and blowing red streams of blood through his nostrils. Before he could recover himself, however, I let him have the other barrel in the side of the throat, and that finished him. He never moved or struggled again, but instantly sank. Our next effort was directed toward saving the girl, the man having swum off toward another boat; and in this we were fortunately successful, pulling her into the canoe (amid the shouts of the spectators) considerably exhausted and frightened, but otherwise unhurt.

To be Continued.

Milk river, M. T., is probably so called because of the water it contains.

—A fussy, nervous mother who is always trembling for her darlings, and will not let them do any thing that their companions rejoice in, either makes her sons weak and deficient in self-reliance, or drives them to deceitful habits of doing on the sly what they would not wish her to find out, though very likely in itself the amusement is harmless enough.—*Demorest.*

—Quite a natural fault, and one exceedingly common, is for mothers to hold their infants altogether too much. By so doing they inconvenience themselves and injure the little ones. When once the bad habit is formed of taking the little one up as soon as it shows signs of waking, is restless, or disposed to cry, the mother is henceforth a slave to its caprices, and no tyrant can be more exacting.

—By using the following preparations for cleaning kid gloves, ribbons and laces, the above-mentioned articles may be kept in the "pink of perfection" with little trouble. To two quarts deodorized benzine add two drams of sulphuric ether, two drams of chloroform and four drams of alcohol. Pour the fluid in a bowl and wash the articles as if in water, rinsing in a fresh supply.

—Spanish Poached Eggs.—In an earthern dish heated, melt a good sized piece of butter; putting into it a saltspoonful of salt, and one of pepper and a small onion minced very fine, with a little parsley and a pinch of sweet herbs. Break the eggs one by one into the boiling butter, and turn them as soon as they are set, being careful not to break the yelks. Send to table in the same dish on which they are cooked, and serve while still very hot.

—Barley Soup.—Boil half a pint of pearl barley in a quart of mutton or veal broth till it is reduced to a pulp, pass it through a hair sieve, and add to it as much more, well flavored, of either stock, as will give you a puree of the consistency of cream. Put the soup back on the fire, when it boils, stir into it, off the fire, the yelk of an egg beaten up with a gill of cream; add half a spoonful of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of fried bread.

—Stuffed Potatoes.—Choose a dozen good-sized potatoes, wash them, and scrub the skins with a brush; bake them until done, about one hour. Remove them from the oven, cut a slice off one end of each, scrape out the potato, mix it lightly with a small piece of butter, pepper and salt, replace it in the skin, and, when all are done, return them to the oven for ten minutes. In serving, cut a slice off the other end to make them stand upright on a flat dish, leaving the top uncovered.

—The covering of a bed ought to be light as well as warm. Woolen blankets are far more healthful than heavy comfortables, which admit of no ventilation, but, instead, absorb and retain the exhalation of the body. Beds and bed clothing should be aired frequently. It is not enough to air the sleeping room. Not only should mattresses be turned and aired several times a week, but pillows and bolsters ought to be beaten, shaken and exposed to the sun. If beds and their furnishings are not carefully aired, they soon come to have a stuffy, disagreeable odor, and that odor may mean sleepless nights.

### A VITAL QUESTION.

**I Could Not Understand Myself.—A Fearful Discovery.**

Mr. E. D. Parsons, a book-keeper in the well-known house of S. J. Arnold & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., writes thus of a recent episode in his life:

"My health had always been good. Like thousands of others I scarcely realized what sickness meant, until one day I was seized with a deal of pain in the lower part of my back, and a failure of appetite. This increased from day to day, and what I did to rid myself of the pain did not relieve, and my digestion became torpid and slow, as though the vital organs themselves had entered into some strange sort of conspiracy against my comfort. All this was to me inexplicable, and I could not understand myself. This must soon pass away, I thought, for anything like grave or dangerous disease

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## DISTENSION IN SNAKES

**The Almost Incomprehensible Swallowing Power of Reptiles.**

"Colonel, I have recently read a story in the newspaper about a boa constrictor swallowing a horse. Is that a possible thing or is it merely a newspaper yarn?"

"Well," replied he, "I took particular pains once to look up a story of that kind and I will give you the result of my researches. I was traveling in South America, and having read that in the immediate vicinity an immense boa had once swallowed a horse, I went out of my way to ascertain the facts from the most trustworthy authorities. It seems that the Governor of one of the interior districts of Brazil had turned his favorite riding horse into the field to graze. When wanted he was nowhere to be found. In this district boas grow to be forty feet long, and after diligent search for several days one of these immense reptiles was found hanging in the crotch of a tree in a half dormant state, where he had been left by the rapidly receding waters of the stream. The snake was killed and two horses were attached to the carcass, and it was dragged into the open country. On being opened, the bones of a horse somewhat broken and the partially digested flesh were found. The head of the horse was uninjured, and was identified as the one belonging to the Governor. George Gardiner, M. D., F. L. S., in his travels in the interior of Brazil, treats of this immense snake, and gives fuller details of this particular incident. I made full inquiries myself of the parties who saw it, and when at Pernambuco I went into the museum there and saw the skin of this snake, which was thirty-seven feet long and which has been preserved as a curiosity. It was rolled up and made a package as big as a flour barrel. But," said the Colonel, taking a medium sized bottle, "this story of a boa swallowing the horse does not seem so wonderful in the light of what I am now about to show you. Here is a small, ordinary water snake which I captured in Prospect Park and which I have preserved in alcohol. It looks to be about as big around as a slate pencil, but that frog which is preserved in the same bottle was taken from the inside of the snake. The power of distension in snakes is something wonderful and seems incredible to those who are not familiar with the subject."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

## CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

**How They Are Conducted in the Best Families of England.**

Children's parties of late years have undergone a great change. Formerly, when young people were assembled together, it was thought sufficient to clear a large room and let them indulge in the old-fashioned games of blindman's buff, post, family coach, hunt the slipper, magic music, musical chairs and such like merry and romping games, which with a good tea and Sir Roger de Coverley, danced afterwards, was supposed to form a delightful entertainment. But now all this is changed; romping games are put on one side.

The little boys and girls of the present day are too well dressed to risk tearing their pretty clothes. Children's parties are miniature copies of those of older people, with the exception that some form is adopted, either a Christmas tree, a bran pie or any other vehicle for the distribution of presents, that each little one may have something to take home.

When all the little guests have arrived they are generally entertained first with either a Punch and Judy show, marionettes, a children's play, magic lantern or some quiet amusement of that sort. After tea dancing is resorted to, and the Christmas tree or its substitute ends the evening. Children like novelty, and any new form of entertainment is eagerly welcomed.

Parties for young people should never be lengthy affairs, as it is impossible to keep them amused and happy for long together, and early hours are most desirable, afternoon parties from three till seven or four to eight being far more sensible than later hours, when the eagerness of expectation tires a child before the fun commences.

Refreshments at a juvenile party should be simple, but a number of bonbons and crackers should always be provided. It is a mistake to give children elaborate suppers before they leave to go home, often disagreeing with them and making them ill the next day. Lemonade and cakes and sandwiches are quite sufficient and far better for them.—*London Queen.*

We sat for our pictures, this maid and I,
With no one but the photographer by,
And seeing the hand that hung at her side,
I placed mine near, ere they took out the slide;
So in the picture it seemed to be
As though her hand was held by me;
And as she saw it, a gentle smile
Over her features played the while;
But never a word of blame spake she,
Only, "It's horrid that *people can see.*"

—*Harper's Bazar.*

—At a ball game.—He (excitedly)—"By Jove, did you see that left-fielder catch that fly?" She—(petulantly)—"Of course I didn't. I don't see how you can see a fly so far away, when it is all I can do to see the ball. What do they do with the poor little flies any way, John, when they catch them?"—*Critic.*

—Magistrate—"What's the charge?" Witness—"The prisoner is my husband, and he hasn't given a cent toward the support of his family for six weeks." Magistrate—"Have you any money?" Prisoner—"I've got ten dollars." Magistrate—"Ten dollars fine. Next case."—*Omaha World.*

—Sulphur put in the hill at planting time has been found to prevent scabby potatoes.

## GOOD EARTH ROADS.

**How to Construct, Grade and Keep Them in Passable Condition.**

It is possible to have a good earth road for nine months in the year, and passable at all seasons; when good they are the pleasantest of all roads to ride over, easy for the horses' feet, and free from the hard gritty noise of stone roads. All surface stones larger than a hen's egg, either in the middle of the road or on the sidewalks, are a detriment and should be dug out and carted to some springy, wet place and used to make an underdrain in the center of the road and running parallel with it. The drain should be two or three feet deep and two feet wide. An earthen tile should be laid in the bottom and the stone used for filling up to within one foot of the surface. There should be a free outlet for the water from the drain. The road scrapers, especially some lately invented, are valuable implements when rightly used where the roads are not too stony. They put the earth where it is most needed, in ruts, holes and depressions, and leave the road nicely leveled. There are times when they can be used more effectively than at others; in the winter occasionally when the ground is bare, and dry winds and a few warm days have taken the frost out of the surface and left it dry and loose, good work can be done. In the spring, as soon as the roads are dry enough and before the ground becomes settled and hard and the weeds and grass start, is the choice season to work the dirt up from the ditches to the center, make a good crown and then leave it leveled. Also every month through the summer and fall as soon after rain as the ground becomes dry enough.

In laying out a new road, or commencing to make good an old one, time is not lost in fixing the course, the right grade, direction for the water to run, width of wagon-bed, sidewalks, etc. When once these are wisely fixed they should in after times be strictly adhered to. An ordinary country road should be wide enough to enable two carriages to roll along abreast without danger of interfering, and then a more abrupt slope to the bottom of the ditches on either side. Turnpiking or rounding up the road should be done before the first of August, to give the ground time to settle before winter sets in. It should be well done, rounded up, say two or three feet above the bottom of the ditches, so that it will not have to be disturbed again for years. Ruts and holes made by wagons afterwards should be filled up by carting gravel or earth from some hill near by. Instead of rounding the roads on the hills and high ground, it is often better to cut out the ditches on either side, and cart the earth to the lower ground, thus making an oval-shaped road in both places, and improving its grade.

Frequently the gravely, sandy soil of the hills, when mixed with the clay soil of the low land, and *vice versa*, is better than either alone for making roads. The subsoil usually makes a harder, better road than the loamy top soil; therefore it should be the aim of the overseer to place this on top and in the middle of the road. Care should be taken to see that the ditches have a good free outlet for the accumulating water, drained from the road-bed. Turnpiking is only complete after the ground has been nicely leveled, all stones picked up, and all but the wagon track sown with grass seed.—*Dennis C. Crane, in Country Gentleman.*

## THE PIONEER'S HOME.

**Even the Sod Shanty Is Not Wholly Devoid of Attractions.**

The "little sod shanty," which is such a characteristic feature of the newer prairie regions, is better, as a temporary habitation, than it looks. Its dun-earth walls and shapeless outline have nothing to gratify the artistic sense. But it possesses qualities of far more practical importance than mere beauty of form and color. It is warm in winter and cool in summer. No other dwelling affords more secure protection against storms like those of last January, which swept across the country from the extreme north to the Gulf of Mexico. Though rude and primitive in external appearance, many sod cabins are finished inside in a style which renders them more than comfortable. Narrow strips of boards are set against the inside wall and nailed to the floor as well as to the horizontal strips built into the wall for the purpose, one at the top and one midway from top to bottom. Thin, cheap cotton cloth or building paper is tacked on these strips all around the room, and wall-paper is then applied in the usual way with paste. An inside finish is thus given equal to that of any frame house. The roof is of boards, instead of earth sodded over.

With ingenuity, taste and a few hundred feet of pine boards, an enterprising settler and his wife will soon build themselves a habitation from the prairie sod which will be far superior to the "auld clay biggan" which sheltered Scotland's plowman-bard or the adobe dwellings of the Mexicans. But the sod shanty is fast disappearing as a feature of the prairie region. It was never built with a view of more than temporary occupation, giving way to more commodious and stylish dwellings as soon as the circumstances of the settlers warranted the change. Their presence has hitherto marked the crest of the advancing wave of civilization. In a few years they will have disappeared like the Indian "wickyups" and "tepees," and their places will be occupied by substantial farm-houses, with spacious barns and outbuildings and various other improvements.—*American Agriculturist.*

## CHANGING ABOUT.

**Why Farmers Should Think Twice Before Moving Into a New Country.**

A large class of farmers, every year, seemingly in the vain hope of finding a promised land, where every want will be supplied and perfect happiness secured, change from one place to another.

It may be, all things considered, the best, but it is certainly very expensive and to a considerable extent very delusive, as is plainly evident from the number that go back to their old section after they have paid by often expensive experiences, to find that no place is a paradise.

Every locality has its advantages, but at the same time with these there are always disadvantages, and to a considerable extent it may be taken into consideration whether the advantages please us sufficiently to overbalance the disadvantages. That is, whether we are satisfied or not. You can not move from one farm to another in your neighborhood, if you are a good, thrifty farmer, without considerable loss, and when you are obliged to make a sale, and dispose of your property, too often at a serious sacrifice, selling much at a low price that is indispensable, and that you will be obliged to purchase again, and when you have lived on a farm for some time, and have got every thing well arranged for convenience, and then move to a new place in a strange neighborhood, with less privileges and advantages, it is very often the case that not only your family but yourself become discouraged, and you either go back to your old neighborhood or go to another in the hope of bettering your condition.

In leaving an old for a new country, you must be prepared for a considerable change. Unless you are willing and prepared to abide by changes a comfortably as possible, don't move—you will be dissatisfied. There is no doubt but from a financial point as change can be made with profit, provided good judgment is used, if you do not expect too much, and you are prepared to make the best of your new situation.

Certain it is you may not only sustain considerable pecuniary loss, but also bear considerable disturbance of mind. So far as possible, weigh all the advantages and disadvantages, and determine whether you are willing to stand the disadvantages in order to get the benefit of the advantages; then make up your mind fully to stand up to this.

Three removes are considered equal to one fire; then do not be continually changing about. Make a move that you have good reason to believe will be satisfactory, if necessary, but do not look for or expect to find a paradise, because if this is what you have started out to find, if you live long enough you will make many changes, and be as far off as ever at the last.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

## THE ORCHID CRAZE.

**A Taste Which Only Persons of Unlimited Means Can Gratify.**

The fancy for orchids has developed here, and one lady has spent a large sum of money during the past year in getting together a collection. Only a person of means can indulge this taste, for rare plants come high, and a collector is always desirous of the most rare. However, some plants which used to sell out here for $400 or $500 can now be had for one-fifth of the money, because they are not so scarce. You have no idea how many orchid collectors there are, and what a mania it is in the East. For a number of years wealthy English people have devoted attention to these plants, until now no conservatory in England is complete without them. Collecting orchids has become a business, and one which is growing to enormous proportions. If it spread in America as it has done in England, and as is probable, for collecting is very fascinating, it will become a great industry. There are professional orchid hunters engaged in scouring every part of the globe for rare specimens, and their salaries show that they are skillful men. The tropical countries are the chief sources of supply, and in his last report to the Government one of our Consuls in Venezuela stated that the collection of orchids there has become a great source of revenue. The beauty of a flower is not always the test of its value, but the scarcity of it. Thus some of the finest specimens have been cultivated or found in plenty in new localities, while others upon which a great price is set are very ordinary looking plants. They are found on the branches of trees, and many a poor man has accidentally discovered a new variety and made more money than he ever had in his life. Speaking of orchid collections, Mr. Chamberlain, who recently came to this country to participate in the fishery arbitration, has about the finest in the world and is valued at one hundred thousand dollars. It is kept in nine large glass houses, connected with conservatories, lighted by electricity and filled with tropical birds and insects. He buys every new plant he can obtain. There are a dozen rich collectors who have given dealers *carte blanche* on open bids for any new variety. I read in a journal not long ago of some of the dangers which attend orchid collecting, for they are found in the most distant and lonely places. A number have been drowned in bogs, devoured by tigers or bitten by venomous serpents in the jungles of India. The Polynesian islands are great sources of supplies to dealers. I read of one man in the Philippine islands who had collected twenty thousand specimens and spread them on the beach to dry, when a tidal wave swept them out to sea.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## OBEY INSTRUCTIONS.

**Why Girard Discharged a Captain Who Had Saved Thousands of Dollars.**

It was just before the breaking out of the war of 1812 that Girard was preparing for sea one of his stanchest and largest ships. In command of her was a captain who had been in his service for a decade, and in whose integrity and obedience the great merchant confided implicitly. The time of the vessel's absence was to be of long duration, and he had selected this particular captain and this particular ship because he was certain that any instructions that he might give would be carried out to the letter, if it lay within man's brain and ship's timber. All the preliminaries had been attended to, and the vessel was in readiness to leave her wharf, when Girard sent for her captain to visit him in his private office. Upon his arrival his employer placed in his hand four sealed packages. They were numbered one, two, three and four, and were his instructions for the voyage. The first paper was to be opened when the ship was outside of Delaware bay, and the orders contained therein, as well as those embodied in the other three packages, were to be followed under all circumstances. Referring to certain small but heavy cases which had been placed on board the ship, Girard told the captain that they contained specie amounting in all to $100,000. The sum was to defray all expenses incidental to the voyage, and was, in fact, all the money which was to pass through the captain's hands during the whole trip. The captain took his instructions, said good-bye, and in a few hours later was on his way down the Delaware, with a brave vessel under him.

When he had left the waters of the bay behind, the captain broke the seal of paper No. 1. The orders were short and explicit:

"Go to Bordeaux, France, and there discharge your cargo of grain through my agent, and take, through him, wines and brandies. Then open order No. 2."

The captain sailed for Bordeaux, and put in at that port in due time. According to instructions, he discharged his grain through the agent, and took on liquors, which the agent paid for. For the necessary expenses, however, the captain drew upon the agent, and left his $100,000 in specie untouched. When he opened the second package, he found he was to proceed to a port in Russia, where, having delivered his wines and brandies to Girard's agent, he was to receive a cargo of Russian iron. Order No. 3 was to be read on sailing. The captain followed the written instructions, word for word, but drew on the Russian agent, as he had on him of Bordeaux, for expenses. The third package sent him to Holland, where he exchanged his iron for rice. Then he read the last order. He was to proceed to China, and, putting in at the only port open to the world, deliver his rice to Girard's agent there and take on board a cargo of silks and teas, "through the agent." That phrase ran through all of the instructions, and in no instance had the captain hitherto transgressed Girard's wishes.

Upon his arrival in China, for the first time during the voyage, he allowed himself to reason. He had delivered his rice to the agent, but had not yet told him of his employer's commands in regard to the cargo with which he was to sail for Philadelphia. He was told that by leaving port and going a short distance along the coast he could purchase silks and teas at a much lower rate than the agent could buy them, and if he had but the money could save an enormous sum to his vessel's owner. The captain was at first in sore doubt as to the course he should pursue, but he had the money—$100,000—and it would be folly to neglect the chance. He did run out of port, and secured an excelent bargain, a great deal more advantageous than any the agent could have made. When he returned he told him to put on board all the silks and teas the vessel was able to carry and set sail for home. The return voyage was uneventful until he was almost within sight of Delaware bay, and then an incident occurred which nearly lost the captain his ship and his cargo, and his liberty as well. The war of 1812 had broken out during his absence, and he knew it would be ticklish work to escape in safety. When almost home his vessel was sighted by two British cruisers, which sailed so fast and hemmed her in so closely that it was only by a display of the nicest seamanship and the utmost daring that her captain was able to slip by and sail her up the Delaware uninjured. In this city her arrival was hailed with great rejoicing, and her captain was greeted every where with flattering comments on his skill and bravery. It was three days after his return that Girard sent for the captain to visit him at his office. The chief clerk, Barrett, was there, and heard every word that passed. With the ship's papers in his hand, Girard demanded the cause for which the captain had violated his instructions in China. He gave them, and reminded his employer of the many thousands he had saved, and of the brilliant manner in which he had brought the vessel into port.

"No matter!" cried Girard, springing angrily to his feet. "You have no excuse. You have disobeyed me. From this hour I discharge you from my employ; nor will I give you a recommendation." And then he pronounced the saying that has become famous: "Obey orders, if you break owners."—*Philadelphia News.*

## REDWOOD FORESTS.

**The Immense Trees Found in Certain Sections of California.**

The tourist and sight-seer, as well as the capitalist, can spend a week nowhere more profitably than in visiting the most wonderful forest growth in the world, the redwoods of Northwestern California. There are small groups in Mariposa and Calaveras counties, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and more extensive areas in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, along the coast south of San Francisco, but the only considerable forests available for commercial and local building purposes extend from the Oregon line south about four hundred miles. The belt varies in width from twenty to a hundred miles. One peculiarity of it is its abrupt beginning at the Oregon line and ending at the Russian river in Sonoma County. From this body of timber California is mainly supplied with building and fencing material, and vast quantities are shipped by steamers and sailing-vessels to Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific, and by rail to several sections of the United States. Hundreds of saw-mills and thousands of axe-men and loggers are engaged in the work of destroying these forests, and converting the mighty trees into lumber and shingles for the use of men who inhabit timberless regions. Eureka, a seaport in Humboldt County, and Guerniville, the terminus of a branch of the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad in Sonoma County, seventy-two miles from San Francisco, are the centers of the lumbering industry, from each of which many million feet of the manufactured article are annually shipped. The march of the army of axe-men and sawyers keeps pace with the extension of railroads. But it will be several decades, perhaps a century, before the present growth is consumed, and as the redwood is a rapid grower and producer, there will in that time be a sufficiency of younger growth to supply local demands at least.

A tramp through a redwood forest affects one with a sense of fear, loneliness and littleness. The writer, accompanied by the manager of a milling company of Guerniville, recently took a half-day's ramble through the big tree reservation, beginning one and a half mile west of that place. No adequate idea can be conveyed of the impressions received by a "tenderfoot" in the center of a forest where such gigantic trees stand in solid phalanx. Three trees, selected at random in different parts of the forest, measured respectively eighty, seventy-six and seventy-four feet in circumference six feet above the roots, and the first branches appeared to be at least one hundred and fifty feet above ground, to which point there is no apparent diminution of size. A comparison of those standing with others of equal size and height that had been felled proved them to be more than three hundred and fifty feet from root to topmost leaf. To see an isolated tree of such proportions is an interesting spectacle, but to be in a narrow path where they are in such proximity to each other as to momentarily change one's course is a novel experience, yet a strangely pleasurable one.

The redwoods are not continuous over the territory called the "Redwood region." They occupy it in groups and forests, leaving wide stretches of mountain and tableland on which grass grows luxuriously several months of the year, and then curing in the hot sun becomes nutritious hay. Lands denuded of redwood trees are also soon covered with grass between the stumps.—*Santa Rosa Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.*

## THE PARIS REPORTER.

**He Is Said to Be Even More Imaginative Than His Yankee Confrere.**

The local columns of a Paris newspaper are not what they should be or what their readers would be glad to have them, for want of room. The great city is a mine of sensational material, tragic, comic, grave, gay, but always interesting if properly treated. As a Paris newspaper is usually a small four-paged sheet printed in coarse type on bad paper, it is difficult to get more into it than the literary and political matter that must in any event appear, and a mere resume of local events. If the foreign news is of great importance, local matter is crowded out. If a single local event is sensational, all other local matters, no matter how interesting in themselves, must make way for it. Reporters of some papers sign their names. This practice sometimes causes curious displays of egotism, the writers forgetting that which they have to narrate in their own personal experiences. The facts are obscured by their efforts to obtain them, their little deprivations, and the articles of food that compose their breakfast. The self-consciousness of French newspaper writers is always noticeable, whether they sign their articles or not. The editorial "we" often appears in the local columns. It is hard for a correspondent in a foreign capital to give the facts in a dispatch without prefacing or interspersing them with useless personal details. Aside from these evidences of imperfection and journalistic juvenility the local columns are usually readable, and sometimes bright and witty. The Paris interviewer, who is a recent institution already become universal, is, if possible, more unscrupulous and imaginative than his American confrere.—*Paris Letter.*

**Got There Too Late.**

A citizen yesterday stood on the steps of a Griswold street bank gazing at something across the street. While thus occupied a pedestrian halted, ascended a step or two, and after taking off his hat, said

"Being, you know, as I haven't had anything to eat for two days, I didn't know but you could spare me a dime."

The citizen did not lower his eyes by an inch.

"Presume the cashier gave you all bills, you know," continued the man, "but if you'd be pleased to hunt around in your pockets I've no doubt you'd find a dime."

Not a sign that he was heard or seen.

"I would take it as a great favor, I assure you. Purty tough, you know, to tackle a job on an empty stomach. I've got $50 worth of work waiting for me as soon as I can get a meal."

And yet no sign.

"It's only a loan, you know. A loan to be returned to-morrow. I hate to ask it, Colonel, but there's no other way for me. If you should happen to have a quarter it would be all the same—a loan."

The colonel seemed hewn out of marble.

"Hope you'll excuse me," continued the man, "but I happened to see you as I passed. There's no particular hurry, you know, but the sooner I get the money the sooner I can fill up and go to work."

The colonel now made a move to raise his umbrella.

"The cashier would doubtless change a bill for you if you are broke for silver. This is a fine rain, colonel! Things must be looking nice in the country! Make it a half, colonel, and I'll be around Saturday."

The colonel descended the steps as rigid as a poker.

"I'll take your address," said the man as he followed behind, "because I'm very particular about paying borrowed money. I might telegraph to my brother in Buffalo, but he might not be at home, you know. Now, colonel, if you would be so kind as to hand me out"——

The colonel joined the procession and disappeared. After looking up and down the street for a minute the tramp said:

"I might as well quit right here. Some one has worked this town before on my patent racket, and he didn't even leave a good name behind."—Detroit Free Press.

**Wonders of Progress.**

Returned Prodigal (in Vermont)—I used to live here, but everything is so changed I can't find my way. Can you direct me to Bullfrog Hollow, Mud Pond or Skeeter Swamp? If I can get to any one of them I can strike the old road to the farm.

Native—It's a lucky thing you met me, for hardly any one knows them places by the old names. Your Daddy Doodle's boy, ain't you?

"Yes."

"The old man'll be glad to see ye. He's sold most o' the farm to the city folks and is livin' on his money; but he's in the old house yet. Just you follow this bridal path to Prospect Terrace, then go around Crystal lake to the Garden of the Gods an' you'll strike the road leading past the Palisades Summer hotel. Just throw a handkerchief over your face when ye enter the Garden of the Gods. That useter be Skeeter Swamp."—Omaha World.

**A Suggestion.**

Fond Wife—Dear, I am to be present at the Slimmons fancy dress party. It's a sort of a masquerade, you see, and I don't know what on earth to wear.

Horrid Man—Why couldn't you put your hair up in three Psyche knots and go as a hat rack?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

**Better Than Ether.**

Surgeon—Now, my man, I am about to amputate your foot.

"Well, go ahead."

"I would advise you to submit to being placed under the influence of an anæsthetic."

"Hang your anæsthetic! But I'll tell you what I wish you would do."

"Well?"

"Have somebody bring me the score of the ball game by innings while you're at work."—Nebraska State Journal.

**No Broken Lots Taken.**

Citizen—Officer, I've had my watch stolen.

Policeman—A gold one?

Citizen—No, a Waterbury.

Policeman—Well, just stand here a moment, and the thief will come back after the suit of clothes.—New York Sun.

**Ha! Ha!**

"Why is Sunday put at the head of the Allegheny battery list?" asked the snake editor.

"Don't know," replied the horse editor.

"Because it is the first of the weak."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

**The Proper Action.**

Medical Professor (to student)—In a case which you find difficult to diagnose correctly, what is the proper course to take?

Student—Look wise and say nothing.—The Epoch.

**A Wise Youth.**

Big Sister—Bobby, you are wanted to do an errand.

Bobby—Tell ma I haven't got time to do it now.

Big Sister—Father says you must do it at once.

Bobby—Oh, it's for pa, is it. Then I guess I had better find time.—The Epoch.

**A Strange Combination.**

A man in Wisconsin some time ago wrote to The Tribune on stationery, the printed heading of which proclaimed him to be a "dealer in stoves and dinner bells;" but this curious combination is eclipsed by the Connecticut man who is announced as a "dealer in oysters, clams and gent's furnishing goods."—New York Tribune.

**Strange.**

"This is very strange," remarked Billy Bliven, thoughtfully, after he had tasted the contents of the butter dish. "Very strange, indeed."

"What is strange?"

"That such delicate, pale butter should turn out to be so robust."—Merchant Traveler.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—A London dealer in orchids employs sixteen collectors in South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands.

—President Carnot of France says that the fact that Heaven has denied him a son is the chief sorrow of his life.

—The Comte de Paris sent a punch-bowl of agate, ornamented with precious stones, to the Prince of Wales as his silver-wedding present.

—The first complete fossil skeleton of a whale, found under ten feet of marl in the south of Sweden, was presented to the University of Upsala.

—Japan has nearly forty million inhabitants and almost one hundred centenarians. Of those who have reached one hundred years of age, seventy-three are women and twenty-four are men.

—In Yucatan every male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty is subject to military duty, and when in service gets the munificent pay of six cents per day, and finds himself in food. There is no commissary department in the army, which must tend to shorten campaigns.

—Bismarck is one of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany. The daily production of his mills at Varzin average something over fifteen tons. He is also a distiller on a large scale, and as a timber merchant he is only surpassed by the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who owns the great Thuringian forest, and the Prince von Furstenberg, who disposes of all the timber cut in the Black Forest by hereditary right.

—A new helmet for firemen has been invented in Bremen. It consists principally of a copper mask, which is very light. The wearer's nose, mouth and eyes receive through an India rubber tube a constant stream of pure air, which leaves the helmet by an opening opposite the eyes and prevents the entrance of smoke. The helmet has been practically tested and is to be used by the Berlin firemen, it is said.

—The city of Liverpool is to be supplied with water from a reservoir in Wales, which is to be four and one-half miles long by a half-mile to a mile broad and eighty feet deep. There will be three lines of pipe, each sixty-eight miles long, with filtering beds and secondary reservoirs. The aqueduct alone will cost $15,000,000.

—At Worcester Sessions, England, Magistrate Willis Bund passed sentence on a boy named Joseph Slatter, who was convicted of stealing three eggs, value threepence, of fourteen days' hard labor and five years' confinement in a reformatory. The boy bore a good character, and the jury who tried the case were scandalized, but the magistrate refused to change the sentence.

—Owing to the stringent law against selling antiques in Greece, many objects are broken when found by peasants or thrown into the sea. A similar move in Egypt under Said Pasha produced similar results. A new decree makes it unlawful to deal in antiquities, and will make the Arabs who find tombs and scattered antiques yet more secretive, and lead them to destroy objects rather than allow their existence to be known.

—Man-eating tigers have become so numerous along a certain road in Malacca that a panic has seized foot-travelers, and they will not go along it unless they can do so in company with a string of carts. The number of people killed by tigers in Sungei Ujong during the last half dozen years must be enormous, for as many as three men a day have been taken off along the twenty-four miles of the principal road. One brute has for months taken his two or three men a week regularly, and another has done the same at another place for three months, while at five or six other spots on the road men are frequently taken off.

## AFRICAN PUFF ADDERS.

**Poisonous Reptiles Which Form a Sort of Trap Set in the Woods.**

It is essentially a forest animal, its true habitat being among the fallen leaves in the deep shade of the trees by the banks of streams. Now, in such a position at the distance of a foot or two, its appearance so exactly resembles the forest bed as to be almost indistinguishable from it. I was once just throwing myself down under a tree to rest when, stooping to clear the spot, I noticed a peculiar pattern among the leaves. I started back in horror to find a puff adder of the largest size, its thick back only visible and its fangs within a few inches of my face as I stooped. It was lying concealed among fallen leaves so like itself that but for the exceptional caution which in African travel becomes a habit I should certainly have sat down upon it, and to sit down upon a puff adder is to sit down for the last time. I think this coloration in the puff adder is more than that of warning, and that this semi-somnolent attitude is not always the mere attitude of repose. This reptile lay lengthwise concealed, all but a few inches, among the withered leaves. Now, the peculiarity of the puff adder is that he strikes backward. Lying on the ground, therefore, it commands, as it were, its whole rear, and the moment any part is touched the head doubles backward with inconceivable swiftness and the poison fangs close upon their victim. [illegible] way forms [illegible] the wood[illegible] unpere[illegible] spring [illegible]

[illegible]ufacturer of [illegible] pendence, Inyo [illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JULY 28..... 1888


Immense profits are made by the steamship companies, who bring large swarms of Chinese to San Francisco. It is very broadly hinted that a Federal Judge is interested in the profit by admitting the Chinese through the habeas corpus mill. This Judge has virtually nullified a law of Congress.

William T. Coleman has offered to pay his creditors forty cents on the dollar. At the time of the failure of the firm it was thought that the assets would admit of payment in full, but the property has fallen short of the estimated value. The total liabilities are $2,912,993. This great failure was one of the first effects of the Mills tariff bill.

If the Supreme Court, on appeal, should sustain the proceedings in the Elliott trial, it is reasonably certain that the sentence pronounced upon him will be carried out. Governor Waterman has firmly and clearly stated his fixed determination not to prevent justice being done to criminals. This is true mercy, for it is the law abiding citizen who is entitled to merciful protection and not the criminal. Executions will cease when murders cease, and that will be time enough.

The Mills tariff bill passed by a vote of 163 for and 149 against the bill. There will be time enough before the election to test what effect the changes made in the tariff by this bill will have upon many articles of home production. If the effect of the bill upon lumber, wool, raisins and many other articles shall be anywhere near what the opponents of the bill predict, then it will lose thousands of votes to the Democratic party. If on the other hand no evil effects to home industries should be caused by the bill it is not unlikely that some States now classed as doubtful may be carried by the Democratic party.


MISCELLANEOUS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

**James Hillyer,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Supplied with the most celebrated brands of Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
... Proprietor.


SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR
## OF
# Agricultural District
## No. 18.
## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD BREDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | [illegible] |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | [illegible] |
| Best mare and family, of any age | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS VI.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched cart or age team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 15 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII.
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| best variety of jellies | 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | $5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| raisins | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 5 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best of painting done in district | $7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil satin and japanned cabinets | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Second best quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered work | 2 00 |
| chemise dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| set, three pieces | 2 00 |
| child's quilt | 2 00 |
| wax work, per dozen | 2 00 |
| silk or flannel work | 2 00 |
| crochet work | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, per dozen | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work | 2 00 |
| hand knitted stockings | 2 00 |
| hosiery | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display and best work | 2 00 |
| Best display of any article | 5 00 |
| display of specimen needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, silk | 2 00 |
| variety of other fancy articles | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, no less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $5 00 |
| cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $150.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.


MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road. Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen. Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known and popular stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ponnd or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. S. No. 456.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 22 1888.

Notice is hereby given that John Kupert, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof of his desert land claim No. 456, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 14 S, R 33 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence Cal. on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyer, Fritz Strobmeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars
Jy14 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising and wish to know of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m. | | 5 35 p. m. |
| Dayton | | 10 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a. m. | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p. m. | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | | 5:50 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodaville | | 7 30 p. m. | | 8 30 a. m. |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p. m. | | 7 50 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8 50 p. m. | Lv. | 6 50 a. m. |
| | | No. 3. Leave— | | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a. m. | | 5 25 p. m. |
| Boston | | 11 00 a. m. | | 1 55 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p. m. | | 11 30 a. m. |
| Alvord | | 2 00 p. m. | | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 30 p. m. | | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m. | | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. | 8 05 p. m. | Lv. | 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted.
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.


NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE, Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. S. No. 249.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 249, for the E ½ of N W ¼ N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼ N E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 13, Tp 14 S R 33 E; N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner, Allen Kenyon, John Meyers and William Meyers, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK, Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1229.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 25, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz.: Hiram Hamilton, for the E ½ of W ½, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Mercha t,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every nee d article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER.
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
ON
SAN FRANCISCO
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 28 ..... ...1888


## DIED.

SMITH—Near Bishop Creek, July 25, 1888, Joel H. Smith, aged 64 years.

When the cat 's away the mice will play —with the poker.

M. C. Lasky and Relles Carrasco were in town on Thursday evening.

Mrs. J. W. P. Laird and her children have gone to Round Valley for a few week .

Mr. W. Walker, of Olancha, was in town a few days early in the week.

W. A. Chalfant was down from Bishop Creek in the early part of the week.

Sam Piper came over from Deep Spring last week and stayed in town a few days.

Fox is getting out some good looking ore from his mine near Independence Station.

R. W. Scott, the Bishop Creek jeweler, was in town at the beginning of the week.

The new bath house at Huff & Levy's place is now ready. It is nicely furnished and has hot and cold baths.

So far the expense to the county of the Elliott trial amounts to about $2,500. This covers all the items of expense.

Last Sunday fire destroyed the town of Roslyn, in Washington Territory. Fifteen hundred people were made homeless.

Dr. George and J. H. Stoutenborough came down from Bishop Creek last Monday to see the conclusion of the Elliott case.

Manuel Frates was examined last Tuesday as to his sanity. He was declared to be insane and was committed to the asylum at Stockton.

See the advertisement for an entertainment at the pavilion next Friday evening. There will be variety enough that everyone will find something interesting.

Harvey Boone, of Bodie, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly. Mr. Boone would be useful to the district if elected to the Legislature.

Rev. C. L. Logan will preach at Lone Pine to-morrow—Sunday—at 10 o'clock a. m. He will also preach at Independence at 8 o'clock in the evening at the M. E. Church.

The two young daughters of W. T. C. Elliott were north last Tuesday on their way back to their home at Reno, Nevada. The girls were during the trial of their father.

A. J. Davis is waiting night and day to catch up with the man who committed a crime in his district so similar to the Elliott case. Many people in Inyo are waiting for Davis.

General Kittrell and T. E. Hayden Esq., went north last Tuesday morning; the former on his way to his home in Stanislaus county and the latter to his home at Reno, Nevada.

To the speed programme for the fair will be added a half-mile running race for untried horses. Entries free for all. Purse and time for race will be fixed and published next week.

To-morrow—Sunday—evening there will be a praise service at the M. E. Church at half past seven o'clock. Everybody invited to be present and hear good music and singing.

We have our own opinion of the man who will slip up to a kitchen door when he thinks no one sees him and throw in a sack of sweet corn. Gilbert can have the sack; he may need it again.

A very pleasant little impromptu dance was had at the pavilion last Saturday evening. Quite a number of visitors had attended the band rehearsal and the excellent music tempted them to dancing.

Several Judges have decided that vagrants when arrested have no right to trial by jury but may be sent to jail at once by magistrates. This may afford some protection against vagrant stump orators.

On Thursday morning Judge Hannah left town on a trip to Portland, Oregon, and other places on the northwest coast, where he has relatives. The Judge expects to return early in September.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee will be held at Independence August 10th to fix a place for holding the County Convention and to apportion delegates from the various precincts. See the notice.

A. R. Conklin Esq. left town Thursday morning for Sacramento. He is a delegate to the Republican State Convention, which meets there next Tuesday. He expects to return to Independence about three weeks hence.

Last Sunday the Silver Cornet Band appeared in their new uniforms and gave an open air concert. The uniforms are blue with white trimmings and make very a neat dress. A large audience listened to the music, as many people from the surrounding country attended.

The Supervisors of Kern county have made an appropriation of $500 to assist in placing an exhibit of the products of the county at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco. This is a wise act; it will pay a county as well as an individual to advertise liberally.

At his place at Olancha Mr. W. Walker has a young guava tree that is making good growth. This is the tree that bears the fruit from which the delicious guava jelly is made; most of it in the island of Cuba. If this tree keeps on growing as it has Mr. Walker will plant more.

Tax Republicans of Mono county got so disgusted with the action of county conventions in former years that they have adopted the Crawford plan of choosing candidates this year. By this plan the wire pullers are headed off and men who are really wanted by the people are chosen for office.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the "Farmers' Ditch Company," in the office of the County Clerk, for a company who propose building a new irrigating canal near Bishop Creek. The directors are Andrew Walter, George W. Huckab, Bessie J. Hart, John S. McCrosky, Ed. M. Brown. The amount of capital stock is $10,000 and is already all subscribed.

### TRIAL OF ELLIOTT FOR MURDER.

All of Saturday was taken up listening to arguments of counsel. District Attorney Forbes stated briefly the case for the people. J. W. P. Laird addressed the jury on the same side, and Mr. Haydon for the defendant. At 3 o'clock p. m. General Kittrell began his argument for the defense, finishing soon after 6 o'clock. He went over the whole of the evidence and presented every fact and every hypothesis that could be proved or imagined in favor of his client. His task was a hard one but he discharged it well, and labored skilfully to make bricks without straw. At the conclusion of his argument a recess was taken till Monday morning. At 9 o'clock a. m. the Court again opened and A. R. Conklin Esq. began his closing argument for the prosecution. All the facts that had been proven in the case were presented to the jury in a forcible manner, and their bearing and significance clearly pointed out. Mr. Conklin closed by quoting "Eve's curse on Cain," from Act III of Byron's "Cain," after having spoken three hours. Instructions and the usual charge were given to the jury by the Court, and at 1 o'clock they were locked up to determine upon

THE VERDICT.

After the jury had been locked up little more than an hour word was sent that they had agreed upon a verdict. The Judge and attorneys were called, Court was again opened and the defendant brought in and placed at the bar. In a few minutes the Courtroom was packed with people. Deep silence pervaded the room when Judge Hannah asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. Juror W. J. Lake, who had been chosen Foreman, rose in his place and said they had. The Judge told the Juror to state what that verdict was. In a firm and impressive manner Mr. Lake read:

"We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant, W. T. C. Elliott, guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty at death. W. J. LAKE, Foreman.

Strong men in the audience trembled as the awful words were spoken. The defendant became ghastly pale and his brow and cheeks looked as if clammy with the cold sweat of death. He looked with a fixed and steady gaze at the jury; he was outwardly calm, but he was evidently stunned and dazed by the fearful doom that had been pronounced against him. The jury was polled and each man answered for himself that this was his verdict. A legal dispute arose as to the form of the verdict and manner of its delivery. The Court made rulings on the points raised and counsel for defendant entered exceptions. The counsel for defendant waived time for passing sentence, and asked that an evening session be held for that purpose. This was granted, and in the mean time the jury was discharged. At 8 o'clock in the evening Court was again opened, defendant and his counsel being present. A lengthy dispute ensued in the lawyers again arose on technical points; these were at last disposed of and the Court ordered Elliott to stand up for sentence.

THE SENTENCE.

The Judge said in substance to Elliott that a fair and impartial trial had been given him before a jury of his countrymen; that the Court had given the broadest latitude that the law permitted for the introduction of everything that could be offered in his defense; that he had been defended by able and zealous counsel who had done all in their power to prove him innocent, and that after all this he had been proven guilty. Nothing now remained for the Court but to pronounce sentence, which was—

That Elliott be committed to the keeper of the common jail of Inyo county, there to be held until such time as the Court shall hereafter fix for the execution of the penalty for the crime of which you have been convicted, and that you then and there be, by the Sheriff of said county, hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on your soul."

Elliott stood up while sentence was pronounced upon him; he looked steadily at the Judge and maintained a calm and apparently unmoved demeanor. Counsel asked for time to prepare and file a bill of exceptions and the Judge granted till the 31 of September for that purpose. The statute provides that not less than thirty or more than sixty days after passing sentence of death the Court must fix a date for the execution of the sentence. If a bill of exceptions shall be filed at any time within sixty days, and an appeal to the Supreme Court be perfected, then this would have the effect to stay proceedings, and no time would be fixed for the execution of the sentence till after the Supreme Court had given its decision.

GROUNDS OF EXCEPTION.

Counsel for the defendant stated their grounds of an appeal. They allege that on more than one occasion several jurors had been permitted by the Deputy Sheriff in charge of the jury to separate from the other jurors, to go away from the room where the jury was kept, and to be unattended and out of sight of any sworn officer whose duty it was to guard the jury. As further ground for appeal counsel allege error in the rulings of the Court.

IN THE JURY ROOM.

When the jury was locked up to consider their verdict W. J. Lake was chosen Foreman. He advised the other jurors not to be excited or talk about the case, but each one in the silence of his own heart to carefully and conscientiously consider the evidence and decide accordingly. Mr. Lake proposed that a ballot be taken as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The ballots were opened and found to be 11 for murder in the first degree and one for murder in the second degree. Mr. Lake at once called for a ballot on the degree of punishment. The ballot resulted in 8 votes for death and 4 for life imprisonment. A third ballot was taken with the same result. The fourth ballot stood 11 for death 1 for life imprisonment. The fifth ballot was unanimous for the death penalty. In making their verdict the jury acted under a misapprehension of the law. Having been informed that they had the power to fix the punishment at imprisonment for life, they also supposed it was their duty to determine if the punishment should be death and acted accordingly. The defendant was sentenced to death in due form by the Court, and lawyers for the prosecution do not believe that the misapprehension on the part of the jury will in the least alter the final result.

PUBLIC SATISFACTION.

The people of Inyo county express full satisfaction with the result of the trial. All things in this connection have been done decently and in order. The majesty of the law has been established; there has been no unseemly clamor or violence, nothing of which good citizens need be ashamed, and a solemn warning has been given to all who may be disposed to commit crime that stern justice will be surely and speedily dealt out to the evil doer in Inyo county. Now that Elliott has been sentenced to death there is not a tongue in Inyo that would refrain from uttering a prayer for the salvation of his soul. It was not vengeance but justice that was asked.

### Long Divided Relatives Meet.

Last Tuesday Mr. Dan. Cofer and Mr. William Bourchier, of Susanville, Lassen county, arrived at Mr. S. A. Densmore's place at Camp Independence. Mr. Cofer is brother to Mrs. Densmore and had not seen his sister in twenty years. He is going to the new town of Ensenada, in Lower California, to start a sash and blind factory there. He had a factory of that kind at Susanville. Mr. Bourchier is taking a vacation and traveling with his friend to see the country. The company have teams and a good camping outfit. They will start again from Camp Independence on Monday. The lovely home, the orchards and farm of Mr. Densmore was a big surprise to the party. They had no knowledge of the extent and resources of Owens Valley, and are filled with surprise at what they see. They say this is the best watered valley in the State, and no other region have they yet seen that appears so desirable to settle in. With Mr. Cofer and Mr. Bourchier are some other families that they encountered on the way and who are traveling in the same direction; these people are from Idaho. From Susanville to Independence the distance is a little over four hundred miles, and thence to Ensenada the distance is considerably greater. The whole party appears to find much enjoyment on the trip.

### Beer Did It.

Last Wednesday evening William Huff, a barber at Independence, inflicted a severe cut upon Francisco Ramirez. The weapon used was a large bladed pocket-knife; the point of the blade struck a rib and turned downward, making an ugly wound, but not penetrating beyond the ribs. Several days ago a member of Huff's family, who has a weakness for beer, came to town. The wounded man likes beer, too. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and the pair soon became closer friends than Tim O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie. This went on for several days. Huff is a very patient and quiet man; but at last he remonstrated and told Ramirez that he must not buy any more bottles of beer. The man promised he would not, and kept his promise to the ear but broke it to the hope, for he went and bought a keg full and the jamboree became livelier than ever. Huff got his team and wagon and went after the party in whom he is interested. When he was helping the person into the wagon Ramirez interfered to prevent him and Huff drew his pocket-knife and cut him. The wounded man has since been very sick but appears to be getting along all right. No action has been taken by the authorities; the officers are waiting to see what the result of the wound will be. Huff will be on hand any time he is wanted.

### Casa Diablo.

Phil. Cartier and Joe Schalton got back last Tuesday from a sojourn of more than two months at the Casa Diablo springs. Both were ailing when they went to the springs, and they come back in perfect health. Casa Diablo is a wonderful region. Volcanoes have been active there at a very recent period. There are vast masses of volcanic glass piled up; thousands of columns are regularly piled up as though done by human hands. These columns, if they could be transported, would be beautiful objects in large buildings. While Messrs. Cartier and Schalton were there many other visitors were present. The only accommodation is a log house; visitors must be provided with bedding and provisions. About four miles from the hot springs is a large stream where any quantity of trout can be got; they are large, weighing six to eight pounds, but at present they must be taken with spears; they are very fat and will not touch any kind of bait. During the past four weeks the weather was very cool and plenty of warm clothing was needed. The hot springs are in Mono county, about forty seven miles from Bishop Creek.

### Valuable Hay.

An item in the Virginia City *Enterprise* of a few days ago tells of the hay crop at Duckwater, Nevada. And this reminds an old timer. In the fall of 1863 occurred the big excitement at White Pine. There was an immense rush there. Hundreds of horses went into the county hauling freight and a hay famine set in immediately. Duckwater is, or was then, a great swampy region covered with wild hay. Cold weather set in and the swamp was quickly frozen over; mowing machines were hauled there and were run on the ice and hundreds of tons of hay were cut. The hay was hauled to White Pine and sold at four hundred dollars per ton. This was the highest price hay ever sold in quantity on the Pacific Coast.

The eclipse of the moon on last Sunday evening was seen under most favorable conditions. When the denser shadow followed the first partial obscuration it appeared to contract and expand, or flicker like a flame of fire in the open air, till at last the whole disc of the moon was darkened, when it appeared of a dark copper color. The flickering of the shadow again appeared as it passed off from the moon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Curtis and Miss Emma Kemp, daughter of Mrs. Curtis, have returned to Owens Valley. The family went to Oregon about three years ago, but were not satisfied there and have returned here to stay.


# PAUSE AND PERUSE!

Our house is essentially one of bargains. Low values abound everywhere—in every department. Were it not so we would have not intercepted and held the volume of trade which we have. We buy FIVE times the amount of goods of any store in this city. Our advantage is easily seen. Why not enjoy the benefit of it?

Here are some of the values which we are offering. Those at a distance—even a thousand miles away—by our well regulated system of shopping by mail, obtain the same advantages as if trading in person. Orders for the following described goods should be sent in quickly, as the stock will doubtless soon be exhausted.

## OF INTEREST TO YOU!

Fine Rhadame silks, a firm body, honest weave and true dye. They have the natural brilliant lustre produced by pure silk and skilful weaving. We have them in TWENTY-FOUR colors. Price 90 cents per yard; equal to any $1.15 or $1.25 Rhadame in the market.

A good bargain in Surah silks at 50 cents per yard. Excellent for sashes, combination suits and hat trimmings. All of the popular shades in stock.

French novelties in all wool dress goods in plaids and checks at 50 cents per yard. Twenty five lines of them. We have an all wool plaid a yard wide for 25 cents.

Something in an Oxford shoe for Gentlemen that we can recommend. Price $1.45; has always sold at $2.50. It is low cut, has a neat, fancy tip and four buttons. Sizes 5 to 10.

An all wool jersey with a vest front and coat back for $1.40. In the popular shades. At $1.75 we can give an all wool jersey with front and cuffs embroidered.

PARASOLS—An Ecru Silk covered with Coralline Lace natural wood handles price $2. A heavy Black Satin Parasol trimmed with deep Spanish Loce and lined with rich changeable silk, $5.

Ladies' full finished hose at 19 cents a pair. Infancy stripes on a light ground.

Ladies' India Gauze Vest, high neck, long or short sleeves at 25 cents.

Three unlaundried white shirts for $1.

Fancy featheredge folding fans at 25 cents.

Samples of DRY GOODS mailed free upon application.

Send in your name for a Fall and Winter Catalogue which will be issued shortly.

# HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

Sacramento, Cal.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

Entertainment & DANCE

Friday Eve, August 3d, 1888,

A Brilliant Array of Local Talent.

BOX SHEET IS NOW OPEN.

100 reserved seats at 25 cents each. Tickets for the evening, $1.50 a couple Single admission, 50 cents. Pa l tickets, per couple, $1.00. Children under 13, 25 cents.


### REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Republican Committee of Inyo county is hereby called at the Court House in the town of Independence, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1888,

At 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of fixing the time for the election of delegates in the several precincts to attend a county convention to nominate county officers; also to fix the time and place for holding said convention and to fix the apportionment of delegates for each precinct.

S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
Geo. H. Hardy, Sec.


INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR CLERK.**

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE H. SHEDD.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County. THOMAS C. BOLAND.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

**FOR TREASURER.**

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. J. MOORE.


ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

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Orders Promptly Attended To.

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Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

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Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

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Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

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THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

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Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS, 44 cts.

By mail 11c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

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Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Dress Goods and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Foundation.

Independence, Inyo

## "DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED."

The young man fell dead!

A friend had pointed a revolver at him.

"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system,—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year.

Why?

Because then the blood stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Huge Harkins, 1114 S. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berks Co., Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indicates a very bad condition of the blood

If you would live and be well, go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and take no other,—there's nothing like it or as good,—and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this editorially with perfect confidence, because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first class in every particular.

### Before Going to Sleep.

He who would reap the greatest benefit from sleep should also cultivate the habit of eschewing all worry and vexatious ponderings for a considerable time before retiring. The attainment of this end is far easier than might at first be imagined; indeed it is largely a question of habit, and the individual who exerts himself systematically will soon find that he shall be able to divest the mind of thought at the proper time very much as he would take off a superfluous garment. Where, as in certain neurotic and irritable persons, it is impossible to acquire this habit by a mere fiat of the will, the individual should seek by laying hold of the law of substitution to drive forth the depressing and irritating train of reflections. And just here we find the true function of amusement. Light reading, light plays, light operas, light games, light conversation and the presence of friends, these are the things which serve to exorcise the spectre of omnipresent care.—Dr. J. Leonard Corning.

### Fattening Women in Tunis.

Professor Hoeber says, apropos of corpulence, that the Jewesses of Tunis, when they were 10 years old, were put into dark rooms and fed on the food prepared from flour and also with the meat of dogs until they were systematically fattened. In a similar way, he continues, the women in other parts of Africa are said to reach the same degree of fatness by eating honey and fresh dates. Corpulence in those localities must be "fashionable." Good Housekeeping

## A LUCKY WIDOW.

### A Weaver in the Woolen Mills Wins a $5,000 Prize.

A little woman who works in the Pioneer Woolen Mills has been very happy for the past three weeks. The cause of her joy she could not keep, and the news spread, and now the whole neighborhood knows that Mrs. Jennie Tiffany won $5,000 at the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery.

An *Examiner* reporter asked for her at the woolen mills yesterday.

A healthy, bright-eyed, pleasant-faced young woman, whose hands were covered with indigo stains, came out of the weaving-room and introduced herself as the person sought for.

She said that she had two coupons for the drawing, and both drew prizes, one $5,000 and the other $50.

"Were you surprised when you learned of your winning?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it excited me some, but it wasn't exactly a surprise. I've been very lucky in the lottery. I've played it fourteen months, one or two tickets a month, and I have won seven prizes—once $5 and several times $10, $20 and $50. Everybody said that I'd win a big prize if I kept on, and I did."

"What will you do with your money?"

"I've already put it in the bank," she replied with a shrewd look; "half in one bank and half in another, so that if even one busts I won't lose it all. I don't know whether I'll invest it at all. Maybe I will."

She laughed at a suggestion that $5,000 could give her a pleasanter life than she had been following, and answered that she would not change her style of living. "I moved into larger rooms and got a few extra things," she said, but I don't intend to quit work here or anything of that kind. I make from $30 to $35 a month here, and I don't know any reason why I should give it up."

Any is a widow with one [illegible] has also supported her aged [illegible] whom she has given $1,000 [illegible] fortune.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGG RD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Meanwhile the boats had gathered together at a distance, and we could see that their occupants, who were evidently much frightened, were consulting what to do. Without giving them time for further consideration, which we thought might result unfavorably to ourselves, we instantly took our paddles and advanced towards them, Good standing in the bow and taking off his cocked hat politely in every direction, his amiable features suffused by a bland but intelligent smile. Most of the craft retreated as we advanced, but a few held their ground, while the big rowboat came on to meet us. Presently we were alongside, and I could see that our appearance—and especially Good's and Umslopogaas's—filled the venerable looking commander with astonishment, not unmixed with awe. He was dressed after the same fashion as the man we first met, except that his shirt was not made of brown cloth, but of pure white linen hemmed with purple. The kilt, however, was identical, and so were the thick rings of gold around the arm and beneath the left knee. The rowers wore only a kilt, their bodies being naked to the waist. Good took off his hat to the old gentleman with an extra flourish, and inquired after his health in the purest English, to which he replied by laying the first two fingers of his right hand horizontally across his lips and holding them there for a moment, which we took as his method of salutation. Then he also addressed some remarks to us in the same soft accents that had distinguished our first interviewer, which we were forced to indicate we did not understand by shaking our heads and shrugging our shoulders. This last Alphonse, being to the manner born, did to perfection, and in so polite a way that nobody could take any offense. Then we came to a standstill, till I, being exceedingly hungry, thought I might as well call attention to the fact, and did so first by opening my mouth and pointing down it, and then rubbing my stomach. These signals the old gentleman clearly understood, for he nodded his head vigorously, and pointed toward the harbor; and at the same time one of the men in his boat threw us a line and motioned to us to make it fast, which we did. The row boat then took us in tow, and proceeded with great rapidity toward the mouth of the river, accompanied by all the other boats. In about twenty minutes more we reached the entrance to the harbor, which was crowded with boats full of people who had come out to see us. We observed that all the occupants were more or less of the same type, though some were fairer than others. Indeed, we noticed certain ladies whose skin was of a most dazzling whiteness; and the darkest shade of color which we saw was about that of a rather swarthy Spaniard. Presently the wide river gave a sweep, and when it did so an exclamation of astonishment and delight burst from our lips as we caught our first view of the place that we afterward knew as Milosis, or the Frowning City (from mi, which means city, and losis, a frown).

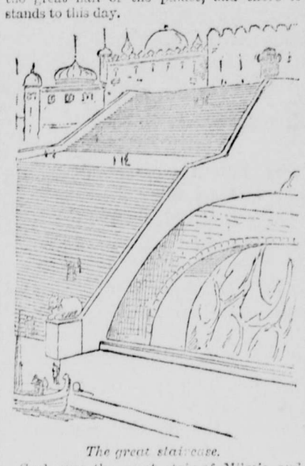
At a distance of some 500 yards from the river's bank rose a sheer precipice of granite, 250 feet or so in height, which had no doubt once formed the bank itself—the intermediate space of land now utilized as docks and roadways having been gained by draining and deepening and embanking the stream.

On the brow of this precipice stood a great building of the same granite that formed the cliff, built on three sides of a square, the fourth side being open, save for a kind of antlement pierced at its base by a little door. This imposing place we afterwards discov-

*Approaching Milosis.*

ered was the palace of the queen, or rather of the queens. At the back of the palace the town sloped gently upward to a flashing building of white marble, crowned by the golden dome which we had already observed. The city was, with the exception of this one building, entirely built of red granite and laid out in regular blocks with splendid roadways between. So far as we could see also the houses were all one-storied and detached, with gardens round them, which gave some relief to the eye wearied with the vista of red granite. At the back of the palace a road of extraordinary width stretched away up the hill for the distance of a mile and a half or so, and appeared to terminate at an open space surrounding the gleaming building that crowned the hill. But right in front of us was the wonder and glory of Milosis—the great staircase of the palace, the magnificence of which fairly took our breath away. Let the reader imagine, if he can, a splendid stairway, sixty-five feet from balustrade to balustrade, consisting of two vast flights, each of 125 steps of eight inches in height by three feet broad, connected by a flat resting place sixty feet in length and running from the palace wall on the edge of the precipice down to meet a water way or canal, cut to its foot from the river. This marvelous staircase was supported upon a single enormous granite arch, of which the resting place between the two flights formed the crown; that is, the connecting open space lay upon it. From this archway sprang a subsidiary flying arch, or rather something that resembled a flying arch in shape, such as none of us had seen in any other country, and of which the beauty and wonder surpassed all that we have ever imagined. Three hundred feet from point to point, and no less than 550 round the curve that half arc soared touching the bridge it supported for a space of fifty feet only, one end resting on and backed into the parent archway, and the other imbedded in the solid granite of the side of the precipice.

The staircase, with its supports, was, indeed, a work of which any living man might have been proud, both on account of its magnitude and its surpassing beauty. Four times, as we afterward learned, did the work, which was commenced in remote antiquity, fail and was then abandoned for three centuries, when half finished, till at last there rose a youthful engineer named Rademas, who said that he would complete it successfully, and staked his life upon it. If he failed, he was to be hurled from the precipice he had undertaken to scale; if he succeeded, he was to be rewarded by the hand of the king's daughter. Five years was given to him to complete the work, and an unlimited supply of labor and material. Three times did his arch fail, till at last, seeing failure to be inevitable, he determined to commit suicide on the morrow of the third collapse. That night, however, a beautiful vision came to him in a dream and touched his forehead, and of a sudden he saw a vision of the completed work, and saw, too, through the masonry, and how the difficulties connected with the flying arch that had hitherto baffled his genius were to be overcome. Then he awoke and once more commenced the work, but on a different plan, and behold! he achieved it, and on the last day of the five years he led the princess, his bride, up the stair and into the palace. And in due course he became king by right of his wife and founded the present Eleventh dynasty, which is to this day called the "House of the Stairway," thus proving once more how energy and talent are the natural stepping stones to grandeur. And to commemorate his triumph he fashioned a statue of himself dreaming and of the fair woman who touched him on the forehead, and placed it in the great hall of the palace, and there it stands to this day.



*The great staircase.*

Such was the great stair of Milosis, and such the city beyond. No wonder they called it the "Frowning City," for certainly those mighty works in solid granite did seem to frown down upon our littleness in their sombre splendor. This was so even in the sunshine, but when the storm clouds gathered on her imperial brow, Milosis looked more like a supernatural dwelling place, or some imagining of a poet's brain, than what she is—a mortal city, carven by the patient genius of generations out of the red silence of the mountain side.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### THE SISTER QUEENS.

The big rowing boat glided on up the cutting that ran almost to the foot of the vast stairway, and then halted at a flight of steps leading to the landing place. Here the old gentleman disembarked, and invited us to do likewise, which, having no alternative, and being nearly starved, we did without hesitation—taking our rifles with us, however. As each of us landed, our guide again laid his fingers on his lips in salutation and bowed deeply, at the same time ordering back the crowds who had assembled to gaze on us. The last to leave the canoe was the girl we had picked out of the water, for whom her companion was waiting. Before she went away she kissed my hand, I suppose as a token of gratitude for having saved her from the fury of the hippopotamus; and it seemed to me that she had by this time quite got over any fear she may have had of us, and was by no means anxious to return in such a hurry to her lawful owners. At any rate, she was going to kiss Good's hand as well as mine, when the young man interfered and led her off. As soon as we were on shore a number of the men who had rowed the big boat took possession of our few goods and chattels, and started with them up the splendid staircase, our guide indicating to us by means of motions that the things were perfectly safe. This done, he turned to the right and led the way to a small house, which was, as I afterward discovered, an inn. Entering into a good sized room, we saw that a wooden table was already furnished with food, presumably in preparation for us. Here our guide motioned us to be seated on a bench that ran the length of the table. We did not require a second invitation, but at once fell too ravenously on the viands before us, which were served on wooden platters, and consisted of cold goat's flesh, wrapped up in some kind of leaf that gave it a delicious flavor, green vegetables resembling lettuces, brown bread and red wine poured from a skin into horn mugs. This wine was peculiarly soft and good, having something of the flavor of Burgundy. Twenty minutes after we sat down at that hospitable board we rose from it feeling like new men. After all that we had gone through we needed two things, food and rest, and the food of it, it was a great blessing to us. Two girls of the same charming cast of face as the first whom we had seen waited on us while we ate, and very nicely they did it. They were also dressed in the same fashion, namely, in a white linen petticoat coming to the knee, and with the toga like garment of brown cloth, leaving bare the right arm and breast. I afterward found out that this was the national dress, and regulated by an iron custom, though, of course, subject to variations. Thus, if the petticoat was pure white, it signified that the wearer was unmarried; if white, with a straight purple stripe round the edge, that she was married and a first or legal wife; if with a wavy purple stripe, that she was a second or other wife; if with a black stripe, that she was a widow. In the same way the toga, or "kaff," as they call it, was of different shades of color, from pure white to the deepest brown, according to the rank of the wearer, and embroidered at the end in various ways. This also applies to the "shirts," or tanics, worn by the men, which varied in material and color; but the kilts were always the same except as regards quality. One thing, however, every man and woman in the country wore as the national insignia, and that was the thick band of gold round the right arm above the elbow and the left leg beneath the knee. People of high rank also wore a torque of gold round the neck, and I observed that our guide had one on.

So soon as we had finished our meal our venerable conductor, who had been standing all the while, regarding us with inquiring eyes, and our guns with something as like fear as his pride would allow him to show, bowed towards Good, whom he evidently took for the chief of the party on account of the splendor of his regard, and once more led the way to the door and to the foot of the great stair. Here we paused for a moment to admire the colossal lions, each hewn from a single block of pure black marble, and standing rampant on the terminations of the wide balustrades of the staircase.

(To be Continued.)

### The Way to Get Rich.

A Land Speculation.—"But," said the would-be purchaser, they tell me that the land is covered by a swamp."

"Swamp, why, of course. It's the richest land in the world."

"But how am I to get rid of the water?"

"Pump it off."

"Yes, but then it will be on some other man's land."

"That's all right; let him pump it off on to some one else's land. My dear sir, you should never be bothered by what is on some other man's land."

"Yes, but won't he pump the water back on my land?"

"The very thing you want. The best crops in the world are raised that way. Pumping from first one field to another brings about a mutual system of irrigation. I got rich that way."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## THE LITTLE RED RIBBON.

I sing not of battles nor conquerors laden
With trophies their valor has won in the strife,
My song is the love of a shy little maiden
Who smiled upon me in the morning of life.
I whispered my passion; though clumsily spoken,
With tear shining lashes she heeded my prayer:
With the ring of betrothal I plead for a token—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair.

Though now it is faded
I picture it braided
The way that it shimmered that night on the stair;
And often I kiss it,
And think how I'd miss it—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair.

The years have flown by and her locks have grown whiter;
I smile when she speaks of the gray in the gold;
I whisper to her that her glances are brighter,
Her dimples more witching than ever of old.
Our love life has witnessed more laughing than weeping;
We chase with fond kisses the footprints of care
But my little wife never dreams I am keeping
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair.

Though faded and crinkled,
And rumpled and wrinkled,
The bonnie, bright looping that glistened so fair—
Far down in my pocket
It lies in a locket—
The little red ribbon she wore in her hair.

—Samuel Minturn Peck in New Orleans Times Democrat.

### How Servants Are Spoiled.

It is a well known fact that no French or English servant can find a place with her own country people after she has lived in an American family. Good servants are rare in every country, and they are so rare here that a lady, when she gets one, generally turns to spoiling her as the only means of keeping her. The bad servant is spoiled in the hope of wheedling her into doing better. One mistress who pays the modest sum of $25 a month for her cook says that the morning after she has given a dinner party she presents this autocrat of the dinner table with $1.

Another consults the convenience of her cook always before inviting her guests. The demand to go out from one to three times a week is a claim never questioned by the most obdurate of mistresses, but the servant who asks this here would only have a holiday once a month in England and the privilege of going to church once every Sunday. In France the conditions are the same. In this country there must be trouble until some of the women who are obliged to earn a living are willing to become servants and submit to being called by their right name, and not consider that, if they are "helps," they have equal rights with their mistresses. Then, too, the mistresses must learn how to treat their servants with perfect kindness and still without the familiarity that breeds contempt.—New York Press.

### Cooking and Digestibility.

Experiments by Dr. N. Butlagin, a St. Petersburg medical student, show that the saliva is less active in digesting starch foods in invalids and weak persons than in the healthy, and that compensation for this may be had in the increased digestibility given the starchy substances by prolonged cooking. The saliva of a weak and nervous woman, with 88 per cent. of the normal activity, digested rice and peas which had been cooked three hours with the same readiness that healthy saliva digested the same foods after cooking one hour. It was further found that the difference between the effects of healthy and unhealthy saliva becomes greatly lessened when the starch is cooked for a long time.—Arkansaw Traveler.

### Shortcomings of Typewriters.

It is astonishing that out of the large number of girls who learn shorthand and typewriting so few make a success of it. There is scarcely a day passes that girls do not apply to me for positions, saying that they are experts, but when it comes to the test not 5 per cent. of those who apply for positions could be considered good students. One great drawback is that most girls begin studying shorthand and typewriting before they understand the rudiments of spelling, or have the slightest idea of punctuation and capitalization. The colleges are all crowded, and have been for the past two years, with girls learning shorthand and typewriting, and yet good, reliable operators are very scarce.—Globe-Democrat.

Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, England, has been engaged for some years, and apparently with much success, in demonstrating to philatelists that his father, the late James Chalmers, of Dundee, was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. The credit is usually given to Rowland Hill, who succeeded in getting penny postage adopted, and certainly rendered a great service in so doing, but it is claimed he took his idea from a postoffice blue book of 1836, and that, when the idea was becoming a failure in practice, Mr. Chalmers saved it by his device. In fact, a German writer has pointed out a passage in the "Penny Cyclopædia" wherein it is said that Mr. Hill stated that the idea did not originate with him. When he died, about eight years ago, and the London press gave him the entire credit of the postal reforms, there was a general protest from Dundee, where more than thirty years before Mr. Chalmers had been presented with a testimonial in honor of his having originated the adhesive stamp.

The Prosaic broker—"Oh, for the wings of a dove!" sighed the poet. "Bosh!" said his friend the broker. "The breast of a turkey is much better to fill up on."

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the blo om of health to bring
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
Thousands of women gladly mention—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

Artful—"What a perfect picture Mrs. Mourn'ul is this evening!" "Indeed, yes. She is exquisitely painted."

### ALWAYS KEEP THE UPPER HAND OF DISEASE.

Changes of temperature are apt to cause dangerous sickness; in the full-blooded apoplexy is to be feared. When you have a pain in the head, feel dizzy, feverish, rheumatic or sick at the stomach take at once three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Such slight affections are only the harbingers of disease or sudden prostration, and the thing to do is to master the trouble at once. Never let a little sickness get the better of you. Drive it out of doors immediately. Let there be no compromise, always have with you a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and you are prepared to fight the worst form of sickness in its incipiency.

IN illustration of how fast a popular idea can travel our attention is called to a club in Scotland that has placed an order for a large lot of Cameo Cigarettes, stating their desire to adopt the brand and asking to be allowed to compete for one of the elegant pictures of Largtry or Theo, recently issued exclusively for these persons who would be one in a party who return the largest number of empty 5c boxes of this brand of cigarettes in 1888.

See Anticell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

## A COMMON ENEMY

### Strikes down its Helpless Victims—Saved when All Hope had Fled.

Very few of the ills from which we suffer are more painful, embarrassing and dangerous than those of the kidneys and bladder. It is important to remember that as we grow older we become more and more subject to affections of the urinary organs, and that the majority, of both sexes, who are past fifty have them in a more or less recognizable form. Take a case—one out of multitudes—

Mr. John M. Allen, a well-known and respected citizen, of Charlotte, N. Y., had suffered long from gravel. Urination became increasingly difficult, until it became almost impossible. Phycicians of marked skill and ability exerted themselves to relieve him, and succeeded to a degree, but were not able to interrupt the steady and persistent growth of this terrible renal disorder. Mr. Allen was already so exhausted that he came one day not long since into the place of business of his friend, Mr. E. D. W. Parsons, 559 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and feebly said:

"Parsons, I am about dead with the gravel."

"Did you ever try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y.?"

"What's the use I've tried all the remedies, prescribed and patented, and kept on sinking downwards in spite of them."

Nevertheless Mr. Parsons finally persuaded Mr. Allen to give Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy a chance to help him if it could, and he began using it on that understanding. Weeks went by, and the friends met once more—Mr. Allen looking like a man who had been close to the grave and been snatched back.

"Mr. Parsons," he exclaimed, "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life. I acknowledge it to be a cure for gravel—and, so far as I know, the only cure."

Had Mr. Allen used it occasionally a year or two before the symptoms of his trouble manifested themselves he never would have felt them. In all complaints and diseases of the blood, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder this preparation has a record of successes not equalled by any other ever recommended to the sick and suffering. $1, 6 for $5. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.

By Degrees—"Well, Edith, did Mr. Lambrequin make you an offer of his hand last night?" "No, mamma; he's so shy, you know—has never got any further than offering me his arm, so far."

### A STAB IN THE DARK

Sometimes fails of its murderous intent. The insidious and dastardly attacks made upon the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by persons who seek to palm off cheap and fiery tonics as identical with it, or "the same thing under another name," or "equally as good," in most instances react disastrously upon the unprincipled traders upon popular credulity who attempt them, converting their speculations into ruinous failures. The Bitters is a pure, wholesome and thorough medicine, adapted to the total cure and prevention of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles. Its every ingredient, unlike those in the imitations of it, is of an ascertained standard of excellence, and while they, by reason of their fiery properties, react injuriously upon the brain and nervous system, of both those organs it is a sedative and invigorant. Refuse all these harmful imitations.

A clergyman who preached in a prison a Sunday or two since, began his discourse in a traditional way, thus: "I am glad, my friends, to see so many of you here this morning."

### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted snow scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

Receive what cheer you may; the night is long that never finds the day.—*Shakespeare.*

### THIEF ARRESTED.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Chiliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

Hood suggested that the phrase "republic of letters" was hit upon to insinuate that, taking the whole lot of authors together, they hadn't a sovereign among them.

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NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifyer, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 314

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Inquisitive Party—Whose funeral is this? Irish Undertaker—Mine, sor.

### IS THIS WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

Anger is the mother of cruelty; cruelty is the mother of crime.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and other Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

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CATARRH

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A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

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PRETTY TALK!

We are not closing out; we are not selling at half price; we are not offering auction goods or goods bought at Sheriff sale or obtained through the misfortune of our fellow men at less than one-half their real value. You see and hear this kind of pretty talk all over town. It is used to entrap the ignorant and inexperienced, and is seldom, if ever, true. Our patrons, we are glad to say, belong to another class. They are intelligent and economical, pay cash for what they want, and expect good value for the money. We talk plainly to them, and try to present things as they really are. We have a large stock of goods and a wonderful variety of useful things, bought on the best terms from reliable manufacturers and dealers. If we see a chance to secure a good bargain, we accept it, and give our customers the benefit of our opportunity, but never at the expense of quality or reputation. Just now we have some Raisins, very good to cook, at 4c and 5c, and Figs, Pears, Apricots, Prunes, Plums, Apples or Peaches at 5c, and all good value. Next week we publish our new list. Please send for copy to Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.

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A NERVE TONIC. Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 4 1888

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## ON LIFE'S THRESHOLD

**How Little Arthur Got Even with His Mother.**

Arthur, who is forbidden to speak at the table, had his revenge the other day. As dinner began he was uneasy, and finally said, "Ma, can't I speak just one word."

"You know the rule, Arthur."

"Not one word?"

"No, Arthur; not until your father finishes the paper."

Arthur subsided until the paper was finished, when he was asked what he wished to say.

"Oh, nothing; only Nora put the custards outside the window to cool and the cat has been eating them up."—Harper's Young People.

**A Plea for the Dolls.**

The good women who are so busy reforming the world have taken up the doll enormity now, and are to make public sentiment too warm for it. "Hamlet" with the Prince left out would be spirited and entertaining compared with a little girl's universe that was doll-less. There is a queer little element of sacredness in the relation between the inanimate pet and the live one that we saw amusingly and touchingly illustrated the other day. A small girl was holding her largest and most beloved doll well outside the window, and her mother protested, saying: "You will drop your big dollie; why do you hold it out there so long?" "I was showing it to God," said the baby, and the mother did not find, for the time, anything more to say. It might be as well to do away with a few other abuses, good women, before dooming the doll.—Boston Commonwealth.

**A Reasonable Hypothesis.**

One never hears of an event so sad but that some element of humor lurks about it. A little girl who lives on State street near the dentist's office where the shooting affray occurred this week happened to hear the pistol shots and shouts for the police. Revolving it a moment in her baby mind a plausible explanation seemed to dawn upon her, and turning to her father she remarked: "He must have pulled a wrong tooth for somebody."—Albany Journal.

**A Neat Phrase.**

Children sometimes hit upon a phrase which conveys more than pages in which their elders have striven to set forth things clearly, and an instance was afforded recently by a girl of 6. She had been present while her mother received a call from a neighbor, one of those immeasurably voluble women who are the terror of their friends, and after the caller had departed she said to her mother with the utmost seriousness:

"Mamma, I don't think I like Mrs. Blank. She leaks words all the time."—Boston Courier.

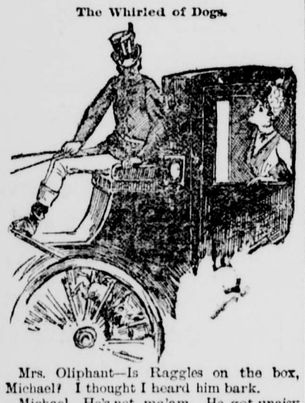
**Sermon by a Little Colored Boy.**

A little colored boy in South Carolina made an attempt to write an excuse to his teacher for his absence as follows: "Dear Affectionately Teacher: Ise sorry I couldn't come to school on Friday, but I couldn't cause it rain and dat's de way it go in dis world. If de Lord shut de door, no man can open de door. If de Lord say 'it rain,' no man stop it rain. But de Lord, he do all things well. And you oughn't to growl about it."—Lowell (Mass.) New Moon.

**Sympathy.**

Three little boys in a down river town attend the same school. They are but 4 years old and are in the same class. The other day they were called out by the teacher and asked to spell a certain word. They all failed, and one of the little fellows looked up to the teacher and said: "Now, Mr. M., you are in a terrible fix, ain't you?"—Bangor Commercial.

**The Whirled of Dogs.**



Mrs. Oliphant—Is Raggles on the box, Michael? I thought I heard him bark.

Michael—He's not, ma'am. He got uneasy a shpell back, an' Oi put him aff fer a bit av a shpin. He'll soon catch up.—Judge.

**Not Going Hungry.**

Young Mr. Wabash—May I have the pleasure of acting as your escort to supper, Miss Breezy?

Miss Breezy (scanning her card)—Oh, thanks, awfully; I see Mr. Porcine's name is down for the first valse in that direction. But you may have the second, Mr. Wabash.—New York Sun.

**English as She Is Sung.**

Polite Caller—I did not know you were such an accomplished linguist, Miss Highnote.

Amateur Soprano—Linguist?

"Yes. What language were you singing in just now, Italian, German, French or Spanish?"

"I was singing in English, sir."—Omaha World.

**They Got Something.**

Wife—Is that a fact that burglars broke into your bank last night?

Husband—Yes, my dear.

"Did they get anything?"

"Not until this morning. Then the judge gave them three years."—Yonkers Statesman.

**A Timely Suggestion.**

"Bobby," said his mother sternly, "I punished you only last week for running away, and yet you have done it again today. I don't know what I shall do."

"Why not give up punishing me, ma," suggested Bobby, "it doesn't seem to do any good?"—New York Sun.

**Gotham's Paternal Government.**

New York Dame—Oh, dear, there's my hair coming down again. I don't see why hairpins can't be made so they'll stay where they're put.

Husband—Well, I'll write to Mayor Hewitt about it.—Omaha World.

**An Opportunity Opened.**

Those persons who tell the editor "how to run his paper," should apply for positions in Cornell university. A school of journalism is to be established in that institution, and instructors may be needed.—Norristown Herald.

## STEPHEN GIRARD

**The Founder of One of America's Greatest Institutions of Learning.**

Stephen Girard was a remarkable man, and one who certainly holds a place among the prominent men of America. He was the son of a distinguished naval officer, and was born in Bordeaux, France, in the year 1750. In 1774, he sailed for New York, and, in 1776, first arrived in Philadelphia. In the latter place he was very successful in all his ventures, and so the Quaker City became his home. Girard was a man who would not brook disobedience. He sent a young supercargo to the Dead Sea in charge of a cargo, with orders to sell it at a port which he named. The enterprising young man, finding he could make $6,000 more by selling his cargo at another port, did so, expecting to please his master by his business capability, and proudly handed Mr. Girard the extra thousands. But the Frenchman, so far from showing delight, informed the officer that this disobedience would compel him to dispense with his services in future.

In 1793, the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia. There were four thousand and thirty-one deaths in the city from the first of August to the ninth of November. Here the nobility of Girard was shown, for when many of the rich fled, he remained and performed most humble and self-sacrificing offices for the sick and the dying, devoting many hours every day to nursing in the hospital. In Mr. Ingram's "Life of Girard" is quoted an extract from the *United States Gazette* of 1832, in which a merchant records that he saw a carriage drive up to a house during the pestilence. "A short, thick-set man stepped from the coach and entered the house," and on emerging from it "his arm was around the waist of a sick man, whose yellow face rested" upon his shoulder, as he carried the invalid, and the sick man's feet were "dragging helpless along the pavement." He was driven to the hospital in the carriage of the man whom Philadelphia looked upon with dislike. A few years later Girard opened a bank bearing his own name. We learn from Ingram, that during the war of 1812 "Girard's bank was the very right hand of the National credit, for when other banks were contracting, it was Girard who stayed the panic by a timely and liberal expansion—and frequent were the calls made upon him by the Government for temporary loans, which calls were invariably responded to immediately." In 1814, Girard risked his whole fortune, at a time when all the prominent capitalists held back and failed the Government in its time of need.

Girard was a warm friend of Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. They dined together very often in the merchant's quiet home in Philadelphia. Prince Murat and Baron Lallemand were also intimate with Girard, who had few friends among the natives of the country of his adoption. When he died, in 1831, at the age of eighty-one, the city gave him a public funeral. Flags were hung at half-mast, and a civic procession marched through the streets to do honor to his memory.—*Alice Maude Fenn, in St. Nicholas.*

## THE POPE'S PRESENTS.

**Will Carleton Sees Them and Gives a Hint as to Their Splendor.**

As a mark of special favor I was taken by one of the attendants at the Vatican to see the Pope's presents. What warehouses full of wealth have been sent for this aged man to look at just before he steps into the grave! They are all his own; have been given him absolutely; he has had them insured for over a million dollars. But those who look upon his frail form and white face know that the possession of them must consist merely of a glance.

Here are some of the queerest as well as the grandest things that could ever be sent to a ruler, temporal or spiritual. Gold and silver have been hewn by the smith's cunning knife into every sort of jewel that the enthusiastic mind could invent. Diamonds flashed their way here from every direction. Kings and Queens could not have sent more magnificence if they had drawn upon their stock of crown jewels. In the midst of these gleaming signals to the senses is a plain though richly bound copy of the Constitution of the United States—refreshing in its grand simplicity, and full of instruction for any potentate who will read it.

Here are slippers, enough to have clad the feet of every Pope that has lived, and more pontifical robes than Leo can ever wear. Here are topboots, embroidered sofa pillows, muskets, medicine cases, sets of carpenters' tools and enough clocks to make green with envy the Philadelphia collection of a certain unwilling candidate for the Presidency. Among the things which people wonder what the Pope will do with are a lot of baby clothes and rattle boxes.

Here are tokens from Catholic missionaries all over the world. War costumes, stuffed monkeys and birds, carved ivory, pictorial histories of Buddha and Confucius, the teeth of the beasts and the stings of the reptiles which the Pope's messengers have to encounter in the torrid zones and on the islands of the sea. Many of these seem to say to Leo: "See what your missionaries suffer for the cause!" There are also hundreds of knapsacks ready packed for missionaries who are yet to go. Each of these contains an altar service and a relic of some saint, without which mass could not be said. Hundreds of new church bells are in the adjacent garden waiting to be sent as silver-tonged messengers to some new temple of worship.—*Will Carleton, in Philadelphia Press.*

## STEAMSHIP STATISTICS.

**The Enormous Amount of Provender Required for a Single Trip.**

Commissioner Morton, of the Bureau of Navigation, says that 50 years ago a transatlantic steamer burned 44 tons of coal daily, while the most recently built vessel in this trade burns 300 tons. The latter also consumes 130 gallons of oil every day and requires 287 persons to man her throughout. For a single passage to the westward she had the following quantities of provisions: 12,550 pounds fresh beef, 760 pounds of corned beef, 5,230 pounds mutton, 850 pounds lamb, 350 pounds veal, 350 pounds pork, 2,000 pounds fresh fish, 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace grouse, 15 tons potatoes, 30 hampers vegetables, 220 quarts ice cream, 1,000 quarts milk and 11,500 eggs. In groceries alone there were over 200 different articles, including (for the round voyage of 22 days) 650 pounds of tea, 1,200 pounds of coffee, 1,600 pounds white sugar, 2,800 pounds moist sugar, 750 pounds pulverized sugar, 1,500 pounds cheese, 2,000 pounds butter, 3,500 pounds ham, 1,000 pounds bacon. Lemons were used at the rate of 1½ per day per head; oranges three per head per day, and apples, when in season, at the rate of 2¾ per head per day. The quantities of wines, spirits, beer, etc., put on board for consumption on the round voyage comprises 1,100 bottles champagne, 850 bottles claret, 6,000 ale, 2,500 bottles porter, 4,500 bottles mineral water, 650 bottles of various spirits. Crockery is broken very extensively, being at the rate of 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,214 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 27 decanters and 63 water bottles in a single voyage. No less than 4,656 sheep, 1,800 lambs and 2,474 oxen are consumed on the entire fleet of one line each year. This is equivalent to 2,091,754 pounds of meat. Eight hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and three eggs, 21,000 pounds of tea and 71,770 pounds of coffee, sweetened by 296,100 pound of sugar, are used in a year, while the following articles also figure largely: One and one-half tons of mustard, 1¾ tons of pepper, 7,216 bottles of pickels, 8,000 tins of sardines, 30 tons salt cod and ling, 4,192 four-pound jars jam, 15 tons marmalade, 22 tons raisins, currants and figs, 13 tons split peas, 15 tons pearl barley, 17 tons of rice, 34 tons oatmeal, 460 tons flour, 23 tons biscuits, 33 tons salt, 48,962 loaves of bread (8 pounds each), 53 tons hams, 20 tons bacon, 35 tons cheese, 930 tons potatoes, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,260 geese, 31,312 tablets toilet soap, 3,484 pounds white soap, 10 tons yellow soap. The heaviest item in the annual consumption is naturally coal, of which 356,764 tons are burned, or almost 1,000 tons for every day in the year. The consumption of engine oil is 104,043 gallons; of burning oils, 23,020 gallons; of paint oil, 9,290 gallons; of waste, 90 tons; of white lead, 51 tons; of red lead, 12 tons. The aggregate employment of labor by the company is 34 captains, 146 officers, 628 engineers, boilermakers and carpenters, 665 seamen, 916 firemen, 900 stewards, 62 stewardesses, 42 women to keep the upholstery and linen in order, with 1,100 men as a shore gang, or about 4,500 people to run the ships of one line. The vessels traverse yearly a distance equal to five times that between the earth and the moon.—*Albany Argus.*

## AN ELK'S BATTLE.

**His Terrible Struggle with a Pack of Ferocious Wild Dogs.**

A stockman in from the Wind river range, Wy. T., tells of a fierce and exciting battle between a courageous old elk and the wild dogs that infest the Wind river region. The river escapes from the mountains and hills into what is known as the busin district over high and beautiful hills named the Maiden Hair. While riding near these falls a few days ago, the stockman's attention was attracted by a deep baying, and, at once recognizing the sound as coming from savage dogs, and realizing the necessity of getting out of the way, the horseman rode rapidly to the top of a neighboring hill, which commanded an excellent view of the falls and also of the surrounding country. He had scarcely reached the top of the hill wheg he saw, dashing along a high ridge running parallel to the river, a magnificent buck elk, hotly chased by a dozen or more mountain dogs. The race had evidentle been on for some time, for the elk appeared to be about exhausted and the dogs were not in the best of condition. On swept the pursued and the pursuers, every bound bringing the dogs nearer the haunches of the tired elk. Suddenly the elk changed his course and plunged down the side of the ridge, making straight for the falls. Overhanging the edge of the river, and towering directly above the pool at the foot of the falls, was a huge rock. On this rock the bull made his way, and planting himself within a few feet of the edge and with lowered antlers, awaited the attack. He did not have to wait long. The dogs came with a rush and hurled themselves at their prey. First one and then another dog was caught in the elk's antlers and sent howling into the depths below. Just when the fight was the hottest the rock, or ledge, upon which the battle was being fougnt, suddenly gave way, and with a crash the combatants were dropped into the water and rocks at the foot of the falls, and their bruised and bleeding remains were swept on down the stream.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—Cast-iron stoves and iron ware should be heated gradually the first time they are used.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—General Crook stands six feet in his stockings, and is as straight as an arrow. He has been thirty-six years in the service.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt's income from his capital is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 a month, while that of William K. is not far behind it.

—An English lord recently kept his birthday in a novel manner by inviting his friends to receive the Holy Communion with him. About sixty responded.

—The late Chief Justice Waite and Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, were born within twenty miles of each other in Connecticut, in in the same month of the same year.

—The late Dr. Agnew claimed that since the Biblical era no person had ever lived one hundred years, and that in the cases where the contrary was claimed, mistakes in dates had occurred.

—Mrs. Eliza Chappell Porter, who died the other day at the age of eighty, is sincerely mourned in Chicago. She taught the first school in that city, and her husband, Dr. Jeremiah Porter, preached the first sermon.

—Senator Ingalls has had eleven children, seven of whom survive. The names given to his offspring have been somewhat peculiar: Ellsworth, Ruth, Ethel, Ralph, Addison, Constance, Sheffield, Faith, Marion, Muriel, Louise.

—A New York lady who recently gave a ball is said to have hired a perambulatory coffee and cake vender to take his stand in the street and distribute, at her cost, cakes, coffee and chocolate to the hack drivers and to all others waiting on her invited guests.

—Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the musical whistler, speaking of her career, said recently: "I was a whistling girl, and my friends always told me that if I would cultivate my talent I would find a fortune in it. I have not found the fortune yet, but my success has been beyond any thing I ever dreamed of."

—Boulanger visited the United States in 1881. He came over here as the chief of the French mission for the celebration of the centenary of Yorktown. He says that it is a pet idea of his to make another visit to America for the purpose of studying our form of government. He expresses the opinion that the United States is a model Republic, and says that his highest ambition is to give France such a constitution as ours.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Try buttermilk for the removal of tan and walnut stains and freckles. If that is not efficacious, try sand-paper.—*Puck.*

—Fair friend—"And do you ever soak your brushes, Mr. Palette?" Artist—"No. I'm happy to say I never was reduced so low as that."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

—"What made the Tower of Pisa lean?" "Because of the famine in the land," said a small boy who got the tower confused with Joseph's brethren.—*The Teacher.*

—A Chicago man who had grown rich selling hams built a country seat, but had some difficulty in finding a name to suit. A friend suggested that he call it the All-hambra.

—"How soft the moonlight sleeps upon the bank!" exclaimed the poetic burglar, toying with his drill. "I wish the same might be said of the watchman," replied his companion.

—Swell—"I'm going to resign from my club." Friend—"I thought you liked it so much." Swell—"Used to be all right, but society is getting too mixed. Why, I met my pawnbroker there the other night!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

—A woman had her picture, with others, in a daily paper under the heading "Labor's Female Cohorts;" and, in remarking hysterically that she had never been a cohort in her life, took to her bed and didn't rise for three weeks.—*Judge.*

—A High Office.—"What does your father do?" asked the teacher of the new boy. "He's a contractor," was the reply. "A railroad contractor?" "No ma'am, a sausage contractor. He ties up the ends after another man has filled them."—*Tid-Bits.*

—Sunday School Teacher—"What does it mean, Johnny, in the prayer where it says 'Lead us not into temptation.'" Johnny—"W'y I guess it means, they needn't trouble theirselves because we can go into it ourselves without leadin'."—*Critic.*

—At the close of a recent performance at the opera house, and while the crowd was retiring, a lady's garment was caught in a seat. A gallant Irishman rushed to the rescue, and asked the trouble. "My lace is caught," she said. "Hould on a bit, lady," said he, "and I'll relase ye."—*Bangor Commercial.*

—How to get into a mess and how to get out of it.—At an art exhibition: "That picture of X's is a fearful daub, don't you think?" The gentleman addressed: "I beg your pardon but I'm the artist." "Oh, I beg ten thousand pardons! The fact is, I don't know any thing about art—I just repeat what I hear everyone saying!"

'I hope the Colonel didn't seem at all annoyed when you presented him with my account, Penwipe," said Mouldby to his confidential clerk. "O, dear, no, sir; he was affable as you please, offered me a cigar and a glass of wine, then he glanced over the bill, nodded his head pleasantly, said 'That will be all right,' rolled it up and lighted his pipe with it," answered Penwipe, chirpily.—*Fun.*

## INSIGNIA OF MERIT.

**European Orders of Knighthood of More Than Ordinary Interest.**

Inquiry has been made as to the significance of the Iron Cross the late Emperor William was so desirous to have buried with him. The Iron Cross is the chief badge of military service, and was conferred upon William when he was a Prince by his brother, then King, for great bravery and soldierly conduct. This was in 1849, when he was given supreme command of the royal forces when Baden and the Palatinate rushed into arms against constituted authority. The cross was more prized by him because he had been recalled from banishment—he was exiled by imperial order in 1848—and the order *pour le merite*, better than his recall, attested his restoration to favor. The order of the Iron Cross was founded by Frederick William in 1813. The insignia is a cast-iron cross with silver mountings and bearing no inscription on the reverse; the upper part of the obverse contains the initials "F. W." surmounted on a crown; the center is adorned with three oak leaves, below which is the number 1813. When the cross is conferred for military merit, the ribbon supporting it is of black watered silk with white stripes; for civil merit, the ribbon is white watered silk with black stripes.

Other European orders may be referred to with interest. The Royal Prussian order of the Black Eagle, founded in 1701 by Frederick, is a blue enameled cross, each arm of which is forked with a center gold monogram "F. R." (Fredricus Rex) and a crowned black eagle with spread wings. The motto is "Suum Cique" (every one his due). The order is never conferred upon persons below thirty years of age. Germany has also the order of the Red Eagle, the second order of the kingdom, founded 1705; the royal order of the House of Hohenzollern, a gold cross with white and black enamel, founded 1841; the order of Louise, a small black enameled gold cross, founded in 1814, exclusively reserved for ladies; the Bavarian order of St. Hubert, founded 1444, to be admitted to which requires that one should have been six years a member of the civil order of merit of the Bavarian crown.

Austria shares with Spain, since the time of Charles V., the right of the order of the Golden Fleece, founded in 1429 by Philip III., the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders. The French Legion of Honor was founded in 1802 as a reward of civil merit or military valor. The highest order of Russia is that of St. Andrew, founded 1698, and is conferred exclusively on persons of the most exalted rank. It is represented by a blue enameled figure of St. Andrew on the cross. Russia has a military order of St. George, founded in 1769, which is never conferred but for a gallantry at sea or in the field. The insignia is a white enameled cross with gold rim, on the obverse side of which is an image of St. George and the dragon.

Spain has numerous orders, the oldest being that of Calatrava, founded in 1158, and is now a court distinction rarely conferred. The order of Alcantara was founded in 1177, and is limited to those who can prove noble descent through at least four generations. The orders of Great Britain are more or less famous. The first in dignity is that of the Garter, founded in 1349. The next that of the Thistle, founded in 1540, the motto of which is "Nemo me impune lacessit;" that of St. Patrick, 1783, "Quis Separabit?" that of the Bath, 1389, "Tria juncta in uno;" the Star of India, 1861, motto, "Heaven's Light Our Guide;" St. Michael and St. George, 1818. The chief order of Brazil is that of Pedro, founded in 1822.

Denmark has one of the most illustrious orders of chivalry, the order of the Elephant, which ranks even with that of the Garter, founded at an uncertain date, but probably in the twelfth century. It is limited to thirty knights. Italy's chief order is that of the Annunciada, reorganized in 1518. Sweden has the nobler order of the Seraph, founded 1280, and limited to twenty-three natives and eight foreigners.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

### South American Mosquitoes.

Some ludicrous stories are told about adventures with the mosquitoes. I have been solemnly assured that often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain and crew below they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them, and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from mosquito bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magdalena river, and became so desperate under the attacks of the mosquitoes that they broke from their stalls and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of mosquito bars, head nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—*American Magazine.*

—The latest medical theory prescribes only two meals a day—one at the beginning and one at the end of the day. If people adopt this plan and carefully avoid working between meals life would be much easier. It is working so much between meals that makes life so hard.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—Washington Territory now claims to have over 200,000 inhabitants.

## FAR WESTERN THIEVES.

**How They Have to Be Watched After They Are Captured.**

Having captured our men, we were in a quandary how to keep them. The cold was so intense that to tie them tightly hand and foot meant, in all likelihood, freezing both hands and feet off during the night; and it was no use tying them at all unless we tied them tightly enough to stop in part the circulation. So nothing was left for us to do but to keep perpetual guard over them. Of course we had carefully searched them, and taken away not only their fire-arms and knives, but every thing else that could possibly be used as a weapon. By this time they were pretty well cowed, as they found out very quickly that they would be well treated so long as they remained quiet, but would receive some rough handling if they attempted any disturbance.

Our next step was to cord their weapons up in some bedding, which we sat on while we took supper. Immediately afterward we made the men take off their boots—an additional safeguard, as it was a cactus country, in which a man could travel barefoot only at the risk of almost certainly laming himself for life—and go to bed, all three lying on one buffalo robe and being covered by another, in the full light of the blazing fire. We determined to watch in succession a half-night apiece, thus each getting a full rest every third night. I took first watch, my two companions, revolver under head, rolling up in their blankets on the side of the fire opposite that on which the captives lay; while I, in fur cap, gantlets and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of firelight, in a position in which I could watch my men with the absolute certainty of being able to stop any movement, no matter how sudden. For this night-watching we always used the double-barrel with buck-shot, as a rifle is uncertain in the dark; while with a shot-gun at such a distance, and with men lying down, a person who is watchful may be sure that they can not get up, no matter how quick they are, without being riddled. The only danger lies in the extreme monotony of sitting still in the dark guarding men who make no motion, and the consequent tendency to go to sleep, especially when one has had a hard day's work and is feeling really tired. But neither on the first night nor on any subsequent one did we ever abate a jot of our watchfulness.—*Theodore Roosevelt, in Century.*

## EVOLUTION IN FROGS.

**A Series of Marvelous Changes Revealed by the Little Croakers.**

Viewed from this development point of view, it is interesting to observe how the infancy and adolescence of the individual frog accurately repeats for us, as it were, the various steps in the slow evolution of its whole kind from some unknown and pre-historic progenitor. The tiny tadpole is not only a fish, but also distinctively a fish of a very early and antique type, showing close analogies to the most ancient known form of vertebrate animal, the boneless lancelet, as well as to the larva of those curious sac-like molluscan creatures, the ascidians or sea squirts, presumed degenerate descendants of the oldest undeveloped ancestral vertebrate. As it grows, however, its gills and other characteristics become more truly fish-like, and it feeds entirely in this early stage on vegetable matter, like its piscine relatives, the barramunda and the other amphibious forms of ganoids. But as the season for the drying up of the ponds approaches, it takes to itself lungs, with a peculiar mode of breathing through the nostrils by the aid of the tongue; it gradually repeats the ancestral stages in the acquisition of legs; its eyes push through the skin to the surface; it hops ashore, a full-fledged frog; and its beak giving place to true carnivorous jaws, it feeds henceforth exclusively upon its later diet of insects, slugs and other animal matter. The common English frog thus appears to sum up for us, in a single generation, a series of most marvelous historical changes which it must probably have taken its remote ancestors whole geological ages to pass through in long succession.

### Gladstone's London House.

Mr. Gladstone's London House is near Buckingham Gate. It is in the old—not the new fangled—Queen Ann style, and the drawing-room windows overlook the parade-grounds of the Wellington Barracks. Mr. Gladstone likes spending a few moments now and then watching the soldiers go through their drill. The entrance-hall is square and roomy, paneled, as is the staircase, with fine Chippendale carving, and lighted by a stained-glass window. In it are a few reproductions of the Autotype Gallery, and a large picture of the entrance to Alexandria, which must recall to the ex Premier each time he enters the house one of the most unpleasing reminiscences of his official life. The dining-room is on the ground floor, and it is of somewhat restricted dimensions. Above it is the drawing-room, which is a long, charming room. In one corner is a portrait of Mr. Gladstone painted by Watts, and in the middle window is placed Mrs. Gladstone's writing-table. It is shut in by a screen on which hang portraits of her husband and younger son. The room in which Mr. Gladstone works is at the back of the house, and is in consequence free from all noise. Not even the sound of a passing cab-wheel can break in on his quiet.—*London Letter.*

## SCOTCH OIL MINES.

**The Curious Petroleum Field at West Calder, Scotland.**

William Findley, of West Calder, Scotland, which is the ancient oil shale region of that country, has been making a tour of the Pennsylvania petroleum fields during the last few weeks, and was in New York this week.

"I am more than amazed," said he, "at what I have seen. The petroleum of Scotland is mined like coal, and although I had read of the oil-wells of America, I was not prepared for such a vast difference in the methods of oil production. The Scotch petroleum is not in the fluid state, but in a shale formation. The extracting of the products of this shale was for many years a most important industry, and is quite an extensive one yet; but the American oil, both illuminating and lubricating, is now set down in our markets cheaper than the Scotch oil can be produced, and how long our oil production will last is only a question of how long national pride will resist considerations of economy.

The Scotch oil shale is black, and lies at a depth of about four hundred feet beneath the surface. The shale-producing regions are all between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and are known as the oil fields of West Calder. They are very extensive and literally inexhaustible. That is one hope we have. The fluid oil of this country will undoubtedly become exhausted or greatly curtailed in production some time in the future. It would not be kind in me to say that I hope so, but, well, I am interested in West Calder. When your fields cease to pour out a quantity of oil that enables you to refine it, export it, and sell it in Scotland at a less figure than it costs us to extract the oil from the shales at the very threshold of Scotch markets we will come to the front with our oil mines again, and know whatever happens they can't be exhausted.

When the oil fields of West Calder were being operated to a full capacity the shale refinery there known as the Addiswell oil works, and which cover seventy-five acres of ground, gave employment to over two thousand men. In various parts of the field there were shale crushing works, not unlike your coal breakers where the shale is run on being taken from the mines. It is broken up into small pieces, and the crude oil extracted at the crushers. What we call crude oil, you would call tar over here. The refiners take it in that condition, and from it extract illuminatin and lubricating oil, ammonia and wax. The latter is called parafine in the oil trade of this country. The tar from a ton of shale will yield fourteen gallons of illuminating oil. This is subjected to four different acid distillations, each one much heavier than any the American fluid petroleum requires. The result is a clear, white high-flash illuminant as good as American kerosene, but four times as expensive. If the American product simply came in competition with our illuminating oil, the effect on our trade would not be of much consequence, as in that branch of the Scotch oil business is not where the profit lies. The lubricant, the ammonia, and the wax are the products which make the shale mines valuable. The American lubricating oil is cheaper, and those who use it say better than any. The latter altogether I can't agree with. Of course the American oil does not interfere with our ammonia products, nor with our wax trade, but we can't afford to produce kerosene and lubricating oil to throw away in order that we may get at the ammonia and wax that the shale contains. I am forced to say, therefore, to use an Americanism, that the Scotch oil business is not booming at the present time.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

**How Girls Are Taught Gymnastics in Several High Schools.**

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) high school is a pioneer in the matter of physical culture for women. Several times a week the girls of that institution are put through a course of Indian clubs, dumb-bells and other appliances for gymnastics. So far the boys have been excluded.

As a result of this, other institutions have taken this idea up.

The Washington (Pa.) school has recently received a donation of a complete outfit for a gymnasium for girls from a wealthy resident of that place.

The costume is the regular gymnastic dress. It resembles a bathing suit, and consists of what is called the "Flower" waist, short skirt and bloomers. The more variety in color and material, the prettier the effect when donned by a lot of pretty girls. Tennis shoes are worn. The object is to secure freedom of motion and unimpeded circulation.

The appliances are ladders and rings, parallel bars, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, wands, etc. In some of the classes boxing and fencing is added to the list. Then there is running, jumping, wrestling, etc. The class movements are timed by music.

There is nothing prettier in the world than a bevy of pretty girls swinging on cross-bars, shinning up ladders, or swinging dumb-bells and Indian clubs in rythmic motion to inspiring music. It is the cutest little circus imaginable.

Their eyes sparkle, their cheeks glow, their health and muscles develop, and their tempers evaporate into pellucid pleasantness, and all the blessings of a healthful mind in a perfect body.—*St. L*

—There, p[illegible] the United [illegible] so named [illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.....1888


The Grand Jury of San Francisco in its report says that a saloonkeeper, aided by a few pugilists, rockrollers and ballot box stuffers is able to make captive 50,000 voters. It will be a happy day when the "boss" disappears from politics; but it is greatly to be feared that day will not dawn till Gabriel is ready to call the human race to order to celebrate the event.

We need a revival of the doctrine of State rights. The two Federal Judges, Sawyer and Sabin, assume to be above, not only the power of the State of California, but of the Congress of the United States. With almost unanimous voice the people of California declared their opposition to the admission of any more Chinese; Congress passed a law for their exclusion; yet these two Judges have nullified the law and contemptuously disregard the expressed will of the people of the State. So far as the Chinese are concerned these two Judges have robbed California of the local self government guaranteed to each State of the Union by the Constitution. The Chinese evil has now reached that stage where, according to the Declaration of Independence, men are justified in resistance by other means when the forms of law are no longer effective to afford protection against wrong and secure them in their just rights. It is an agravation of the wrong done by these judges that they are conceded to be able men; and that they err, not through ignorance or stupidity, but with knowledge and evil design. The motive for their wrong doing may be found in the large sums of money made by all concerned in landing the Chinese.


MISCELLANEOUS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

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SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.


SECOND
# ANNUAL FAIR
# Agricultural District
## No. 18.
## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Composed Of the Counties of
## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
# Independence
Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

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### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstake or as a member of a family. Animals which are sired or owned by a stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than three | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS VI.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched cattle team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 10 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best heifer calf | 10 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $ 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of agricultural products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ½ doz watermelon | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| Single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| best variety of jellies | 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.
CLASS I
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| raisin | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.
CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.
CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $ 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil satin and Japanese fancies | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.
CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| second best quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| other articles | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf towards | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall pocket, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk or flannel | 2 00 |
| embroidery | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| hearth rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display and best work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| crochet work, silk | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| net work quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.
CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $ 5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground by 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ⅝ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m. sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

### ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 361, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO. CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb1 26f

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known and favorably established stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 156.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Jan. 22, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that John Kupert, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof of his desert land claim No. 156, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.


LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may see their address and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars
Jy 1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising and as a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no capital or ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Mina | 6 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodas Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 0 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 1 10 p. m. | 11 25 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 0 a. m. |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m. | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 0 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 8 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 6 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 0 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with trains on V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (67 miles); Keeler and Bishop.

At LALLANING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Cobb's tri-weekly stages for Ione, Mineral, Berlin, Ione City and Pine Grove, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.


NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 249.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 249, for the E ½ of N W ¼, N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 13, Tp 14 S R 36 E, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office, at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.
Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1228.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 22, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz.: Hiram Hamilton, for the E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.


NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every one article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n252

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany.
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten getreulich. Geldsendungen von uns nach Deutschland besorgt.
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $11,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP.
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4 ..... 1883


D. B. Curtis was in town a few days this week.

Ice-cream every Saturday evening and Sunday at Roeder's.

The Big Pine Hotel will be opened with a grand ball on the 28th.

Mr. A. Spencer, of Bishop Creek was in town a day or two this week.

Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, was in town a day or two this week.

The first watermelons marketed this season were brought into Big Pine last Sunday from the Baker ranch.

A new fire hydrant has been put in at the corner of Mairs' Hotel; it will be of great service should fire break out.

None of the girls will take offense at being treated cool—provided the coolness is caused by ice-cream at Roeder's.

A body of ore was struck in the Defiance mine, at Darwin, some days ago. The extent of the body is not yet known.

The *Chronicle Union* says that much damage has been done to roads and ditches in Mono county by cloud-bursts recently.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church for Nevada and California east of the mountains will meet August 17th at Reno.

Won't Nevada have a State Fair this year? We in Owens Valley are interested in knowing, but Nevada papers don't give any information on the subject.

The Tulare county *Times* says that long and bitter lawsuits will grow out of the formation of irrigation districts in that county, made under the Wright Irrigation Law.

Another race has been added to the speed programe for the Fair. It is a half mile and repeat, free for all, purse $100; to be run on Wednesday. See the advertisement.

Matt. McDonald's fist can decorate a fellow's cheek with all the lovely colors of a rainbow. It is curious that such a gnarled bunch of bones should produce such beautiful effects.

According to the ritual Inyo county has the two best sites for Masonic Lodges in the United States. Mount Whitney is the highest mountain and Death Valley the lowest depression.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento last Tuesday. Hon. H. Beatty was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Hon. J. D. Works was nominated for Associate Justice.

Last week we made complaint that by some mishap with the mails a number of our Nevada exchanges were missing. This week they are nearly all missing. Our mail service is a sore trial to all who have to use it.

Mr. E. A. DeCamp, Secretary of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, has sent complimentary tickets for the officers of the Eighteenth District to attend the fair at Los Angeles, August 6th to 11th inclusive.

A fire at Virginia City last week destroyed $15,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the furniture store of I. Rosenbaum, on C street, and is supposed to have been caused by children playing with matches.

The new bathrooms at Huff & Levy's are handsomely furnished; marble topped dressing stands, fine mirrors and other suitable conveniences in each room. There are hot and cold baths. One room is exclusively kept for ladies.

A. D. Gilbert has begun work to take water out of a lake up in the Sierras west from Black and about twelve miles northwest from Independence. There is a fine body of land at the foot of the mountains upon which Mr. Gilbert proposes to take the water.

Henry Galvin is taking out ore right along from his recent find near Independence Station. The ledge is over sixty feet wide and contains several veins of lead ore that appear to be converging to a central ore body. Harry may find another Cerro Gordo in his claim.

Two years ago Link & Kehoe bought a tract of land within the town limits of Independence. They set out fruit trees the same season. Last Tuesday Mr. Link brought to this office a large bucketful of very fine peaches gathered from that ground. In Owens Valley it does n't take a lifetime to get fruit from trees.

Some days ago an old squaw was washing clothing at a house in town and was given her breakfast. She said: "White man b-e-a-p good; long time ago Injun eat pine-nut, grasshopper, jackrabbit 'n grass; now h—e—a—p plenty bread, coffee, meat, plenty much good eat, you bet; white man h——e——a——p good."

It is reported that several families are now on the way coming to settle along the line of the Eastside canal. Early next spring so much of the canal will be finished as will supply water to several thousand acres of land. From now till spring settlers could put in their time to good purpose clearing sagebrush and fencing. With the sagebrush cleared plowing could at once be commenced; the ground is loose and would plow easily in its present condition.

Every Sunday quite a number of Indian families come to town. They have their own teams and wagons and in each wagon will be all the women and children that can be carried. The women are dressed in clean calico gowns, and the men and children are also decently clothed. Many Indians farm land on shares and are quite successful; they live more comfortably and are of more use to the country than many whites, who wander like Arabs, without a home or an honest calling.

Two years ago Mr. W. L. Hunter planted an orchard at his place at Georges Creek. This year from his young trees he had the earliest apricots in the neighborhood. His young peach trees are now bearing very fine fruit. The land was covered with sagebrush a few weeks before the trees were set out; the soil is sandy loam. Last year the editor of this paper gave Mr. Hunter three ears of yellow corn. Mr. Hunter planted the seed and the yield from it was ten sacks of shelled corn. All of this was used for seed last spring and now promises a good crop.

## HISTORY OF MT. WHITNEY.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT. *Sir:*—Inasmuch as a mistake was made in 1870 concerning the identity of Mt. Whitney, and inasmuch as after the discovery of that mistake in 1873 a cool, deliberate, persistent and determined effort was made by certain parties here in Owens Valley to change the name of Mt. Whitney and call it "Fisherman's Peak;" it occurs to the present writer that a history of that business by one who is familiar with most of its details from beginning to end may prove of some interest to your readers, not only here in Inyo county, but also wherever your valuable paper may circulate in other parts of the country.

Mt. Whitney was recognized as the highest peak in the State of California (and, so far as yet known, it is the highest peak in the United States south of Alaska) in 1864, and was then so named in honor of Prof. J. D. Whitney, who was at that time State Geologist of California.

The discovery party consisted of Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Geologist in charge, Charles F. Hoffman, Topographer, and Clarence King, Assistant Geologist.

This party came into the mountains from the western side, i. e., from the Tulare Valley, and did not at that time cross over into Owens Valley. But they ascended several of the high peaks in the vicinity of Mt. Whitney and gave names to quite a number of them, among which are Mt. Brewer, Mt. Williamson, Mt. Tyndall, Mt. Whitney itself, and the "Sheep Mountain."

At the same time Clarence King made a resolute but unsuccessful attempt to climb Mt. Whitney, and really succeeded in reaching a point on the mountain only some 200 or 300 feet below the summit, when he was stopped by a ledge of rocks, up which he could not climb; though subsequent explorers state that one may safely go *down* over the same ledge.

A complete account of this trip will be found in the "Geology of California," Vol. I, published by Prof. Whitney in the following year, viz 1865. Furthermore, accompanying this account in the same volume there is a description of Mt. Whitney and its surroundings by Clarence King himself, which is sufficiently full and accurate to prevent all possibility of mistake in identifying the peak by anyone who has first carefully read that description and afterwards gets on top of any of the high peaks in the near vicinity when the air is clear so that he gets a good view of the region. But little was heard or known of Mt. Whitney, however, in Owens Valley until 1870 or '71.

In 1870 another party of the State Geological Survey, still under Prof. Whitney, went up the Tulare Valley, crossed the mountains through Walker's Pass, and spent two or three months in Owens Valley and the Inyo and White Mountain range. That party consisted of Charles F. Hoffman, Topographer in charge, Alfred Craven, Assistant Topographer, and the present writer as Geologist. That was the time when the mistake was first made in the identity of Mt. Whitney. It was a very natural mistake: For "Sheep Mountain," which lies some five or six miles southeast of Mt. Whitney and about opposite the upper end of Owens Lake, really looks but a few hundred feet of being as high as Whitney, while it stands several miles nearer to the eastern foot of the range, so that looking up from the valley, ten thousand feet below these summits, the "Sheep Mountain" *looked* the highest, and at the same time its *shape* bears a close resemblance to that of Mt. Whitney itself as seen from the Valley near the Lake.

Mr. Hoffman, therefore, (who was the only one in our party who had ever seen Mt. Whitney before) mistook the "Sheep Mountain" for Mt. Whitney, and we continued to call it so all that summer. But after our return to San Francisco, when Mr. Hoffman came to plot his work, he found a large and unaccountable discrepancy in the location of Mt. Whitney between his work of 1864 and 1870, the latter work placing Mt. Whitney five or six miles further southeast than the former. He was sure that his work of 1870 was correct; for the bearings taken by him that summer from various points in the Valley and in the Inyo Mountains were numerous and agreed well with each other. But in 1864 he had only two bearings by means of which to locate Mt. Whitney: One of these was taken by himself with a transit instrument from the top of Mt. Brewer, and on that bearing he felt that he could rely: But the other one was a bearing taken by Mr. King with only a pocket compass from the top of Mt. Williamson, and this bearing he concluded must have been erroneous. And thus the mistake remained undiscovered.

In 1871 Mr. King determined to make another effort to reach the summit of Mt. Whitney, this time from the eastern side. So, having obtained from Mr. Hoffman a full description of the appearance and description of the supposed Mt. Whitney as viewed from Owens Valley, he came to Lone Pine, and without any difficulty succeeded in reaching the summit of "Sheep Mountain," and getting observations of its altitude, still supposing it to be Mt. Whitney. The reason why he did not discover the mistake was that there were clouds on the mountains at the time of his ascent which prevented his seeing the true peak. He shortly afterward published an account of this ascent in the first edition of his "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada."

So it was not until July 27th, 1873, when Mr. M. W. Belshaw and myself rode our mules to the very top of "Sheep Mountain" that the mistake made three years before concerning Mt. Whitney was discovered. It happened to be clear weather when we climbed the mountain, and therefore the instant we reached the summit we saw five or six miles northwest of us the tremendous crags of Whitney itself, the main peak evidently and unmistakeably rising considerably higher than the one on which we stood.

Up to this time there is, so far as I know, or have ever been able to learn, no reliable record or evidence to prove that any human being had ever set foot upon Mt. Whitney.

It was, however, but a very short time after Mr. Belshaw and I returned to the Valley and reported the error we had discovered before several parties succeeded, one after the other, in reaching the summit of the mountain; and I believe some rather acrimonious disputes afterwards arose between some of the parties as to which of them was really entitled to the credit of being the first to get there. But into the merits of these disputes I have no wish to enter. I do wish, however, to add a few words concerning the discreditable "Fisherman's Peak" affair.

It appears that when Prof. Whitney was in Owens Valley himself in 1872 for the purpose of studying the effects of the great earthquake of March 26 th of that year, he became quite unpopular with a good many people in the Valley, some of whom took a very strong personal dislike for him. When, therefore, a year later it was suddenly discovered that a lower mountain had for three years been called Mt. Whitney by mistake, some of these people thought it would be a fine opportunity for revenge upon the man whom they disliked by making his name stick to the lower peak forever and calling the highest one something else. Therefore they dubbed Mt. Whitney "Fisherman's Peak," and tried hard and long to make it stick. But it will not stick.

Mt. Whitney was named, and almost climbed by Clarence King in 1864, and was described by him in 1865. It is the highest mountain in the country, and Mt. Whitney it will remain! The "Sheep Mountain" was also named by King in 1864, and that name will adhere to it. The other high peaks in that neighborhood have names given to them many years ago, so that there is no place nor habitation in those mountains as "Fisherman's Peak"—which will doubtless fall into the utter oblivion which it deserves. Respectfully yours,

W. A. GOODYEAR.

Independence, July 30, 1888.

### State Mining Bureau

Mr. W. A. Goodyear, Geologist for the State Mining Bureau, has been at Independence during the week on official duty. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of $60,000 was made for the support of the Bureau. One condition of the appropriation was that not less than half the amount should be expended in actual field work. Mr. Goodyear and eight or nine other scientists are now engaged in the work in various parts of the State. On two previous occasions has Mr Goodyear been in Owens Valley; once in 1870 and again in 1873. On both of these occasions he made investigations and wrote a good deal that has never since been published. Much of what was then recorded will be included in the next report of the State Mining Bureau. Mr. Goodyear was deeply interested in the dispute that was long carried on about which peak in the Sierras should be called Mt. Whitney, though he never took any part in it. By common consent the name has long been applied to the peak originally so named by Clarence King in 1864. In another column will be found an article on the subject written this week by Mr. Goodyear.

### New Hotel.

The new hotel belonging to the Crocker Brothers, at Big Pine, has very nearly attained completion. The building is large and well arranged, and well finished in every respect. The parlor, parlor bedroom, dining room, kitchen and bar room are all on the ground floor, and are very large and commodious rooms. A wide corridor extends the full length of the upper story, on either side of which are comfortable, nicely finished bedrooms. The house will be furnished throughout in first class style and under the care and management of the amiable hostess, Mrs. J. Crocker, will become a favored resort. An opening ball will be given on the 28th of the present month and arrangements are already being made. A large open air platform will be provided for dancing. No doubt this ball will have the largest attendance of any ever given at Big Pine.

### Meteorological Summary for July, 1888, Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer ..... 29.880 inches.
Mean temperature ..... 79°
Highest temperature ..... 98°
Lowest temperature ..... 54°
Monthly range of temperature ..... 44°
Mean relative humidity 26 per cent.
Mean dew point, 34 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, S. E.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles S. 11th.
Precipitation ..... 0.17
Number of clear days ..... 21
Number of fair days ..... 6
Number of cloudy days ..... 4

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

### Horsemen Attention.

The Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 will arrange races for all horses that may attend the District Fair at Independence beginning September 17th. If any horses should be brought to the Fair for which provision is not already made in the published speed programme, special races and suitable purses will be arranged for them. Any person who has a horse that he wants tried on the race track should bring along the animal; whether the horse runs, trots, or paces, if he has speed at any gait there will be given a chance to try him.

### Eastside Canal.

On the Eastside canal Mr. McIver is finishing up the last half mile of the heaviest cutting to be done on the whole work. Of this half mile 1400 feet had to be cut to a depth of five feet, the remainder averaging about four feet. Below a depth of three feet the time required to remove the earth increases rapidly in proportion. A few days will finish this deep cut; then the canal will be finished about half a mile south of Independence Station, or as it is now called, Citrus.

### Fine Fruit.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Walker, of Olancha, should not make a display of fruit at San Francisco. He sent up a box to this office last Saturday that would have attracted attention in the City. Apples, peaches, prunes and late apricots were in the box. The fruit was all large of its kind, but size was only a secondary merit; its perfection of form and color and fine flavor are the qualities that give value beyond the productions of other countries.

### Sudden Death

Last Friday Miss Given died at Bishop Creek after an illness of only a few days. The young lady had recently came out from Iowa on a visit to her brother, of the firm of Given & Ingals. Her death was very sudden and altogether unexpected. The remains have been taken back to Iowa.

Since the launch of the "Charleston" at San Francisco the Eastern press predicts great things for iron ship building on the Pacific Coast. The mild climate of California enables workmen to accomplish more in a given time than can be done by men working in the terrible heat or severe cold of the Atlantic Coast.


# A NEW DEAL!

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**Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.**

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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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# PAUSE AND PERUSE!

Our house is essentially one of bargains. Low values abound everywhere—in every department. Were it not so we would have not intercepted and held the volume of trade which we have. We buy FIVE times the amount of goods of any store in this city. Our advantage is easily seen. Why not enjoy the benefit of it?

Here are some of the values which we are offering. Those at a distance—even a thousand miles away—by our well regulated system of shopping by mail, obtain the same advantages as if trading in person. Orders for the following described goods should be sent in quickly, as the stock will doubtless soon be exhausted.

## OF INTEREST TO YOU!

Fine Rhadame silks, a firm body, honest weave and true dye. They have the natural brilliant lustre produced by pure silk and skillful weaving. We have them in TWENTY-FOUR colors. Price 90 cents per yard; equal to any $1.15 or $1.25 Rhadame in the market.

A good bargain in Surah silks at 50 cents per yard. Excellent for sashes, combination suits and hat trimmings. All of the popular shades in stock.

French novelties in all wool dress goods in plaids and checks at 50 cents per yard. Twenty five lines of them. We have an all wool plaid a yard wide for 25 cents.

Something in an Oxford shoe for Gentlemen that we can recommend. Price $3.45; has always sold at $2.50. It is low cut, has a neat, fancy tip and four buttons. Sizes 5 to 10.

An all wool jersey with a vest front and coat back for $1.40. In the popular shades. At $1.75 we can give an all wool jersey with front and cuffs embroidered.

PARASOLS—An Ecru Silk covered with Coralline Lace natural wood handles, price $2. A heavy Black Satin Parasol trimmed with deep Spanish Lace and lined with rich changeable silk, $5.

Ladies' full finished hose at 19 cents a pair. Infancy stripes on a light ground.

Ladies' India Gauze Vest, high neck, long or short sleeves at 25 cents.

Three unlaundried white shirts for $1.

Fancy featheredge folding fans at 25 cents.

Samples of DRY GOODS mailed free upon application

Send in your name for a Fall and Winter Catalogue which will be issued shortly.

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100 reserved seats at 25 cents each.
Tickets for the evening, $1.50 a couple
Single admission, 50 cents.
Ball tickets, per couple, $1.00.
Children under 13, 25 cents.


### REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Republican Committee of Inyo county is hereby called at the Court House in the town of Independence, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1888,

At 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of fixing the time for the election of delegates in the several precincts to attend a county convention to nominate county officers; also to fix the time and place for holding said convention and to fix the apportionment of delegates for each precinct

S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.

Geo. H. Hardy, Sec.


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**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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### FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.


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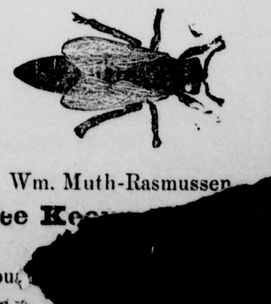

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen

**Bee Ke**

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### Too Much.

"Amanda," said the mother sharply, "I did not hear you ask young Mr. Spawn D'Uhlich to call again when he went away last evening?"

"No, mamma," replied the stanch New York girl, with decision, "I could never go into society with a young man who calls a lift an elevator, and seems to take delight in sounding his h's distinctly."—Chicago Tribune.

### Time to Close Up.

She was sitting in the parlor with her beau when the old man came down stairs and opened the front door.

"Surely, papa," she said, "you are not going out at this late hour?"

"Merely to untie the dog," he replied.

"Well, Miss Clara," said the young man, reaching for his hat, "I think I will say good night."—New York Sun.

### A Fastidious Traveler.

Boggs (on board Pullman sleeper, coming to his friend's berth at 11 a. m.)—Not up yet, Jagley! I hope you're not ill?

Jagley (despairingly)—I cawn't leave this berth, deah boy, till the end of the twip. My traveling cap blew off on the pwairie lawst night, and I should pewish with shame to be seen on the twain bareheaded.—Judge.

### Putting It On the Other Fellow.

Husband—Oh, by the way, here's a letter I found in the mail this morning addressed to you. It looks like Mrs. Brown's handwriting.

Wife—It is hers. But (examining the envelope attentively) this letter looks as if it had been carried in the pocket a long time.

H. (with assumed carelessness)—Indeed. I'll bet that Brown got it from his wife to put in the mail and forgot about it.—Boston Courier.

### They Kept Apart.

Mr. Marise de Lazan, of this city, who is known in literary as well as fashionable society, is the author of several successful dramas. Like many men of talent, he has his peculiarities, if such they be, and one of them is the wearing of clothes that are extremely fashionable. He is careful of their cut and has a habit when seated of drawing his trousers up a little, so that the unhandsome bagging at the knees may not result. In an elevated road car recently he was absorbed in thought and mechanically drew up one of his trousers legs and then took a tug at what he thought was the other. A man beside him angrily grasped his arm and said: "What do you mean, sir?" Mr. Lazan looked down, saw an exact counterpart of his own trousers on the other man and fled to a forward car without an explanation. Reaching the bridge car, he breathed freer and sat down. The man he sat beside jumped up and rushed to the front platform, where he remained until the other end of the bridge was reached, keeping an eye suspiciously on the absent minded dramatist. It was the owner of the twin trousers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Out of Mere Charity.

"Joe, are you still boarding at Mrs. Finnegan's?"

"Yes, Bill, out of mere charity."

"Why; is she hard up?"

"No, but I am. I haven't paid her anything for six months."—Tid Bits.

### Good All the Time.

Cincinnati Man (at supper)—These sausages, my dear, don't seem quite as nice as usual.

Wife—Oh, yes they are, John; they are the same as we had for breakfast and dinner.—

### Mr. Kelley's Thirty Thousand Dollars.

So much interest has been shown in various ways in Mr. M. A. Kelley's fortunate investments in the monthly schemes of The Louisiana State Lottery that it has been deemed of sufficient public interest to find out what Mr. Kelley thinks about it. Learning that Mr. Kelley had received the $30,000 through the Miners' Saving Bank, a *Gazette* reporter interviewd him yesterday. He said he simply bought one-fifth of ticket No. 55,315, which drew the first capital prize of $150,000, for which he paid $2, just as he would have put up a margin upon at a bit of stock from Gould & Co.'s Wall Street list, and he was surprised to learn that there were men in town who knew of the value of the ticket a week before he was advised. There was therefore no possible chance of collusion through anyone here with the Louisiana company, indicating that the lottery as a game of chance was conducted honestly. As Mr. Kelley is one of the steady young business men of the town, who understands the value of money and has the intelligence to use it profitably, there is no question that the $30,000 so suddenly dropped into his purse will be of benefit to himself and the public. That Mr. Kelley has the appreciative interest of the public is indicated in the fact that he has been Pittson's borough tax receiver for two successive terms and has done the work to the entire satisfaction of the several departments of the borough government to which he had to make an accounting. He has been engaged in the grocery business for the past few years, on Pine Street, and has driven a successful trade.

Mr. Kelley informs the reporter that with a needed proportion of the $30,000 he means to push the interests of a much needed household appliance, and will establish agencies all over the United States. And in this way he thinks The Louisiana Lottery Company will be able to do a great deal of appreciable missionary work. What some other people would do with $30,000 was detailed in the *Gazette* a few days ago. Mr. Kelley's determination to put it into business has merit and may prove profitable.—*Pittston* (Pa.) *Gazette*, May 26.

### WELL MANAGED.

[illegible]s of its exist- [illegible]ned steadi- [illegible] Its uni- [illegible]ly due [illegible]ll-known [illegible]ontinues at [illegible]

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

On he went up the first flight of 120 steps, across the broad platform joining it to the second flight, where we paused to admire the glorious view of one of the most beautiful stretches of country that the world can show, edged by the blue waters of the lake. Then we passed on up this till at last we reached the top, where we found a large standing space to which there were three entrances, all of small size. Two of these opened on to rather narrow galleries or roadways cut in the face of the precipice that ran round the palace walls and led to the principal thoroughfares of the city, and were used by the inhabitants passing up and down from the docks. These were defended by gates of bronze, and also, as we afterward learned, it was possible to let down a portion of the roadways themselves by withdrawing certain bolts, and thus render it quite impracticable for an enemy to pass. The third entrance consisted of a flight of ten curved black marble steps leading to a doorway cut in the palace wall. This wall was in itself a work of art, being built of huge blocks of granite to the height of forty feet, and so fashioned that its face was concave, whereby it was rendered practically impossible for it to be scaled. To this doorway our guide led us. The door, which was very massive, and made of wood protected by an outer gate of bronze, was closed; but on our approach it was thrown wide, and we were met by the challenge of a sentry, who was armed with a heavy, triangular bladed spear, not unlike a bayonet in shape, and a cutting sword, and protected by breast and back plates of carefully prepared hippopotamus hide, and a small round shield fashioned of the same tough material. The sword instantly attracted our attention; it was practically identical with the one in the possession of Mr. Mackenzie which he had obtained from the ill starred wanderer. There was no mistaking the gold lined fretwork cut in the thickness of the blade. So the man had told the truth after all. Our guide instantly gave a password, which the soldier acknowledged by letting the iron shaft of his spear fall with a ringing sound upon the pavement, and we passed on through the massive wall into the courtyard of the palace. This was about forty yards square, and laid out in flower beds full of lovely shrubs and plants, many of which were quite new to me. Through the center of this garden ran a broad walk formed of powdered shells brought from the lake in the place of gravel. Following this we came to another doorway with a round, heavy arch, which is hung with thick curtains, for there are no doors in the palace itself. Then came another short passage, and we were in the great hall of the palace, and once more stood astonished at the simple and yet overpowering grandeur of the place.

The hall is, as we afterwards learned, 150 feet long by 80 wide, and has a magnificent arched roof of carved wood. Down the entire length of the building there are on either side, and at a distance of twenty feet from the wall, slender shafts of black marble springing sheer to the roof, beautifully fluted and with carved capitals. At one end of this great place which these pillars support is the group of which I have already spoken as executed by the king Rademas to commemorate his building of the staircase; and really, when we had time to admire it, its loveliness almost struck us dumb. The group, of which the figures are in white, and the rest in black marble, is about half as large again as life, and represents a young man of noble countenance and form sleeping heavily upon a couch. One arm is carelessly thrown over the side of this couch, and his head reposes upon the other, its curling locks partially hiding it. Bending over him, her hand resting on his forehead, is a draped female form of such white loveliness as to make the beholder's breath stand still. And as for the calm glory that shines upon her perfect face—well, I can never hope to describe it. But there it rests like the shadow of an angel's smile; and power, love and divinity all have their part in it. Her eyes are fixed upon the sleeping youth, and perhaps the most extraordinary thing about this beautiful work is the success with which the artist has succeeded in depicting on the sleeper's worn and weary face the sudden rising of a new and spiritual thought as the spell begins to work within his mind. You can see that an inspiration is breaking in upon the darkness of the man's soul, as the dawn breaks in upon the darkness of the night. It is a glorious piece of statuary, and none but a genius could have conceived it. Between each of the black marble columns is some such group of figures, some allegorical, and some representing the persons and wives of deceased monarchs or great men; but none of them, in our opinion, comes up to the one I have described, although several are from the hand of the great sculptor and engineer, King Rademas.

In the exact center of the hall was a solid mass of black marble about the size of a baby's arm chair, which it rather resembled in appearance. This, as we afterwards learned, was the sacred stone of this remarkable people, and on it their monarchs laid their hand after the ceremony of coronation, and swore by the sun to safeguard the interests of the empire, and to maintain its customs, traditions and laws.

At the end of the hall is a dais spread with rich carpets, on which two thrones are set side by side. These thrones are shaped like great chairs, and made of solid gold. The seats are richly cushioned, but the backs are left bare, and on each is carved the emblem of the sun, shooting out his fiery rays in all directions. The footstools are golden lions couchant, with yellow topazes set in them for eyes. There are no other gems about them.

The place is lighted by numerous but narrow windows, placed high up, cut on the principle of the loopholes to be seen in ancient castles, but innocent of glass, which was evidently unknown here.

Such is a brief description of this splendid hall in which we now found ourselves, compiled, of course, from our subsequent knowledge of it. On this occasion we had but little time for observation, for when we entered we perceived that a large number of men were gathered together in front of the two thrones, which were unoccupied. The principal among them were seated on carved wooden chairs ranged to the right and the left of the thrones, but not in front of them, and were dressed in white tunics, with various embroideries and different colored edgings, and armed with the usual pierced and gold inlaid swords. To judge from the dignity of their appearance, they seemed one and all to be individuals of very great importance. Behind each of these great men was a small knot of followers and attendants.

Seated by themselves, in a little group to the left of the throne, were six men of a different stamp. Instead of wearing the ordinary kilt they were clothed in long robes of pure white linen, with the same symbol of the sun that is to be seen on the back of the chairs, emblazoned in gold thread upon the breast. This garment was girt up at the waist with a simple golden curb like chain, from which hung long elliptic plates of the same metal, fashioned in shiny scales like those of a fish, that, as their wearers moved, jingled and reflected the light. They were all men of mature age, and of a severe and impressive cast of features, which was rendered still more imposing by the long beards they wore.

The personality of one individual among them, however, impressed us at once. He seemed to stand out among his fellows and refuse to be overlooked. He was very old—80 at least—and extremely tall, with a long snow white beard that hung nearly to his waist. His features were aquiline and deeply cut, and his eyes were gray and cold looking. The heads of the others were bare, but this man wore a round cap entirely covered with gold embroidery, from which we judged that he was a person of great importance; and, indeed, I afterward discovered that he was Agon, the high priest of the country. As we approached, all these men, including the priests, rose and bowed to us with the great est courtesy, at the same time placing the two fingers across the lips in salutation. Then soft footed attendants advanced from between the pillars, bearing seats which were placed in a line in front of the thrones. We three sat down, Alphonse and Umslopogaas standing behind us. Scarcely had we done so when there came a blare of trumpets from some passage to the right, and a similar blare from the left. Next a man with a long white wand of ivory appeared just in front of the right hand throne, and cried out something in a loud voice, ending with the word Nyleptha, repeated three times; and another man, similarly attired, called out a similar sentence before the other throne, but ending with the word Sorais, also repeated thrice. Then came the tramp of armed men from each side entrance, and in filed about a score of picked and magnificently accoutered guards, who formed up on each side of the thrones, and let their heavy iron handled spears fall simultaneously with a clash upon the black marble flooring. Another double blare of triumpets, and in from either side, each attended by six maidens, swept the two queens of Zu-Vendis, everybody in the hall rising to greet them as they came.

I have seen beautiful women in my day, and am no longer thrown into transports at the sight of a pretty face, but language fails me when I try to give some idea of the blaze of loveliness that then broke upon us in the persons of these sister queens. Both were young—perhaps five and twenty years of age—both were tall and exquisitely formed, but there the likeness stopped. One, Nyleptha, was a woman of dazzling fairness; her right arm and breast bare, after the custom of her people, showed like snow even against her white and gold embroidered "kaf," or toga. And as for her sweet face, all I can say is that it was one that few men could look on and forget. Her hair, a veritable crown of gold, clustered in short ringlets over her shapely head, half hiding the ivory brow, beneath which eyes of deep and glorious gray flashed out in tender majesty. I cannot attempt to describe her other features, only the mouth was most sweet, and curved like Cupid's bow, and over the whole countenance there shone an indescribable look of loving kindness, lit up by a shadow of delicate humor that lay upon her face like a touch of silver on a rosy cloud. She wore no jewels, but on her neck, arm and knee were the usual torques of gold, in this instance fashioned like a snake, and her dress was of pure white linen of excessive fineness, plentifully embroidered with gold, and with the familiar symbols of the sun.

Her twin sister, Sorais, was of a different and darker type of beauty. Her hair was wavy like Nyleptha's, but coal black, and fell in masses on her shoulders; her complexion was olive, her eyes large, dark and lustrous; the lips were full and I thought rather cruel. Somehow her face, quiet and even cold as it was, gave an idea of passion in repose and caused one to wonder involuntarily what its aspect would be if anything occurred to break the calm. It reminded me of the deep sea, that even on the bluest days never loses its visible stamp of power and in its murmuring sleep is yet instinct with the spirit of the storm. Her figure, like her sister's, was almost perfect in its curves and outlines, but a trifle more rounded, and her dress was absolutely the same.

As this lovely pair swept onward to their respective thrones, amid the deep attentive silence of the court, I was bound to confess to myself that they did indeed fulfill my idea of royalty. Royal they were in every way—in form, in grace and queenly dignity, and in the barbaric splendor of their attendant pomp. But methought that they needed no guards or gold to proclaim their power and bind the loyalty of wayward men. A glance from those bright eyes or a smile from those sweet lips, and while the red blood runs in the veins of youth women such as these will never lack subjects ready to do their biddings to the death.

But, after all, they were women first and queens afterward, and therefore not devoid of curiosity. As they passed to their seats I saw both of them glance swiftly in our direction. I saw, too, that their eyes passed by me, seeing nothing to charm them in the person of an insignificant and grizzled old man. Then they looked with evident astonishment on the grim form of old Umslopogaas, who raised his ax in salutation. Attracted next by the splendor of Good's apparel, for a second their glance rested on him, like a humming moth upon a flower, then off it darted to where Sir Henry Curtis stood, the sunlight from a window playing upon his yellow hair and peaked beard, and marking out the outlines of his massive frame against the twilight of the somewhat gloomy hall. He raised his eyes and they met the fair Nyleptha's full, and thus for the first time the goodliest man and woman that it has ever been my lot to see looked one upon the other. And why it was I know not, but I saw the swift blood run up beneath Nyleptha's skin as the pink lights run up the morning sky. Red grew her fair bosom and shapely arm, red the swan like neck; the rounded cheeks blushed red as the petals of a rose, and then the crimson flood sank back to whence it came, and left her pale and trembling.

I glanced at Sir Henry. He, too, had colored up to the eyes.

"On my word!" thought I to myself, "the ladies have come on the stage, and now we may look to the plot to develop itself." And I sighed and shook my head, knowing that the beauty of a woman is like the beauty of the lightning—a destructive thing and a cause of desolation. By the time that I had finished my reflections both the queens were on the thrones, for all this had happened in about six seconds. Once more the unseen trumpets blared out, and then the court seated itself and Queen Sorais motioned to us to do likewise.

(To be Continued.)

### KEEPING STEP TOGETHER.

The band was playing martial airs,
Their melodies repeating
In rhythmic rhyme; and, marking time
The drums were loudly beating;
And those in uniform so fine,
With soldier cap and feather,
And others there along the square
Were keeping step together.

Beside me walked a maiden fair
Whose heart I had been seeking
For many a day, but had not found
The courage yet for speaking;
And as I watched her glowing face
I really wondered whether,
As man and wife, throughout our life,
We could keep step together.

The tune was changed; but still the band
Kept up its martial measure;
In unison the crowd moved on
To business, or to pleasure;
And she—emboldened by the scene,
Or by the bracing weather—
Exclaimed: "Just see how nicely we
Are keeping step together!"

Ah! quickly I improved the time,
My heart a quickstep beating,
And soon the old, old story I
Was tenderly repeating;
And when the "Wedding March" was played,
Close bound by Hymen's tether,
Adown the aisle, with rapturous smile,
We two kept step together.

The years have sped; and we are old,
Who once were young and sprightly;
But still within our hearts the flame
Of love is burning brightly;
And though we've met with cloudy days,
And some tempestuous weather,
True comrades still—through good or ill—
We're keeping step together.

—*N. Y. Ledger.*

### THREE KISSES OF FAREWELL.

Three, only three, my darling,
Separate, solemn, slow;
Not like the swift and joyous ones
We used to know,
When we kissed because we loved each other,
Simply to taste love's sweets,
And lavished our kisses as summer
Lavishes heats;
But as they kiss whose hearts are wrung
When hope and fear are spent,
And nothing is left to give except
A sacrament!

First of the three, my darling,
Is sacred unto pain;
We have hurt each other often,
We shall again.
When we pine because we miss each other,
And do not understand
How the written words are so much colder
Than eye and hand.
I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain
Which we may give or take.
Buried, forgiven, before it comes,
For our love's sake.

The second kiss, my darling,
Is full of joy's sweet thrill;
We have blessed each other always,
We always will.
We shall reach until we feel each other
Past all of time and space;
We shall listen till we hear each other
In every place.
The earth is full of messengers
Which love sends to and fro;]
I kiss thee, darling, for all joy
Which we shall know.

The last kiss, oh, my darling,
My love—I cannot see
Through my tears, as I remember
What it may be.
We may die and never see each other,
Die with no time to give
Any sign that our hearts are faithful
To die, as live.
Token of what they may not see
Who see our dying breath—
This one last kiss, my darling,
Seals the seal of death.


### CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

**Complicated with Gravel. How Help came at last. A Lucky Woman.**

I have long resolved that I would apprise you of the deep sense of obligation which I feel. There is nothing which I now enjoy that I do not owe to the happy chance of having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my Kidneys over nine years ago and from which I never expected to recover. First there was increasing pains in the small of my back and in my loins. I was feverish with no appetite and no sleep. I was compelled to use a cane when I walked, and I finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. The distress in my back was terrible, I was burning up with a fever or constantly shivering as if cold. In a few months my physicians said I had Bright's disease, which was indeed alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of gravel. When this made its appearance my physician gave up my case and I resigned myself to die. Up to this time I had four different doctors attend me, the best in the country, yet I constantly grew worse. Six years ago, last June, how well I remember the day, I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., advertised in our paper. I purchased a bottle, paying the price of One Dollar, and used it faithfully. After using one bottle I threw away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me, this was six years ago. I have never had a return of gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back, and though I am over sixty years of age I am now vigorous and strong as I was in my prime.—Mrs. Emeline F. Mizner, Burg Hill, Ohio.

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Bob—I tell you the new teacher is lightning. Bill—No he ain't; lightning never strikes twice in the same place.


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Men suppose that their reason has command over their words; still it happens that words in return exercise authority on reason.—*Lord Bacon.*


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If you enlist in the army, say a prayer; if you go to sea, say two; if you get married, say three.—*Persian Proverb.*

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course it cured his catarrh.

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The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treasure is truth.—*Cowper.*


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Zeal without humility is like a ship without a rudder, liable to be stranded at any moment.—*Feltham.*


See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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| Due from Banks, | 340,897 37 |
| Money on hand, | 502,979 85 |
| | $3,965,158 34 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid up, | $1,000,000 00 |
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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## A FEMALE HERCULES.

**She Can Lift a Thousand-Pound Weight and Walk Off With a Safe.**

A quiet, modest girl, of medium height and slender, graceful figure, dressed in a simple brown dress, brightened up only by a narrow red ribbon and tiny bow at the throat, chatting pleasantly away to her visitor in her quiet room and now and then interrupted by the piercing voice of a tame canary—that is Mme. Victorina, the female Hercules, who every evening astonishes the audience of the Empire Theater with feats of her marvelous strength. For six years past she has now been before the public as "the strongest woman in the world;" she has astonished Berlin and Paris audiences; has been victorious in her competition with many, of the world's greatest athletes; is honorary member and medalist of the Central Athletic Club of Stettin; honorary member of the Buda-Pesth Hercules Club; of the Hercules Club, Vienna; of the Compagnie Hercules of Paris, and a string of other athletic societies.

"How came it," our representative asked, "that you adopted your present profession? Had you exceptional strength when young?"

"No, not at once; and when I was quite young I was not stronger than the average healthy child. I was born at Strasbourg, and after my father died I went to my uncle's, who was a circus proprietor, and he at once began to train me as a circus rider and a performer on the trapeze. But my career as an acrobat came soon to an end, for I fell from a height of forty feet while performing, and ever since I have the greatest dislike to trapeze performances. Luckily I only broke the bridge of my nose in the accident, and therefore I was in no way impeded from beginning to train for something else. At that time I became acquainted with my present husband, who was an athlete, and who began my athletic training. This was done by making me practice every day with an expander, just as you see girls use them in calisthenic classes, with the one difference that the firmness of my expander was periodically increased till at last the muscles and sinews of the arms, the shoulders and the neck got so strong that I could without difficulty work with an expander consisting of an India rubber rope as thick as my wrist, and I also practiced lifting and handling weights, beginning with smaller ones and gradually increasing up to a thousand pounds. This, of course, took several years, and in my daily performances I do not always lift quite the full weight which I could lift and carry, but there is never a day on which I do not handle from seven to eight hundred pounds at the performances.

Once we were at Berlin, and, as our luggage is naturally tremendously heavy, and expensive in proportion, we take as much of it as possible into the railway carriage when we are traveling. The porter, who had put our boxes into the van, saw that I was carrying what looked like two small handbags. He offered to put them into the carriage for me, and I never saw so astonished and overawed a face than when I handed him the two parcels, each containing one of my heavy weights. Another time we were going up the stairs of our hotel, when we found six men engaged in taking an iron safe up-stairs. The owner, who knew us, said, laughingly: 'Oh, here comes madame; she will show you how to do this kind of work.' I had never tried any thing like it, but I took a firm hold of the safe and put it on the next step, although I wore my ordinary clothes. The safe was presented to me by the owner, and I have since then often carried it across the stage."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## A Famous Ohio Landmark.

Among the memories of early Columbus is "the old Eagle Tavern," where, if there were such things in those days—and there must have been since the time of Cæsar—many political rings formed. At any rate, it was a famous resort in the '20's, and was situated on High street, opposite the public offices. Among those who frequented the place were Henry Stanbery, Thomas Ewing, James M. Bell, Lyne Starling, and scores of others who became prominent in the political history of Ohio. The proprietor of the place was a John Young, who was noted for the excelence of his mint-juleps, the elegance of his wardrobe, and his being the greatest gambler in Ohio. Perhaps it was this latter fact that Bell, who was at one time Speaker of the House, owed his passion for gambling, which afterward proved his ruin. Ewing was considered the epicure of the clique, caring little for drink, and Stanbrey never forgot the delights of many cozy hours at the old Eagle, even after he became a member of Johnson's Cabinet, from which, it will be remembered, he resigned to defend the impeachment. Nothing now remains of this old "Eagle Coffee-House."—*Deshler Welch, in Harper's Magazine.*

## Satisfactory Explanation.

"What is the matter with you?" asked a Washington lady, addressing her husband, who had come home late at night.

"Do I look as if any thing is the matter?"

"Yes, you keep nodding all the time. There you go again. Why, you can't keep you eyes open."

"I'll tell you why," he said, with an effort. "I attended the authors' reading."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## MEATS IN SUMMER.

**Maria Parloa Tells How They Should be Cooked and Seasoned.**

Meats are much more digestible when broiled or roasted than when cooked in almost any other manner. This is, however, a much neglected or abused branch of cooking. The housekeeper who can prepare a dessert as skillfully as a professional cook, and whose cake is perfect, frequently will place on the table a "roast" that is water-soaked and grease-soaked, its flavor spoiled, and its digestibility remotely removed. The meat bill is the most expensive item in the family account-book, and yet no food that is brought into the house is so often completely spoiled and wasted.

For broiling, there must be a bed of clear coals—those of hard coal, charcoal or wood; or if one has a modern gas stove, with which the broiling is done under a sheet of gas, the result will be the same.

Many persons object to seasoning meat before it is cooked. Try the following rules and you will be satisfied that when the seasoning is added properly it makes a great improvement.

A steak will not be real juicy unless it be cut thick. An inch is as thin as it should ever be cut. Mutton and lamb chops ought to be an inch, or three-quarters of an inch, thick. Veal and pork chops are better thin—say about one-third of an inch thick.

Before any of these meats are cooked they should be seasoned generously with salt and pepper. They also should be dredged lightly with flour. Place in a broiler and cook over hot coals, turning constantly. The broiler should be held near the coals for the first four minutes, that the surface of the meat may be seared and the juices imprisoned. Now lift the broiler a little higher, that the meat may not cook too rapidly. The time of cooking depends upon the thickness of the meat and whether the meat be desired rare or well done. A steak or mutton chop an inch thick will be cooked rare in ten minutes, medium well done in twelve and well done in fifteen. But a quarter of an hour's cooking would spoil the dish for most people. Lamb should be well done, with hardly a tinge of pink. Veal and pork can not be too well done, yet the cooking must be slow, or the meat will be hardened. All broiled meats should be seasoned on the dish with salt, pepper and butter, and be served at once. Never put the dish into the oven or over hot water to have the butter melt. It ruins the meat, and butter too. Sometimes a little lemon juice or a small quantity of chopped parsley is added with the butter.

In summer, when so many people cook on an oil stove, none of the modes of broiling just described will be available if an oil stove be used. Heat a frying pan to a high temperature, and then sprinkle the bottom with salt. Lay the steak or chop in the pan, and, after cooking until brown on one side, turn it, and brown the other side. Nothing but the salt should be put in the pan with the meat. It will take about three minutes longer to cook the meat in this way than over clear coals.

When roasting meats, be careful to wipe the meat clean and to dredge it with salt and flour. Place the meat on a rack that will raise it about an inch from the bottom of the pan. Sprinkle the bottom of the pan with salt and flour. Place in a hot oven, and when the flour becomes browned, which will be in about five minutes, pour in hot water enough to cover the bottom of the pan. Close the door, and in a quarter of an hour open it and baste the meat by dipping up the gravy in the pan and pouring it over the meat, following this operation by dredging lightly with salt, pepper, and flour. Now put more water in the pan. Return the meat to the oven, and in fifteen minutes repeat the basting. Indeed, the basting should be repeated every quarter of an hour until the meat is done. Red meats should be cooked rare, white meats well done.

If this mode of roasting be followed faithfully, the meat will be found juicy, well flavored, and digestible. A meat-rack can be bought for a small sum at any kitchen-furnishing store. Every kitchen should be supplied with one.—*Maria Parloa, in Christian Union.*

—A number of experiments made at the Missouri Agricultural College farm showed that on a moist dirt road it required a force equal to 487 pounds to move a load of 2,665 pounds, or 57 per cent. more than was needed to move the same load over a gravel road having a grade of one foot in twenty-eight; and that on a level gravel or macadamized road the force needed was only one-fourth as much as that needed on the dirt road. On a plank floor the force needed was but one-seventh as much as that required on the dirt road. This made no allowance for the energy wasted by the horse in pulling its feet from the mud or lifting them over the little elevations which are always to be found in muddy roads.

—Ham and Macaroni.—A very savory dish for country suppers is made of boiled macaroni, the long sticks being broken in equal lengths, and carefully but thoroughly well boiled; pour the water off and place them on a dish, taking care not to break the sticks in too small pieces. Then take some cold slices of ham, mince them fine and pour over the macaroni, and to top off, use parsley finely chopped, or bread crumbs fried brown in butter,

—Surgeon (to patient, who has been playing Missouri poker)—"I can find only one ear, sir." Patient—"Yaas, the other one wasn't worth savin'. Don't sew it on the wrong side, Doc."—*Texas Siftings.*

## HE WAS ADMITTED.

**The Future Mayor Got In and the Show Proceeded.**

Will J. Davis, of the Haymarket theater, tells of a night of minstrelsy in a California town in Petaluma valley. He was manager of the show, which was given in a skating rink, opposite a corn field. The average Californian was not unlike the average Chicago theater goer between acts. He had the same thirst, the only difference being that the Californian had further to go for his elixir. Mr. Davis, knowing something of the character of the Californian carrying his point, had asked the city marshal of the town to occupy a seat with him in the box office. The rush out between acts had returned, and Mr. Davis was preparing to count up. A typical miner presented himself, whittling with a knife, the blade of which was six inches long. "You know me?" said the Californian.

Mr. Davis said he hadn't the honor.

"I was in and went out," the Californian remarked, turning off another shaving.

Mr. Davis asked him for his check.

"You didn't give me no check," said the man with the knife.

"Beg your pardon," remarked the Chicago man, who began to feel that he was a long way from home.

"I'm goin' in," said the Californian, "and if you try to stop me I'll take this here knife and lay your liver out where the crows'll pick at it. D'ye understand, you hatched faced, long eared curiosity from the east?"

Mr. Davis nudged the town marshal, who got up and looked out of the window. "Is that you, Bill?" he asked of the Californian.

"Yes, it's me, and I ain't got no check."

The town marshal turned to Mr. Davis and said: "Well, if Bill says you didn't give him no check you didn't. And I reckon it's best for the show to let him go in."

And Bill went in and put his feet on the back of a man who sat in front of him, but there was no disturbance. "It was the peaceablest show I ever gave," said Mr. Davis. "I was in that town some time after that and I heard that Bill had been elected mayor."—Chicago Times.

**Encouragement As It Is.**

Patient—Do you think it is anything serious, doctor?

Physician—Nothing but a slight lesion in the muscles of your back. Take that medicine and you'll be all right to-morrow.

Patient—What makes you walk so funny, Doc?

Physician—I've had a backache for three weeks.—Judge.

**Being Neighborly.**

"I'll bet I've got some of the meanest neighbors a fellow ever had," said a man yesterday to some half dozen loungers; "they're always on the borrow. One family in particular sends every day or two for a cup of browned coffee—of which we keep only the very best—and then returns, in place of it, a most inferior article. We're going to head 'em off on that, though; they owe us a cup now, and when they fetch it home, wife's going to set it away and loan it to 'em again!" and he chuckled with infinite satisfaction.

"Well, sir," continued another, after a pause, "my wife has a worse neighbor than that. She moved into our neighborhood about a month ago, and in a few days borrowed a cup of sugar. When she returned it, it wasn't nearly so full. After two or three such experiences, my wife set the cup away, and when she returned for another loan, sent back the same quantity. It was still lighter when it was returned, and after two weeks passing back and forth, my wife handed it out at last with less than a spoonful in it."

"How much was in it when the woman sent it home?" queried a listener.

"Not a single grain!—they had washed the cup!"—Detroit Fress Press.

**The Place to Trade.**

Stranger (to tailor)—You've got a nice stock of goods here.

Tailor (rubbing his hands)—There's nothing like it this side of the Atlantic ocean, sir.

Stranger—I've been told that your prices are about right, too.

Tailor—Yes, sir; the price I put on a suit of clothes is a great injustice to my wife and family. Now, there is a line of spring and summer goods of my own importation, and I paid cabin passage rates to get 'em here. That diagonal, the manufacturer assures me, was made exclusively for the Prince of Wales, and only got into my lot by mistake. He offered me big money to get the goods back for fear of international complications.

Stranger—You don't say so!

Tailor—Yes, sir. But I laughed at him. When I get hold of a good thing it goes to a customer every time if I lose money on it. I s'pose you will want a nice, stylish spring suit, and then something for warm weather?

Stranger—N-no. I guess not this morning. I was trying to get out of the way of a milk wagon too suddenly a few moments ago, and I want to get a suspender button sewed on.—New York Sun.

**Wasn't Used to It.**

A traveler was eating supper in the stuffy saloon of a Chesapeake bay steamboat, and when he had finished the meal, the waiter brought a finger bowl, with that extra touch of colored politeness which preceded the expected fee. The guest moistened his fingers and lips from the bowl, and then a look of surprise overspread his face. "What is that?" he asked. "Water, sah." "It's kerosene." "Water, sah." "I tell you it's kerosene," said the guest angrily, as the fumes of coal oil arose from his mustache and fingers. "What do you take me for? Do you think my mustache is a lamp wick? Maybe you think I want to be a torch light procession?" "Sah?" "Take this stuff away, I tell you," thundered the oil covered tourist. The terrified waiter obeyed, and a moment later reappeared with another bowl, said tremblingly: "I reckon you was right, sah. I done gave you the bowl what the lamps drip in, sah."—The Argonaut.

**Something for Him to Ponder Over.**

Miss Blunt—I'm told that you have made up your mind to remain a bachelor all your life, Mr. Knobchewer.

Mr. K.—I-aw-beg your pawdon, Mith Blunt; I nevah awthowised such a statement.

Miss B.—Then I must have been misinformed.

Mr. K.—Who-aw-told you tho?

Miss B.—I wasn't told in exactly those words, but I was told that you had expressed a determination never to marry any girl who knew more than yourself.—Boston Courier.

## ITALY'S GREAT PATRIOT.

**The Hair-Breadth Escapes of the Early Career of Garibaldi.**

The fate of nations often hangs on a thread. At this day, the unification of Italy may appear a very simple, natural, historically unavoidable fact. Yet those who know what a heavy task it was, in our time, once more to knead together the Roman stock, and how the personality of Garibaldi alone was able to join South to North, can not read without a strange feeling his several hair-breadth escapes. What if he had been taken prisoner for that conspiracy, owing to which a sentence of death was pronounced against him by default, when he was at the age of 27? On February 5, 1834, he fortunately was able to steal out of Genoa, disguised as a peasant—henceforth an exile. A few days afterward he read his condemnation to death in a paper at Marseilles. "There," he adds, "began my public life." He does not mention that at Marseilles he met Mazzini, the head of "Young Italy." From the works of the latter, however, we know the fact, and also that Garibaldi's secret *nom de querre* in the patriotic association was "Borel." In Guerzoni's ample and highly interesting work, it is well pointed out how the characters of the two men, then both equally young, were evidently too different to "allow of the creation of that electric spark which lights the flame of mutual love and of a lasting community of thought." Still, curious to say, the first ship which Garibaldi, together with his friend Rossetti, fitted out for the republic of the Rio Grande, being provided with letters of marque, was called the Mazzini—so named, as we also earn from Guerzoni, by Garibaldi himself. Again, what if this man of destiny, as some may say, after having been shot in the neck during his South American campaigns, and for a time lain nearly lifeless, had succumbed to the horrible torture he was afterward put to at Genaleguay? He was a prisoner on parole. He thought the Government of his captors would itself be glad to get rid of his presence. So he tried to escape, but was overtaken and put on a horse, with his hands tied back, and his legs even bound together under the animal's belly. On his refusal to betray the persons who had furnished him with the means for flight, he was first brutally beaten with a whip by the commander of Gualeguay, and then hung up for two hours by the wrists on a rope drawn over a beam in the prison. "I, who had devoted my whole life to the relief of the suffering, who had devoted it to war against tyranny and the patrons and administrators of torture! My body was burning like a furnace. My stomach dried up the water which I swallowed without interruption, and which was poured into me by a soldier as if it were a red-hot iron. Such sufferings can not be described. When they took me down I no longer moaned; I was in a swoon; I was like a corpse."—*Karl Blind, in Contemporary Review.*

## FISHING IN GEORGIA.

**Some Go After a Trout with a Gun and Others Narcotize the Fish.**

Mr. Hitchcock says: "Whenever I felt as if I wanted a trout for dinner I would stroll over to the pond and bring one down or up rather with my rifle. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at midday are the hours when they can be shot, as for some unexplained reason they come up near the surface. I always aim for the head. No, the ball never penetrates the head or any portion of the fish. It is seldom that even a scale is disturbed. The rifle ball never touches them. They are killed apparently by concussion. The water, I think, flattens the ball. Immediately upon being shot they rise to the surface, floating upon their backs. I never take the trouble to fish with a hook, preferring my rifle." Mr. McClelland recently noticed that the fish were dying by hundreds and rising to the surface. He had a pond dragged and brought out from it fully five hundred dead trout or black bass. At least one hundred of them would weigh eight pounds or over. They were thrown upon the bank and the buzzards feasted upon them. It is suspected that persons to whom the owner of the pond had refused the right to fish from it had poisoned its water and with it the finny life with which it teemed.

A lazy but unlawful method of obtaining fish from the ponds was once quite common among negroes and others. This was stupefying or drugging the fish by means of some narcotic plants. The favorite growth for this purpose was the devil's shoe-string, a small plant with extremely long, tough and slender roots. This queer plant, with its uncanny name was much used by the Indians as a medicine, and is said to be the basis for several blood purifiers with long and alliterative names. A plentiful supply of the plant being obtained the negro finds a log which projects well out into the water, and getting astride of it dips it in and alternately beats it with a stick or paddle. After every good beating it is shaken about in the water and the supply replenished, and this continued until the pond is thoroughly impregnated with the singular properties of the weed. The fish soon commence rising to the surface and gasping as if for breath. A few faint struggles follow and then the fish lie helpless and inert upon the surface only to be gathered in and served as a meal. It is said that the meat is not at all affected by the treatment the fish have undergone, but it is with considerable squeamishness and trepidation that a person for the first time dines upon poisoned or narcotized fish.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

## ARMENIAN WOMEN

**They Are Not Allowed to Speak Above a Whisper in Their Homes.**

It would appear that nowhere is the patriarchal system carried to a greater extent than among the Armenians. During the lifetime of the father, all the sons and their descendants live together in one common dwelling; and thus houses may be found which, from the number of their inhabitants, resemble bee-hives, often comprising three or four generations. All the property is held in common by the descendants of the head of the house. Brothers and sisters inherit equally, but until the death of the head no one can possess any thing separate from all the others. Until marriage the Armenian girl goes about as she likes; she is unveiled, and enjoys as much freedom as she could do in European countries, flirting, love making and marrying to please herself, as in more civilized lands. But once married and all is changed. From that time until she becomes a mother, she never speaks to any one except her husband, and then only in private. After she becomes a mother, she may speak to her mother-in-law first, and after the lapse of certain periods, to her own mother, her sisters-in-law and her own sisters. She is always veiled, even in her own house; she never speaks to male strangers, and she seldom or never leaves the house. Her finery, jewelry and ornaments can be shown only to those of her own sex, and in every way her seclusion is as complete as that of the Turkish woman. On the other hand the Armenian women seldom do any hard work; they remain at home while their husbands labor in the fields, and they enjoy, probably on account of their acquaintance prior to marriage, much more respect and confidence from their husbands than falls to the share of the Turkish wife, who, moreover, has to divide with two or three rivals the little affection or respect which her husband deigns to bestow on her. As the Armenian woman can only talk in her own house below her breath, that none of her male relatives may hear what she says, it follows that the consequence which usually results from the residence of so many women in one house, incessant quarreling, is quite avoided. Custom, the strongest of all laws, forbidding them to speak above a whisper, a war of words could only be carried on under great difficulties; and as yet at least speaking on the fingers, which would also require a knowledge of spelling, an accomplishment very few of them possess, is not introduced to facilitate the interchange of hostilities between those ancient enemies, mothers and daughter-in-law. Yet it is not easy to realize the idea of a large family circle in which all the ladies sit mute, only converse among themselves in whispers.—*London Standard.*

## INKS OF ALL COLORS.

**How Writing Fluids Are Made in American Laboratories.**

Ink is variously composed, according to the purposes to which it is to be applied. Common writing ink is the pertannate of iron, mixed with a little gallate, held in suspension in water by means of gum or some other adhering substance. The gum also preserves the ink from being too fluid and also serves to protect the vegetable matter from decomposition.

Blue ink has of late years been much in demand. The coloring matter is said to be sulphate of indigo and tincture of iron, or, according to another recipe, Prussian blue dissolved in water by means of oxalic acid. Red ink is usually made by boiling in the proportion of two ounces of Brazil wood in a pint of water for about a quarter of an hour, and adding a little gum and water. This ink is not in demand now, carmine having superseded it; this color is attained by a solution of carmine and ammonia, also adding gum. The great merit of our common writing ink is in the freedom with which it flows from the pen, allowing of rapid writing, and the manner in which it bites into the paper, so as not to be removed by sponging. The great defect is in the want of durability. Such inks partake of the nature of dyes. The writing ink of the ancients, on the contrary, is characterized by great permanency; its basis was finely divided charcoal mixed with some mucilaginous or adhesive fluid. India ink is of this character; it is formed of lamp-black and animal glue, with the addition of perfumes, not necessary however, to its use as an ink, and is made up into cakes. It is used in China with a brush, both for writing and painting upon Chinese paper, and it is used in this country for making drawings in black and white, the different depths of shade being produced by varying the dilution with water.

"Writing ink," said a prominent manufacturer, "is now made in large quantities in New York, and whereas in the past we used to import largely, we now export to almost every country."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—Large numbers of colored people are said to be emigrating to California from the Southern States. Recently one party of twenty-four men and women arrived in San Francisco en route to join a colony in the southern part of the State. Another party of 110 laborers has gone to Frisno to work in the raisin vineyards, and 150 more are to follow.

—A man at Livingston, M. T., is said to keep as a pet a full-grown mountain lioness. The animal is as tame as a cat and playful as a little dog, and sleeps in the bed with its master.

## AN UMPIRE'S DUTIES.

**Some of the Trials and Tribulations of a Much-Abused Individual.**

The duties of an umpire are very responsible and require considerable nerve and perserverance for one to properly fill the position. Any one having these requirements and fulfilling them to their utmost ability will do more to elevate the game than one has any idea of. No matter how good two nines may be or how well they may try to play ball, unless they have a good umpire the players will lose heart, and then the interest in the game dies out. Time and again I have seen games which, only for superior work on the part of the umpire, would have proved tame and tiresome affairs. Then again, players themselves can help to make the duties of an umpire light and at the same time increase the interest in the game. Players are instructed, before coming on the field, to win the game if they can, no matter how it is done. Therefore they come out with the determination to do so, no matter whom it may injure. It is not a question of a player disputing with the umpire that I am going to refer to, for no competent umpire will permit a player to say a word to him while in the field, but it is the many childish ways the players adopt to try to gain the sympathy of the crowd, and in that way subject the umpire to many indignities. It is these things that have ruined the chances of many competent men who have undertaken to discharge the duties of an umpire. Umpires often overlook these things rather than impose a fine on the player. Every club should warn its men that such conduct on the field will be met by a heavy fine, and then let the player pay the penalty and not the club after the fine has been imposed. I can mention lots of players who, when they are at the bat and have a strike called on them, will go through all kinds of contortions to gain sympathy from the crowd, and, as a rule, the crowd, especially if the player is a member of the home club, will set up a howl at the umpire. The player does this to gain his base, which he could not have reached on his batting abilities. I like to get hold of such fellows. I have no sympathy for them. I have seen pitchers and catchers go through such "baby acts" when the former are being freely batted. You never saw a first-class player, or, at least, a man with principle, being guilty of such work. The clubs themselves are responsible for the scarcity of umpires. Let them adopt more rigid rules and then enforce them while the men are on the ball field, and they will find any number of first-class men who are willing and competent to fill the umpire's position.

There is another thing I would like to say a word about, and that is giving decisions made at second base. They get many umpires into trouble, and yet those officials are not to blame for them. Most of these decisions are purely guesswork, although often correct. All the trouble down at that base could be averted by dratting a rule compelling the runner to keep on the line while going to that base, except when compelled to run behind the fielder, who is fielding a batted ball. That three-feet limit rule is causing the trouble. No man knows how far out of the line he goes, yet he will declare he has not been more than three feet, as the rule allows.—*Robert Ferguson, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

## MISSOURI COURTSHIP.

**An Aged Politician Relates the Story of a Narrow Escape.**

"When I was a young man," said the politician, "I traveled in the Southwest considerably, selling saddles, etc. On one of my trips I stopped over night in a settler's cabin in Southeast Missouri. The settler and his family were mighty cordial, gave me the best they had and made me welcome to a bunk on the floor with them. The oldest daughter was sixteen or seventeen years old and a perfect beauty for her situation. She was the kind of a girl a novelist would break his neck to get hold of for a heroine. She'd be very picturesque and pleasing in a book, but I shudder when I think of her in real life. She took quite a shine to me and before we laid down she had told me nearly every thing she ever heard. A heavy rain fell during the night, and as the roads had been heavy before, they were not passable the next morning. So I had to stay at the cabin. The girl was very attentive for the three days I was there, and on the evening of the last day she said: 'Say, is you uns married?' I told her 'no,' and wanted to know why she asked. 'Well, if you uns ain't,' she said, 'we uns might get spliced.'

The speaker paused to allow his hearers time to break all their buttons and then proceeded:

"Her father approved heartily of the plan. 'I've been wishin' you uns would hitch ever since I seen you uns,' he said, and the whole family was so congratulatory that I was afraid to decline. I pretended to accept and offered to ride to the meeting-house about twenty miles away and get the preacher. They laughed at the idea. 'We uns can marry ourselves by kissing over a candle,' the girl said. I insisted on the preacher, and after a long argument got my horse to ride for him. Just as I was about to mount the girl came out of the cabin arrayed to go with me. That was too much. I mounted in a hurry, laid a switch to the horse's flanks and rode off at the top of the horse's speed. I have never seen the charmer since."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

—Newark, N. J., has a post of veterans of the Franco-Prussian war.

## PUTTING AWAY CLOTHES.

**How to Store Winter Garments Through the Summer Season.**

One of the most difficult tasks for the housekeeper in the spring is the putting away of the winter clothing so that it may be taken out in the fall ready for use. It requires a great deal of care to do this work properly. Where the house is roomy and the closets arranged so that they may be aired frequently, it is a very easy matter to keep the winter clothing free from that most dreaded of all insects, the moth, by opening and airing the closets often. Where this can be done there is no danger of the clothes suffering from this destroyer, for where there is air and light no moth cares to remain long. If closets were better ventilated and fewer dark places in the house, there would be little cause for protection against this insect. When moths once get into a house, they are very difficult to dislodge, for their eggs will lie dormant for months and months, and when the housewife is congratulating herself on her victory over them, ere she is aware of it the house is infested with them again. As "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is best to apply turpentine freely in the dark, close places they would be likely to infest. To be sure, if a closet is near a chimney this would be dangerous to use, but as clothes should never be put in a closet so situated, there should be no occasion for its use here.

All clothing before being placed away should be aired thoroughly. Hang out in the air all coats, dresses, furs, etc., whip free of dust, turn all the pockets inside out, brush with a corn brush broom, and let hang in the air an hour or two. If there is a brisk wind blowing, all the better, and in this case less time is required to air them. When sufficiently aired take in. Have made some little muslin bags, into each one of which put a small piece of camphor. Place one of these bags into each coat or dress pocket. Turn each dress skirt inside out, fold neatly, place a newspaper between each one, and do all up in strong newspaper, pasting it so as not to leave the smallest crevice by which a moth could enter.

Coats should be folded lengthwise, but never across, and done up the same as the dresses. Furs should be placed in their boxes, a camphor bag put in with them, the boxes done up in newspaper, and the ends fastened with paste. If no boxes are convenient, then simply put the camphor bag inside the muff, and wrap the set in newspaper fastened as above. Newspaper is much better than wrapping paper for this work, as moths abhor printer's ink. Some use cloth for this purpose, making cotton bags especially for it, but cloth is not as good as paper. Felt hats and bonnets, bits of plush, velvet, etc., should be put in a box, into which put a camphor bag, and do up securely in newspaper.

Have ready the shelves, drawers or boxes in which the clothing is to be placed. If shelves, cover with newspaper, place the bundles as neatly as convenient in them and cover all with newspaper. Line drawers in the same way, cover with newspaper, tucking it in all round. Where a person can afford it, a cedar chest is the best receptacle for winter clothes, requires no camphor and will last a lifetime. Cedar chips are excellent to scatter among clothes, they give them a pleasant odor and are obnoxious to moths. When placing the clothing away in boxes or trunks, line the insides with newspaper, pasting it firmly to the wood, pack the bundles in closely and cover with newspaper, tucking it in around the edges. Bitter apples are said to be a sure preventive of moths. They can be bought at the chemist's, put in muslin bags and placed in chests, drawers, etc., and moths will not trouble any article in these places. A tallow candle wrapped in brown paper and placed among clothes that are laid away for any length of time will keep the moths at a distance. This is an old-fashioned remedy, but a good one.—*Boston Budget.*

## Muslins and Percales.

Wide borders are on the new muslins and lawns, and the French percales have outline designs all over them, with a vine border on one selvage. There are pretty French percale dresses made up with a polonaise, quite full, and belted with ribbon, falling open over a skirt of the same, that is completed by a deep Spanish flounce of the material sewed on above the knees, with a standing ruffle at the top as a heading, in a simple way in great favor many years ago. This makes a charming gown when the white or ecru percales are chosen with indigo blue outline designs, and dark blue faille ribbon is used for the sash and as a folded collar, also as wristbands for the full sleeves. Another pretty model is a pale ecru batiste, with sprigs of red and green at intervals all over it, and these sprigs massed more closely for a wide border. The shirred bodice is arranged to have the borders down the back and front, the sleeves are leg-of-mutton shape, with deep bordered cuffs, and the belt and sash ribbon are of gros grain, changeable from yellow to pink and green. The skirt has a border around the foot, and is quite straight, and about four and a half yards wide, with most of its fulness pushed to the back. The front has a pointed apron, which is turned up to the hip on the left side in a milkmaid revers, and is bordered along its edges. The wide border is turned over arou[illegible] the neck as a Byron collar.—*Ho[illegible] Bazar.*

—The r[illegible] sow[illegible] c[illegible]

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.....1888


General P. H. Sheridan died last Sunday evening. The heart that never quailed in battle yielded to disease. The heroic Irish blood that coursed through that brave heart is now cold in death. Of the immortal three who were mainly instrumental in leading the Union armies to victory, he was one. He was admired for heroic courage; trusted for wisdom and skill; but loved for his modesty and simple-hearted kindness. The great General Sheridan will have endless fame as a soldier; the true patriot Sheridan will for ages to come be held in reverence for his devotion to his country; but the man Phil. Sheridan will be loved and mourned while there is one man alive who knew how true, how modest, how sincere, how faithful, how affectionate and kind he was. It is more to his honor that he inspired respect for his manly virtues, and esteem and affection for his gentleness, than that he won glorious victories on the field of battle. Every American citizen will love the institutions of his country the more when he remembers Sheridan, who was born the son of a poor immigrant, yet attained such splendid renown and such a high place in the Nation. Every Irish-American will, when the name of Sheridan is mentioned, feel a more profund respect for those free institutions under which genius and worth have a fair field for their display, and are fully valued when found.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

**James Hillyer,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

**Plans, Specifications**
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
**Furnished.**

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

...air-Cutting, etc., done in the best ...r. Prop'r.


SECOND
# ANNUAL FAIR
# Agricultural District
## No. 18.
## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
**Composed Of the Counties of**
## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
# Independence
Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in gaits, or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown in harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than three | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 15 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $ 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display on Agricultural Field | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds onions | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety roots | 2 00 |
| ½ doz squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in roll | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| Single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| Display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| Display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| Display of cake | 2 50 |
| Variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 5 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| grapes, black | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $ 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil painting and Japanese panels | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsome knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered baby's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf, two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall panel, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk or flannel | 2 00 |
| counterpane | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand knitted scarf | 2 00 |
| bath rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made baby's dress | 5 00 |
| best display and best work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, silk or cotton | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $ 5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground by 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year-olds, mile, 2 in 3 Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

### ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

**PIONEER BREWERY.**
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GERRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Pioneer
**Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 456.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 22, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that John Kasport, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 456, for the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence Cal. on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frederick Albers, John Meyer, Fritz Stromeyer, and John Alexander, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


**LANDS—MINES**

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
**FORBES & TOBEY,**
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
**LUMBER**
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**
sept 11 tf

**Working Classes** ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may see their address and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**
Jy-1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free all information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1. | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leaves— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Layton | 9 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 p. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Gardner | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Soda Springs | 7 00 p. m. | 8 00 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 30 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leaves— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m. | 1 55 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 20 a. m. |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m. | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 00 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 30 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 45 p. m. | Lv. 7 00 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday) for Diamondfield, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDIR,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
**BREWERY,**
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.


NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, June 6th 1888.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 243.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sherman V. Stevens of Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 243, for the E ½ of N W ¼ N E ¼ N ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 13, T 14 S R 35 E N W ¼ N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Sumner, Allen Keny, John Meyers and William Meyers, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the Law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.
Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1228.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 22, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on August 4, 1888, viz: Hiram Hamilton, for the E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 30, Twp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shepherd, John W. Lacey, William H. Jenkins and Peter Meyer, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m14

## NATHAN RHINE.


**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

**MY STOCK**
Consisting of most everything a article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as our past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252-tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO

**DRAW DIRECT**
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main
Deutsche Vollmachten gültig.
Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11. ..... ...1883


A fishing party from the Norman House went up in the Sierras on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Green and Mrs. Burckhardt were up from Lone Pine last Monday.

George M. Palmer, of Lone Pine, was in town at the beginning of the week.

The State Fair of Nevada will be held at Reno September 17th to the 22d inclusive.

Hon. A. J. Gould came in from Darwin on Thursday to attend a meeting of the Republican Executive committee.

Read Hale Brothers' advertisement. Every word they say can be received with entire confidence; they are thoroughly reliable.

A. R. Conklin Esq. got back last Monday from Sacramento, where he had been as a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

The following letters are unclaimed at the Postoffice at Independence: Max Cohn O. P. Engelbright, F. W. Floyd, Dan McCarty.

Mr. S. G. Sneden came down from Bishop Creek on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee.

Mr. J. R. Mogan, of San Francisco, arrived at Independence last Wednesday. He is looking after land interests and may remain some weeks.

The Democratic County Central committee will meet at Independence on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to apportion delegates and fix a time for holding the County Convention. See the notice.

Miss Mollie Stevens has a large class of girls at Lone Pine teaching them drawing. The class will make a display of their work at the Fair at Independence.

A fair will be held at Bishop Creek beginning on the 10th of September and ending on the 13th. See the notice by the Secretary, J. H. Stoutenborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Tremmore Coffin went north on their way back to Carson last Thursday morning. Mr. Coffin expects to return to Independence in time to attend the Fair.

Mr. Frank Butler and his sister, Miss Minnie Butler, arrived at Independence on Wednesday from Red Bluff, Tehama county and are visiting at the ranch of Mr. John Shepherd.

J. D. Harger, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, came down from Bishop Creek last Wednesday evening to attend the meeting of the Board. Private business compelled him to return home next morning.

Jack Dunphy and his partner, O'Keefe are shipping sixty tons of ore they have taken out at Cerro Gordo. The lot was gathered in little dabs and has been a long while accumulating.

We are to have a new holiday. Governor Waterman has declared September 9th, the day on which California was admitted into the Union, to be a legal holiday. As the 9th falls on Sunday this year Monday will be the holiday.

Frank Fitzgerald has had constructed a machine for concentrating fine ore and flue dust which is a success. He has on hand some 1200 tons of material which he will concentrate, and which promises good returns.

Large numbers of people go to Agricultural Hall every Saturday evening to hear the band. By request the band will furnish music every Saturday evening until further notice. Admission, gentlemen, 50 cents, ladies free.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie and Miss Seaman, and Mr. E. H. Edwards left Lone Pine last Sunday for a month's ramble about the head of Kings River and the Mt. Whitney country. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Keeler, are also of the party.

Lumber is now on the way to be used in the Agricultural Hall in making additional conveniences for the display of goods at the Fair. Ample space will be given to each exhibitor, no matter how much he may bring for exhibition.

George Storey is finishing up two or three small lots of ore at the Maxim mill. The ore was taken from the Poleta and one or two claims in the same neighborhood. The yield of gold is about the same as usually found in the same claims.

J. B. Stinson is at Independence looking for land. Mr. Stinson came from Kingsbury, Fresno county. He says there was a big boom there a year ago, but it has collapsed and now everything is very dull and values of all kinds are much depressed.

Americans of Irish blood should build a suitable monument to the memory of General P. H. Sheridan. Enough money can be raised in a month to build a monument that will be a credit to the dead Hero. Let the movement begin here in Inyo county. We will publish the names of subscribers every week. Here is the first subscription: C. Mulholland..... $5 00

Twenty thousand dollars is a very safe estimate to make as the cost of extending the ditch to Lone Pine and beyond to the Lake. This would irrigate all the land in that locality. On the day when the work shall be completed every acre of that land would be worth five times the cost per acre in getting the water there. The canal is now carrying water a distance of about thirteen miles.

### The Eastern Slope Fair

EDITOR INDEPENDENT. *Sir:*—There will be a Fair held by the Eastern Slope Agricultural Association at this place commencing on the 10th day of September and ending on the 13th. Respectfully,

J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH,
Secretary.

### Good Land.

W. H. Russell, of Benton, recently purchased from J. Fernbach 160 of land a half mile south of Lone Pine, the price paid being $1,000. There is no water right with the land, nor any improvements. The tract is as level as a house floor, and there is no better land in the Valley. If artesian water can be found anywhere in Owens Valley it surely can be found on this tract. With water it would make a valuable property; fruits of kinds are now grown in that neighborhood. In all probability Mr. Russell will bore for water; if he should be successfull there is a great deal of very fine land near Lone Pine that at once would be in demand at good prices.

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, August 6, 1888.

On the above date the Board of Supervisors met in regular session. Present, Eldred, Robinson and Boland. Absent, Harger and Edly. Supervisor Robinson was elected Chairman pro. tem.

Ordered, that the "Order of Business" be suspended and that the Board consider petitions for a new road from the town of Lone Pine to the railroad station. Two routes are proposed for this road, one being the present traveled route and the other starting east to the railroad from near the residence of A. C. Harvey. Each of these petitions was accompanied by a proper bond.

S. P. McKnight, County Surveyor, Jos. Seely and C. Meysan were appointed to view, lay out and report on said proposed roads, or any other feasible route from Lone Pine to the railroad.

The following claims were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| A W Edesburz, mdse | $ 9 75 |
| J H Shannon, Board of Education | 28 50 |
| D Crough " " | 15 00 |
| A E Janvier " " | 23 40 |
| I J & L L Woodin, medical services | 33 50 |
| W H George, post mortem | 25 00 |
| I P Yaney, Justice Fees | 40 00 |
| Mrs J Kepler, labor at Courthouse | 30 00 |
| H S Crocker & Co, blanks | 10 00 |
| J J Moore, postage | 1 94 |

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, August 7th.

TUESDAY, August 7, 1888.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., same members present.

The following claims were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| H L vy, carrying patients | $26 40 |
| J W P Lord, Board of Education | 15 00 |
| P H Mack, sands | 3 58 |
| S G Gregg, " | 33 50 |
| W A Chalfant, printing | 8 50 |
| H G Pomeley, Constable Fees | 10 60 |
| A W Edesburz, dse | 21 00 |
| Independence Water Co | 35 00 |
| N Rohne, mdse | 81 70 |
| O I Mairs, boarding Jury &c | 394 75 |
| P A Chalfant, reports | 48 20 |
| C Mulholland, printing | 60 49 |
| I J Woodin, Co. Physician | 150 00 |
| Mrs A Stewart, for indigent sick | 86 66 |
| Margaret Lewis " " | 160 00 |
| H Evans, Road Dist. No. 1 | 30 00 |
| W A Powers, " " 2 | 96 12 |
| M S McLeod " " 3 | 114 72 |
| S J McMurry " " 4 | 91 00 |
| Walter James " " 5 | 144 04 |
| G H Palmer " " 6 | 46 50 |

The petition of P. A. Chalfant for $200 additional allowance for Deputy Assessor was granted; the Auditor was authorized to draw his warrant for the same.

The reports of Road Overseers for Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were examined, accepted and approved.

The Board adjourned till 10 a. m. on Wednesday, August 8th.

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1888.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., same members present as on preceeding day. Supervisor Robinson was elected Chairman pro. tem. Minutes of preceeding day read and approved.

Upon petition the Board ordered that $6 80 be paid to P. A. Chalfant, being amount of 2 poll and 2 hospital taxes illegally collected by him and paid into the County Treasury.

The Board took a recess till one o'clock. At the afternoon session petitions of citizens of Road Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were laid over till next regular meeting of the Board, as was also petition for a road at Big Pine.

A petition was presented from citizens of Judicial Township No. 4 for a change of Township line so as to include a portion of said Township in Township No. 3. The petition was granted.

A report was presented from Road Viewers appointed to lay out and report upon a road in District No. 3. Said report was rejected on the ground that it was insufficient and a new report was ordered.

At this point Supervisor Harger appeared and took his seat.

A recess was then taken till 10 o'clock a. m., August 9th.

THURSDAY, August 9th, 1888.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., same members as of preceeding day present. E. Robinson was chosen Chairman pro. tem.

The Trustees of Irving School District reported that a majority of votes had been cast in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $300 for repairing school house and furnishing same. The Board ordered that said amount be raised by taxation of property within said District.

The report of the County Superintendent on School Fund for ensuing year was accepted.

Ordered that notice be published for proposals for county printing.

The Board adjourned till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

### Orcharding

On June 27th last Angelo Rossi budded some fruit trees for John Lucas, at Lone Pine. The buds were set in young branches that had started last Spring. Last Monday Mr. Rossi brought into this office fully developed blossoms from those buds. The buds started growing immediately after being grafted and quite a number of them have blossomed and young apples are now forming. Mr. Rossi says that immense damage is done to fruit trees by improper pruning. The young shoots that start from the main branches near the trunk of the tree should not be cut away, as is too commonly done; these should be left, and will be found to bear fruit. When these shoots are cut away the strength of the tree is thrown into the higher limbs; these grow long and slender, and when fruit forms upon them most of it is lost when winds blow and what remains is difficult to gather and the limbs are liable to break down. These opinions of Mr. Rossi are not mere theories, but the result of experience of himself and others.

### Slough Land

White Smith has ninety acres of grain this season on his place at Black Rock, the most of it being wheat. The wheat is a very fine crop, the oats are of first-class quality, but barley not so good. The land was covered with a very heavy sod of thick, wild grass. This was broken up last fall and winter. Two hundred tons of hay has been cut and stacked on the place this season. This hay is native grasses; blue joint redtop and clover. In preparing the land, seeding and gathering the crop, Mr. Smith employed labor to the amount of $159; during the season he did work for others to about the same amount. This tract of land is on the slough formed by water from the Big Spring. Till Mr. Smith and his brothers showed what could be done with the land it was supposed to be worthless. Along that slough is some of the best hay and grain land in the county, but it will never be good for fruit raising.

### Display at the G. A. R. Meeting.

The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus Ohio, next month, will afford a good opportunity for making a grand display of the resources of California. The railroad companies of the State and the State Board of Trade are doing all in their power to get up such a display as will alike be honorable and profitable to the State. Inyo county is asked to take part, as the following letter will show:

CARSON, Nev., August 3, 1888.

C. MULHOLLAND, Esq. *Dear Sir:*—I am in receipt of a letter from Jno. Q. Brown, Esq., General Manager of the California Board of Trade, urging us to co-operate with the Board in making an extensive exhibit of Pacific Coast productions at the National Encampment of the G. A. R., to be held at Columbus, Ohio, early in September next, where 250,000 visitors expect to be present. The citizens of Columbus have granted the use of their City Hall for the purpose of such an exhibit. The officials of the Board will have full charge and control of all articles that may be donated, contributed, or shipped for the purpose, and which will be, as I understand it, shipped to Columbus and returned to the shipper at the close of the exhibition by the railroad lines interested. All such articles may be sent to Wm. Thompson Esq., representative of the Board, Reno, Nevada, who will see that the same go forward with articles from other parts of California and Nevada. Through information from T. H. Goodman Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, I learn that the S. P. Co. intend to make at Columbus a very fine exhibit of photographic views of California, making use of the stereopticon in illustrating the same. Mr. Goodman requests the loan of such views, and especially lantern slides. I submit the above matters to you with the hope that you may be able to work up an interest therein by the good people of Inyo county. If you will consult Mr. Nathan Rhine and other influential citizens of the county, and take immediate and active steps to co-operate with those who have the exhibit in charge we will, at this end, gladly render all possible assistance. Yours sincerely,

D. A. BENDER,
G. F. & P. A.

We cannot show perishable articles, such as fruits and vegetables, but we might make a very creditable showing of various kinds of grain, and we ought to make a very fine display of minerals. Any articles that may be loaned or given for exhibition from Inyo county, if brought to Independence, will be duly forwarded free of expense to the sender; or the articles may be taken to any station on the C. & C. railroad, addressed to Mr. W. Thompson, Reno, Nevada, and said articles will be receipted for and forwarded.

### Irrigation Directors' Meeting.

Irrigation District No. 1, of Owens Valley, formed under the Wright Irrigation Bill, has ceased to exist as an organization. The Directors met at Independence last Tuesday in regular session. Upon application of Joseph Seely, and by resolution of the Board, the contract heretofore entered into with Seely wherein he agreed to convey his right to the waters of Owens river, and the location of his ditch to the District, was cancelled and annulled, and he was released from all obligations thereunder. W. L. Hunter, President, stated to the Board that he had tendered his resignation as a Director to the Board of Supervisors, to take effect August 8th. The following preamble and resolution was adopted

"Whereas, owing to the great opposition of the owners of the lands of said district, and the inability of the Directors to procure the necessary funds to carry on the business of said Board, and also to effect a sale of the bonds heretofore ordered issued for carrying out the purpose for which said district was formed, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That when said Board of Directors adjourn it be without day.

Whereupon the Board adjourned *sine die*.

By the adoption of this resolution the Board ceased to exist and the Irrigation District is dead. The Directors have given their services and personal expenses without any compensation whatever. The Secretary not only gave his services as such, and as legal adviser to the Board, but paid cash for a complete set of books for the District, and for all this he gets nothing. Those who try to help the public are apt to get Tanquin Oge's payment—more kicks than ha'pence. In other parts of the State great difficulty is experienced in trying to operate under the Wright Irrigation Law. Several districts have been organized, and though these contain vast bodies of good land, and ample security could be given for the bonds, yet no district has succeeded in selling bonds and getting capital to construct necessary works. In Colusa county a district has been organized and bonds were voted for by a very large majority, and there success may be achieved, but it seems will be the only successful district in the State so far.

### Darwin Notes.

Darwin is very quiet at present. The low price of lead discourages miners. Lead is admitted from Mexico free of duty under the fiction that it is silver ore, and as wages in that country are extremely low, our own lead miners are driven from the market. J. C. Eddy is not operating any mines at present; he says nothing can be made in the mines under the present conditions. The pipe that conveys water to the town of Darwin is so worn that it will not stand any pressure; there is little inducement for putting in new pipe and the works are threatened with utter ruin.

A little ore is taken from the Defiance mine, but very few men are at work there.

At the Lucky Jim Mr. J. A. McKenzie has a few men at work; but not much is doing and Mr. McKenzie is taking life easy in the heart of the Sierras somewhere over in the Mt. Whitney region.

Mr. C. Anthony has got a renewal of his lease of the Higgin mine, over in the Slate Range, and will do a good deal of work there as soon as the weather gets a little cooler. Charley says that even at the low price of lead mining is a better business than politics, and he will prefer to prove his patriotism by hunting for ore rather than for votes.

### Cheap Fruit

A. C. Harvey, of Lone Pine, has a fine crop of peaches and other fruits. He will deliver first-class fruit on board the cars at seventy-five cents a box. Mr. Harvey puts up his fruit in good shape and will not ship any that is not strictly first-class. All orders from responsible parties will be filled promptly.

### Land Contest.

Last Saturday Hiram Hamilton went to the Land Office at Independence to make final proof on a pre-emption claim at Georges Creek. A contest was entered by H. J. Robinson, who alleged that Hamilton had not lived upon the claim, as required by law. Witnesses were examined for both parties. The Register decided against Hamilton and the case will be appealed to Washington.


# PAUSE AND PERUSE!

Our house is essentially one of bargains. Low values abound everywhere—in every department. Were it not so we would have not intercepted and held the volume of trade which we have. We buy FIVE times the amount of goods of any store in this city. Our advantage is easily seen. Why not enjoy the benefit of it?

Here are some of the values which we are offering. Those at a distance—even a thousand miles away—by our well regulated system of shopping by mail, obtain the same advantages as if trading in person. Orders for the following described goods should be sent in quickly, as the stock will doubtless soon be exhausted.

## OF INTEREST TO YOU!

Fine Rhadame silks, a firm body, honest weave and true dye. They have the natural brilliant lustre produced by pure silk and skilful weaving. We have them in TWENTY FOUR colors. Price 90 cents per yard; equal to any $1.15 or $1.25 Rhadame in the market.

A good uargain in Surah silks at 50 cents per yard. Excellent for sashes, combination suits and hat trimmings. All of the popular shades in stock.

French novelties in all wool dress goods in plaids and checks at 50 cents per yard. Twenty five lines of them. We have an all wool plaid a yard wide for 25 cents.

Something in an Oxford shoe for Gentlemen that we can recommend. Price $1.45; has always sold at $2.00. It is low cut, has a neat, fancy tip and four buttons. Sizes 5 to 10.

An all wool jersey with a vest front and coat back for $1.40. In the popular shades. At $1.75 we can give an all wool jersey with front and cuffs embroidered.

PARASOLS—An Ecru Silk covered with Coralline Lace natural wood handles, price $2. A heavy Black Satin Parasol trimmed with deep Spanish Loce and lined with rich changeable silk, $5.

Ladies' full finished hose at 19 cents a pair. Infancy stripes on a light ground.

Ladies' India Gauze Vest, high neck, long or short sleeves at 25 cents.

Three unlaundried white shirts for $1.

Fancy featheredge folding fans at 25 cents.

Samples of DRY GOODS mailed free upon application.

Send in your name for a Fall and Winter Catalogue which will be issued shortly.

# HALE BROS & CO.

**Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,**

**Sacramento, Cal.**


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


GRAND

# OPENING BALL!

—AT—

# Crockers Hotel

**BIG PINE,**

Tuesday, Aug. 28th,

Everybody Welcome.

GRANDEST BALL EVER GIVEN AT BIG PINE.

OPEN AIR PLATFORM FOR DANCING.


### DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo county held in the town of Independence, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888,

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of arranging for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Executive Committee.

A. N. BELL, Chairman.
Thos. Crough, Sec.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular Semi-Annual Meeting of the Inyo county Board of Education will be held at Independence on Tuesday, August 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m. Examination will commence on the 22d at 9 o'clock a. m. All applications for examination should be presented to the Secretary on the day preceeding the examination.

J. H. SHANNON,
Secretary.


# A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

**Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.**

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

# FRUIT TREES

**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

**Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.**

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
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**W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,**

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

**BELL'S Flouring Mills,**

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
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**FRED BURCKHARDT**

**Watchmaker & Jeweler,**

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent FREE, on application.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE


# ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**

**Orders Promptly Attended To.**

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**

**Independence, Cal.,**

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

**PROVISIONS**

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

**FLOUR & GRAIN**

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

**Sulphur & Borax Baths**

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

**And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing**

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

**SWIMMING BATH**

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

**Board by the Day, Week, or the Month**

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

**The BUYERS' GUIDE** is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

**The Newest Styles**

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

# CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

**Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.**

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

**THE CASH STORE**

Is Where You Get

**WORTH OF YOUR MONEY**

**KNAPP & LAWS**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**General Merchandise**

**A Full Line**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

**Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.**

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
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**TOM BOLAND,**

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In
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MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
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Supplies

**PROVISIONS,**

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

44 cts.

By mail 10c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Prime Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered base, finished with pearly lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

More Important Still

Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.
406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 K St.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

**Bee Keeper.**

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

### Cannon Shooting Fifteen Miles.

Some important experiments have been made at the Shoeburyness school of gunnery in high angle firing. A London correspondent writes: Probably no step of recent years is likely to lead to greater results, for if the experiment should be repeated with the same success, it is undeniable that war ships will have to be as fully protected on their decks as they are now on their broadsides. The experiments were made with the 9-inch or 23-centimeter gun used as a howitzer. An elevation of 37 degs. was given and battering charges were used with Palliser shells. Out of four shots three fell within a space of 500 feet by 80 feet, representing the deck of a first class ironclad, and the range attained was twelve miles!

Now, if it be really possible, three times out of four, or for that matter once out of four times, to throw a nine inch shell upon the deck of a ship in midchannel between Dover and Calais, another proof will have been given that in the tedious duel between gun and armor the gun has much the best of it. What is very important, too, is that the heavy charges and the high angle did not strain either gun or carriage in the least, and one of the officers present has said that he believed the gun would stand 45 degs. of elevation without injury, while with 42 degs. a range of fifteen miles would be secured. Now, at fifteen miles, a ship is "hull down," so it comes to this, that we can throw a nine inch shell on to the deck of a ship before we can see it! Surely this is the most marvelous thing yet attempted in gunnery, which of later years has been so fruitful in surprises.—Army and Navy Register.

### About South American Musquitoes.

Some ludicrous stories are told about adventures with the musquitoes. I have been solemnly assured that very often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain and crew below they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from musquito bites on board the vessels. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magdalena river and became so desperate under the attacks of the musquitoes that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of musquito bars, head nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—American Magazine.

### How the Paraguayans Fought.

It was not alone the Paraguayan men and boys who had to bear arms in that struggle. "Food for powder" of that kind was soon exhausted. Then came the women's turn to fight, and, indeed, from an early period of the war, mothers, wives and sweethearts had donned the soldier's uniform and fought bravely in the ranks with those they loved.

After a certain battle, when the burying parties were busily pursuing their grim work, they came upon the bodies of two loving companions in arms, clasped in a last embrace.

The head of one rested on the other's breast, while an arm was closely drawn round him, the disengaged hand being raised to stanch the life blood flowing from a cruel gash. They looked like two true comrades whose friendship death itself had not been able to sever.

That, however, was not all their history. A wounded mother, in a soldier's guise, had dragged herself to the spot where her son lay bleeding, and there, regardless of her own fatal injuries, had placed his head upon her breast, and tried to soothe his last living moments, as she had done his first on earth.—Winthrop's "Reminiscences."

—"Time is money." Of course it is, or else how could you spend it?

—Men are not judged so much nowadays by their deeds as by their bonds.

—The gentleman is solid mahogany; the fashionable man is only veneer.—*J. G. Holland.*

—Most people believe in "the greatest good to the greatest number," and their greatest number is number one.

—A philosopher declares "it is not wrong to say what one thinks." Sometimes, however, it is not prudent.

—Young men are respectfully informed that when the young lady's father stamps his foot he is preparing to send it through the male.

—Some one says: "Wisdom comes with age." It does not always stay with it. When an old man wants to be silly wisdom cuts and runs.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—There are one hundred and seventy-two known species of creatures that are blind. This doesn't include the man who can't read "shut the door" in letters a foot long.

### THE MONEY ARRIVED SAFELY.

In our issue of last week we noticed that Mrs. Peter Hoke of this place had drawn $5,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, and since then have had inquiries made regarding the same, in answer to which we give the following: About two weeks or so before the drawing Mrs. Hoke sent one dollar to the Lottery Company by Express, for a one-tenth ticket in the May drawing, and in the course of ten days, received the same, (Ticket No. 21,492). Several days after the drawing she learned through a Washington newspaper, that ticket No. 21,492 had drawn the Second Capital Prize of $50,000 and immediately telegraphed to Mr. M. A. Dauphin, the President of the Company at New Orleans, and received a reply the next day that the same was correct, whereupon the ticket was sent immediately to the company by express. Just seven days after the ticket was sent away, the Express agent at this place left a letter at Mrs. Hoke's containing a draft on a New York Bank for the amount, $5,000, which was in full without any discount or percentage off. The draft was immediately placed in Bank where it was considered as good as the ready cash. In an interview with a reporter of this paper Mr. Hoke said that he had bought tickets in the Lottery several times before, he thought about six or seven, and always had them sent to his wife. Also that the money had come in very nicely to them, as they were a little in debt which they were enabled to release at once and have a handsome sum left. He has no doubt that the drawings are fairly and impartially made. This is the second time that $5,000 has come to this place from the lottery, the other one having been drawn about six years [illegible] Mr. Hoke is a highly respectable [illegible] this place and has been en[illegible] grocery business. [illegible] May 26.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC

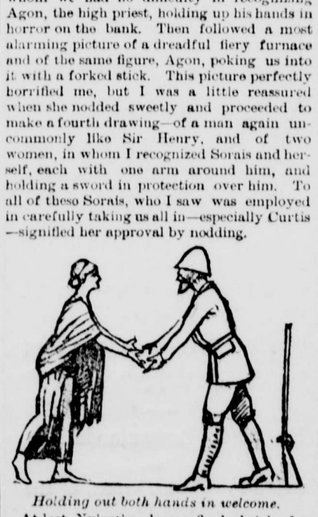
(CONTINUED.)

Next from among the crowd, whither he had withdrawn, stepped forward our guide, the old gentleman who had towed us ashore, holding by the hand the girl whom we had first seen and afterwards rescued from the hippopotamus. Having made obeisance, he proceeded to address the queens, evidently describing to them the way and place where we had been found. It was most amusing to watch the astonishment, not unmixed with fear, reflected upon their faces as they listened to his tale. Clearly they could not understand how we had reached the lake, and been found floating on it, and were inclined to attribute our presence to supernatural causes. Then the narrative proceeded, as I judged from the frequent appeals that our guide made to the girl, to the point where we had shot the hippopotami, and we at once perceived that there was something very wrong about those hippopotami, for the history was frequently interrupted by indignant exclamations from the little group of white robed priests, and even from the courtiers, while the two queens listened with an amazed expression, especially when our guide pointed to the rifles in our hands as being the means of destruction. And here, to make matters clear, I may as well explain at once that the inhabitants of Za-Vendis are sun worshipers, and that for some reason or other the hippopotamus is a sacred animal among them. Not that they do not kill it, because at a certain season of the year they slaughter thousands—which are specially preserved in large lakes up the country—and use their hides for armor for soldiers; but this does not prevent them from considering these animals as sacred to the sun. Now, as ill luck would have it, the particular hippopotami we had shot were a family of tame animals that were kept at the mouth of the port, and daily fed by priests whose special duty it was to attend to them. When we shot them I thought that the brutes were suspiciously tame, and this was, as we afterwards ascertained, the cause of it. Thus it came about that in attempting to show off we had committed sacrilege of a most aggravated nature.

When our guide had finished his tale, the old man with the long beard and round cap, whose appearance I have already described, and who was, as I have said, the high priest of the country, and known by the name of Agon, rose and commenced an impassioned harangue. I did not like the look of his cold gray eye as he fixed it on us. I should have liked it still less had I known that in the name of the outraged majesty of his god he was demanding that the whole lot of us should be offered up as a sacrifice by means of being burnt alive.

After he had finished speaking the Queen Sorais addressed him in a soft and musical voice, and appeared, to judge from his gestures of dissent, to be putting the other side of the question before him. Then Nyleptha spoke in liquid accents. Little did we know that she was pleading for our lives. Finally, she turned and addressed a tall, soldier like man of middle age with a black beard and a long, plain sword, whose name, as we afterwards learned, was Nasta, and who was the greatest lord in the country, apparently appealing to him for support. Now when Sir Henry had caught her eye and she had blushed so rosy red, I had seen that the incident had not escaped this man's notice, and what is more, that it was eminently disagreeable to him, for he bit his lip and his hand tightened on his sword hilt. Afterwards we learned that he was an aspirant for the hand of this queen in marriage, which accounted for it. This being so, Nyleptha could not have appealed to a worse person, for speaking in slow, heavy tones, he appeared to confirm all that the High Priest Agon said. As he spoke, Sorais put her elbow on her knee, and resting her chin on her hand, looked at him with a suppressed smile upon her lips, as though she saw through the man, and was determined to be his match; but Nyleptha grew very angry. Her cheek flushed, her eyes flashed, and she did indeed look lovely. Finally she turned to Agon and seemed to give some sort of qualified assent, for he bowed at her words; and as she spoke she moved her hands as though to emphasize her words; while all the time Sorais kept her chin on her hand and smiled. Then suddenly Nyleptha made a sign and the trumpets blew again, and everybody rose to leave the hall save ourselves and the guards, whom she motioned to stay.

When they were all gone she bent forward and, smiling sweetly, partially by signs and partly by exclamations, made it clear to us that she was very anxious to know where we came from. The difficulty was how to explain, but at last an idea struck me. I had my large pocket book in my pocket and a pencil. Taking it out, I made a little sketch of a lake, and then as best I could, drew the underground river and the lake at the other end. When I had done this I advanced to the steps of the throne and gave it to her. She understood it at once and clapped her hands with delight, and then descending from the throne took it to her sister Sorais, who also evidently understood. Next she took the pencil from me, and after examining it with curiosity, proceeded to make a series of delightful little sketches, the first representing herself holding out both hands in welcome, and a man uncommonly like Sir Henry taking them. Next she drew a lovely little picture of a hippopotamus rolling about dying in the water, and of an individual, in whom we had no difficulty in recognizing Agon, the high priest, holding up his hands in horror on the bank. Then followed a most alarming picture of a dreadful fiery furnace and of the same figure, Agon, poking us into it with a forked stick. This picture perfectly horrified me, but I was a little reassured when she nodded sweetly and proceeded to make a fourth drawing—of a man again uncommonly like Sir Henry, and of two women, in whom I recognized Sorais and herself, each with one arm around him, and holding a sword in protection over him. To all of these Sorais, who I saw was employed in carefully taking us all in—especially Curtis—signified her approval by nodding.



*Holding out both hands in welcome.*

At last Nyleptha drew a final sketch of a rising sun, indicating that she must go, and that we should meet on the following morning; whereat Sir Henry looked so disappointed that she saw it, and I suppose by way of consolation, extended her hand to him to kiss, which he did with pious fervor. At the same time Sorais, off whom Good had never taken his eyeglass during the whole indaba (interview), rewarded him by giving him her hand to kiss, though while she did so her eyes were fixed upon Sir Henry. I am glad to say that I was not implicated in these proceedings; neither of them gave me her hand to kiss.

Then Nyleptha turned and addressed the man who appeared to be in command of the body guard, apparently from her manner and his frequent obeisances, giving him very stringent and careful orders; after which, with a somewhat coquettish nod and smile, she left the hall, followed by Sorais and most of the guards.

When the queens had gone the officer whom Nyleptha had addressed came forward, and with many tokens of deep respect led us from the hall through various passages to a sumptuous set of apartments opening out of a large central room lighted with brazen swinging lamps (for it was now dusk), and richly carpeted and strewn with couches. On a table in the center of the room was set a profusion of food and fruit, and, what is more, flowers. There was delicious wine also in ancient looking sealed earthenware flagons, and beautifully chased golden and ivory cups to drink it from. Servants, male and female, also were there to minister to us, and while we ate, from some recess outside the apartment

The silver lute did speak between the trumpet's lordly blowing;

and altogether we found ourselves in a sort of earthly paradise, which was only disturbed by the vision of that disgusting high priest who intended to commit us to the flames. But so very weary were we with our labors that we could scarcely keep ourselves awake through the sumptuous meal, and as soon as it was over we indicated that we desired to

*The Sister Queens.*

sleep. So they led us off, and would have given us a room each, but we made it clear that we would sleep two in a room. As a further precaution against surprise we left Umslopogaas with his ax to sleep in the main chamber, near the curtained doorways leading to the apartments which we occupied respectively, Good and I in the one and Sir Henry and Alphonse in the other. Then throwing off our clothes, with the exception of the mail shirts, which we considered it safer to keep on, we flung ourselves down upon the low and luxurious couches, and drew the silk embroidered coverlids over us.

In two minutes I was just dropping off when I was aroused by Good's voice.

"I say, Quatermain," he said, "did you ever see such eyes?"

"Eyes," I said, crossly; "what eyes?"

"Why, the queen's, of course! Sorais, I mean—at least I think that is her name."

"Oh, I don't know," I yawned; "I didn't notice them much; I suppose they are good eyes," and again I dropped off.

Five minutes or so elapsed, and I was once more awakened.

"I say, Quatermain," said the voice.

"Well," I answered, testily, "what is it now?"

"Did you notice her ankle? The shape"—

This was more than I could stand. By my bed stood the veldtschoons I had been wearing. Moved quite beyond myself, I took them up and threw them straight at Good's head—and hit it.

After that I slept the sleep of the just, and a very heavy sleep it must be. As for Good, I don't know if he went to sleep, or if he continued to pass Sorais' beauties in mental review, and what is more, I don't care.

### CHAPTER XIII.

ABOUT THE ZU-VENDI PEOPLE.

And now the curtain is down for a few hours, and the actors in this novel drama are plunged in dewy sleep. Perhaps we should except Nyleptha, whom the reader may, if poetically inclined, imagine lying in her bed of state encompassed by her maidens, tiring women, guards and all other people and appurtenances that surround a throne, and yet not able to slumber for thinking of the strangers who had visited a country where no such strangers had ever come before, and wondering, as she lay awake, who they were and what their past had been, and if she was ugly compared to the women of their native place. I, however, not being poetically inclined, will take advantage of the lull to give some account of the people among whom we found ourselves, compiled, needless to state, from information which we subsequently collected.

The name of this country, to begin at the beginning, is Zu-Vendis, from Zu, "yellow," and Vendis, "place or country." Why it is called the Yellow Country I have never been able to ascertain accurately, nor do the inhabitants themselves know. Three reasons are, however, given, each of which would suffice to account for it. The first is that the name owes its origin to the great quantity of gold that is found in the land. Indeed, in this respect Zu-Vendis is a veritable Eldorado, the precious metal being extraordinarily plentiful.

The second reason given is, that at certain seasons of the year the native grasses of the country, which are very sweet and good, turn as yellow as ripe corn; and the third arises from a tradition that the people were originally yellow skinned, but grew white after living for many generations upon these high lands. Za-Vendis is a country about the size of France, is, roughly speaking, oval in shape, and on every side cut off from the surrounding territory by illimitable forests of impenetrable thorn, beyond which are said to be hundreds of miles of morasses, deserts and great mountains. It is, in short, a huge, high table land rising up in the center of the dark continent, much as in southern Africa flat topped mountains rise from the level of the surrounding veldt. Milosis itself lies, according to my aneroid, at a level of about 9,000 feet above the sea, but most of the land is even higher, the greatest elevation of the open country being, I believe, about 11,000 feet. As a consequence the climate is, comparatively speaking, a cold one, being very similar to that of southern England, only brighter and not so rainy. The land is, however, exceedingly fertile, and grows all cereals and temperate fruits and timber to perfection; and in the lower lying parts even produces a hardy variety of sugar cane. Coal is found in great abundance, and in many places crops out from the surface; and so is pure marble, both black and white. The same may be said of almost every metal except silver, which is scarce, and only to be obtained from a range of mountains in the north.

To be Continued.

The average wages of the Dutch laborers are $3 a week (he works twelve hours a day), and for "skilled labor of a very high class" not more than $4 50 to $5 is paid—scarcely more than carpenters and brick-layers receive here for a day's work.

### Evolution of the Colored Race.

The negro is changing in appearance and losing some of the birthmarks peculiar to the African race. The new generation is showing the effects of a higher culture. Especially is this noticeable in the towns where contact with the whites shows its effect. The flat nosed, kinky headed negro is passing away and becoming an unknown race. All the colored children, no matter how dusky in one, show the change. Among the females, long hair of that peculiar woolly appearance, hangs in long braids or curls down their backs. Aquiline noses and smaller mouths with thinner lips are the rule. For years, and in fact ever since their freedom, the negresses have endeavored to do away with the short kinky hair bestowed upon them by their ancestors. Much of their spare change is invested in various tonics and invigorators, and the long attention and care bestowed upon it is shown in their descendants. The South Georgia negro is an evidence of evolution, the survival of the fittest.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Solidifying Petroleum Fuel.

Experiments are still being made under the direction of the Russian government, with the view of finding a process, at once practicable as well as desirable on the score of economy and cleanliness, of solidifying the petroleum used as fuel. According to the report made by Dr. Kauffmann, who has had the principal charge of these experiments, a successful method of accomplishing the desired results consists simply in heating the oil and afterward adding from 1 to 3 per cent. of soap. The latter dissolves in the oil, and the liquid on cooling forms a mass having the appearance of cement and the hardness of compact tallow. The product is hard to light, burns slowly and without smoke, but develops much heat, and leaves about 2 per cent. of a hard, black residuum.—New York Sun.


### A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

**I Expect to be Believed in all I am about to say—I write for the good of others.**

"I am now at an age when a man should speak words of truth and soberness, having reached the alloted term of three score years and ten, and having devoted my time in the pulpit impressing lessons of wisdom to my fellows. Mine is a common story of physical suffering and how I was delivered from it; and my desire is to mention the facts as though no one were interested save myself and those who may read these lines. I was long troubled with a stubborn affection of the kidneys and bladder. I had painful gravel deposits, and at times enlargement of the prostrate gland. Despite all the professional help I could get I grew steadily worse. In this extremity I first learned of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. I took the wise course. I privately inquired into Dr. Kennedy's personal character and professional standing at his home in Rondout, N. Y. The result was more than satisfactory. I discovered him to be a highly educated and experienced physician and surgeon, respected and trusted at home and abroad—a man whose career has been a long and open success. I bought a bottle, however (the price being only $1.00,) taking nobody into my confidence. The good effects cheered and emboldened me. I bought another, following the clear directions; and now I want to make known the good it has done me. The disease has relaxed its hold and I look forward to spending the balance of my life free from bodily torture, and with a heart grateful for the medicine which affords me so pleasant a prospect." Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.


Be noble—that is more than wealth;
Do right—that more than place;
Then in the spirit there is health,
And gladness in the face.
—*Grace Macdonald.*


### TWO WAYS. CHOOSE WHICH!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely, abruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequently upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout, and malaria in all its forms.


Civilization is to have solved the problem how we may best avail ourselves of our opportunity, and enjoy the beautiful world in which we live.—*Lubbock.*


### THE FLYING DOVE OF PEACE.

A richly frosted quivering, flying Dove. A Dream of Life screen calendar. An imported ideal head. An imported frosted show scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Sent to anyone who will buy from a druggist a box of the genuine DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS (price, 25 cts.) and mail us the outside wrapper from the box with 4 cents in stamps. Write your address plainly. FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

RUBIFOAM

FOR THE TEETH KEEPS THE TEETH WHITE THE BREATH SWEET, AND THE GUMS HEALTHY.

Price, 25 cents a Bottle.

PUT UP BY E. W. HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS OF HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE. LOWELL, MASS.


In wonder, says Aristotle, does philosophy begin; and in astonishment, says Plato, does all true philosophy finish.

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy?
Are you sore distressed?
Listen to the welcome binding—
"Be at rest."
Have you aches and pains unnumbered,
Poisoning life's Golden Cup?
Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and
"Give it up."
A Golden Remedy awaits you—
Golden not alone in name—
Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it,
Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age. The Liver, it regulates, removing all impurities. The lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich Blood.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose handle is true and whose blade is false.

The continuation of a cough for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy. Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

The maxim, "Know thyself," does not suffice; Knows others—knows them well—that's my advice."
—*Menander.*

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

That dyspepsia comes from torpid liver and costiveness.

That you cannot digest your food well unless your bowels and liver act properly.

That your bowels require thorough cleansing when they do not do their duty by your digestion.

That your torpid liver needs stimulating in order that it may act as nature intended it should.

That BRANDRETH'S PILLS taken in doses of one or two at night for, say, ten days, will regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver, improve the digestion and drive away dyspepsia.

Why is the person who cleans clothes considered inferior to the person who soils them?

In answer to causal question,
How easy and truthful to tell it's
A cure for the worst indigestion,
To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

A Setler.—He—That song always carries me away. She (politely)—I thought it would.


### CONSUMPTION, WASTING DISEASES

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and nutritive system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at nights; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

"I never smelt a smell that smelt so sweet," says a far westerner, said of Hoyt's German Cologne. All acknowledge its sweetness. Be sure and obtain the genuine.

A BEAUTIFUL souvenir album, containing complete collection of Rulers, Flags and Coats-of-Arms of every nation in the world, sent free to any address on receipt of seventy five folding cards, unsoiled and same as taken from Cameo Cigarette packages. W. Duke, Sons & Co., First avenue and twenty-ninth street, New York.


A man with six marriageable daughters says that his house is a regular court house every Sunday night.


### "I DON'T WANT RELIEF, BUT CURE,"

Is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.


The Democratic party seems to be marching "left in front," with a red signal ahead.

Try Germea for Breakfast.


S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 316



EXTERNAL USE of St. Jacobs Oil FOR PAINS AND SORENESS RESULTING FROM CRAMPS, COLIC, CRAMP COLIC, STOMACHACHE DIARRHŒA

Rub the stomach well with St. Jacobs Oil. Apply flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out.

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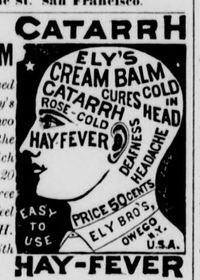
It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors 417 Sansome St. San Francisco.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

*I am surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years is open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275 18th St., Brooklyn.*




HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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RICH RIVER BOTTOM LAND.

Abundant Rainfall. Unrivalled Scenery.

Semi-Tropical Climate. 20 Acre Tracts, $30 to $75 per Acre.

THE MONTE VISTA COLONY IS BUT two miles east and north of Anderson, the second town, (in size), of Shasta county. The land is all level and susceptible of cultivation. For raising Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and all Citrus and the Hardier Fruits the Monte Vista Colony cannot be excelled. The soil is a deep rich sediment loam. Prices are from $30 to $75 per acre. Terms one-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at eight per cent. For farther particulars apply to

C. H. STREET & CO., Successors to IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET, S. F.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED! $100 to $500 a month easily made selling the Farmers' Friend, a bag holder and scales combined. Don't miss this. Send for circulars. E. E. BAIR, Manager Puget Sound Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

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STANDARD SCALES, Grain Trucks, Bag Holders, Pinch Bars, Coffee Mills, Grocers Supplies and Fittings, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Standard Thermometers, Golden Gate Windmills,

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FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, 519 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ask Your Wife

To call in, price goods and see the great variety kept on sale at Smith's. Ask if she would not prefer to visit a place where she can order everything needed, without the trouble of going from place to place all over town. A full line of Groceries, Provisions, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Dried and Canned Fruits, Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Wall Paper and Miscellaneous Goods; in fact, nearly everything used in a family is to be seen and bought at the lowest price, and all of the very best quality. Ask where else she can buy Peeled Peaches for 12½c worth 25c; Alden Apples from 8c to 10c; Figs, Raisins, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes and Peaches at 5c; Sugar Corn or Sugar Peas at $1.35 per dozen, of the finest packs ever put up; Butter from 40c a roll up; Cheese at 12½c; Honey, in 60 lb tins, at 5c, 6c and 7c (new coming to hand now); Tea from 20c up; and Rice, Spices, Coffee and all kinds of Breakfast Mush at wholesale rates; beautiful Evaporated Nectarines at 12½c; Dried Raspberries, Cherries and Blackberries. No trouble to quote prices or show goods. New list will be ready this week (free); ask for copy. Address Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Issac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY N. Y.

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Kast's NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FASHIONABLE SHOES.

The Finest and most Complete Shoe Catalogue ever published in the United States. It will enable you to buy your footwear as intelligently and profitably as though you visited our store and personally made your purchase.

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$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. THE WORLD FAMED LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY. WHAT AILS YOU?

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

ARE YOU SICK?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in, and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "Being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "For five years previous to taking 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I was a great sufferer; had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am now well and strong."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonial portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and **all skin and blood diseases,** for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. "COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Gentlemen*—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The *name* struck my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health from that day to this, and has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system. She is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age.

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery'—for 'Golden' it is in its curative properties, and as much above the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so zealously flaunted before the public, as *gold* is above the baser metals.

Respectfully yours, F. W. WHEELER, 182 21st St."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

CON

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... AUGUST 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

**The Half-Mythical Traditions of the Tuatha-de-Danaan.**

Among the most interesting monuments of pre-historic pagan times in Ireland are those found on and near the banks of the river Boyne, in the county of Meath, a few miles west of Drogheda. Here was a cemetery of some of the princes and chieftains of Erin at a period to which no certain date can be ascribed, but to which may be referred the half-mythical traditions of the Tuatha-de-Danaan, the fair-haired race of strangers, valiant horsemen, singers and harpers and magicians, who are supposed to have conquered some part of the island, and to have established their King's throne on the hill of Tara. Of their protracted war against the Fomorians and the Firbolgs, whoever those invaders were; of the Fomorian King Balor, who had one eye in the middle of his forehead and another in the back of his head, which could kill men by a glance; and of Nuada Airgeat Lamb, the King with a silver hand, made to replace his hand lost in the battle of Moytura, the lovers of romantic fables may read at their pleasure. It is probable that Meath was, in a very remote age, the abode of a warlike people, who gained a considerable ascendency over the tribes of the adjacent parts of Ireland, and whose King may sometimes have been the head of a federal league to resist the incursions of the Danes and Norsemen.

The sepulchral mounds, cairns or burrows in the neighborhood of Dowth and Newgrange, associated with the names of King Dubbath and Achad Aldai (the name of "Dowth" being a corruption of "Dubbath" in the opinion of Celtic scholars) were examined by members of the Royal Irish Academy forty years ago. The Dowth mound is an immense pile of small boulder stones, in the interior of which are chambers and passages constructed of very large blocks of stone rudely laid together in the "dolmen" fashion of Brittany and other Celtic examples; the first chamber, formed in the shape of a cross (though certainly not of Christian design), contained a broken stone coffin, with a few bronze or iron ornaments, and half-burnt human bones. A passage twenty-seven feet long conducts to a series of small crypts, and to a square chamber, the stones of which are sculptured with a variety of decorative, perhaps symbolical, patterns and devices. The more important of these have engaged the study of antiquarians with a view to ascertain their possible significance. They appear in the greatest richness and complexity on the huge stones of the interior of the great sepulchral monument at Newgrange; the carvings are of wonderful diversity—circles, spirals, zig-zag, indentations, lozenges, and lines and dots, which some think to be a form of writing.—*London News.*

## PRACTICAL LESSONS.

**How People Might be Taught the Rights and Duties of Citizenship.**

Four Indian students belonging to the Hampton Institute were taken to Hampton recently by one of their teachers to get an idea of public business and the duties of citizenship.

First, they stopped at the bank, where the routine of the banking business was explained to them, and they were shown the great safe, and all the curiosities of the place. Next, they visited the office of the tax-collector, and learned all about the processes by which the public treasury is every year replenished and emptied.

Then they called upon the mayor, who told them what his duties were, and explained the other departments of the city government. They went to the office of the county clerk, where they examined the records of the ancient town, which go back to the beginning of the last century. They were greatly interested in some of the quaint entries. Here, too, they learned how land is bought and sold, how deeds are drawn, executed, recorded and canceled.

Finally, they took their seats in the court-room, and heard part of the trial of a case. Here an Indian would find himself at home, as he is fond of argument and takes naturally to oratory. One of the students, who wrote a brief account of this tour, gave his impressions of the scene:

"We heard lawyers arguing to the judge on points of law. From this we got some good ideas of law, or how a law can be twisted to fit either side. We heard each man make his side clear, but did not stay long enough to hear how the judge decided. From what the lawyers said, they were both right, but we were sure that somewhere beyond our short vision something was wrong."

With this visit to the court-room their afternoon's lesson in civil government ended. They returned to their college with a keen interest in the subject, and strongly desirous of repeating their valuable experience.

There is a hint here for teachers of high schools in which an attempt is made to teach the pupils the rights and duties of citizenship, which surely ought to be part of the scheme of every advanced school. Our Indian lads, however, attempted too much for one day. A series of visits to public offices, with explanations of their uses and methods, would be an excellent supplement to the lessons learned from the book.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Europe now has twenty-two crematories, ten of them added within the past year, while no less than 600 bodies have been burned in Germany and 800 in Italy. The United States has seven crematories, with six building. Thus it seems that prejudice against cremation is fast abating.

## WHEN TO SELL STOCK.

**The Losses Farmers Sustain by Keeping Cattle Too Long.**

That many farmers are heavy losers by keeping animals intended solely for producing meat too long is certain. All the reports of our fat stock fairs show that the gain in weight of cattle is the greatest while they are young, and the smallest after they have reached maturity. They also show that young animals will thrive and become fat on cheaper food than old ones will. Young cattle will take on flesh and fat if they have no other food than grass in the summer and hay in the winter. Old cattle, however, must have grain or they will not improve in condition. Their appetite is not so keen and their digestion is not as good as when they were young. The like is true in respect to pigs. When young they will eat almost any thing, and will convert much of it into flesh and fat. As they advance in age they take less exercise, have a less keen appetite, and are more particular about their food. Their digestion is not as good, and as a consequence the food they consume does not produce so great a gain in weight.

Sheep raised chiefly for their flesh should be prepared for market and disposed of early. If they are raised partly for their flesh and partly for their wool there is ordinarily no gain in keeping them over more than three winters. It is difficult to feed an old sheep so that it will afford good mutton. It may be policy to keep good breeding ewes as long as they will raise lambs, but the profit in keeping them will be in the lambs, as the mothers will be likely to decrease in value after they are four years old. The risk of keeping animals intended to furnish meat beyond the time when they can be fitted for the market should be always taken into consideration. The risks incident to disease are very large in the care of pigs, now that the swine plague and hog cholera have become so common and are so generally fatal. A delay of a few days in fattening and selling a lot of pigs may result in the loss of all of them. The risk in keeping a lot of steers or sheep is not as great, but it is considerable.

Farmers are generally anxious to keep an animal till such time as it will bring the highest price that can be obtained for it. They like to obtained a large sum of money for an animal raised on a place, and have the credit of obtaining it. There is some pleasure in having a steer that weighs a ton and in receiving the amount of money it will bring in the market. It should be remembered, however, that the last five hundred pounds added to its weight are generally obtained at a loss. The grain consumed in producing it was worth more than the feed, and could have been sold for more money. It should also be remembered that there is greater risk in keeping a very heavy animal than one of light or medium weight. It is more liable to injuries on the place where it is kept or in the car in which it is transported. A very heavy animal is defenseless, and, if it receives a slight injury, is not likely to recover from it. It can not be driven any considerable distance without suffering from fatigue or a loss in weight. It can not endure extremes of heat and cold as well as a smaller animal.

A few years ago there was quite an inducement held out to farmers to feed steers till they weighed 2,000 pounds each and to keep a lot of hogs till they averaged 400 pounds. The highest prices in all our markets were paid for "extra heavy-weights." Such is not now the case. A well-fattened steer weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds will bring as much per pound as one weighing a ton. A few very heavy steers are wanted by city butchers for the Christmas trade. Their meat is desired for making a display and attractive to customers. For ordinary trade, however, medium-sized animals are preferred. They cut up to better advantage, and the size of the roasts and steaks are nearer what most customers desire. What is true of steers is also true of hogs. At one time there was a demand for specimens of animated lard weighing from 400 to 600 pounds. Now that strictly pure kettle-rendered hog's lard is made from beef tallow and cotton-seed oil, there is no occasion for making pigs very fat, and, as medium-sized hams and shoulders are more desirable than very large ones, there is no reason for feeding hogs till they are overgrown.

Quite likely baby beef and pig pork are unprofitable alike to the seller and the buyer, but mature, well-ripened meat can be produced without keeping animals till they exhibit marks of age. Some kinds of stock can be sold when very young at higher prices than they will ever bring afterward. Such is the case with lambs that are dropped early in the season. A lamb which is of good size when the first green peas appear in the market can often be sold for more money than a sheep that is three or four years old. Spring chickens sell for more than fowls that have lived long enough to eat bushels of corn. In relation to draft animals it may be said that it never pays their raisers to keep them till they have began to decline in value on account of old age or infirmities. Keeping horses until they have outlived their usefulness may give evidence of sentiment and of kindly feeling, but it is a losing business so far as the pocket is concerned. Old stock on a farm rarely ever pays, and it is about as unsalable as the old stock in a store.—*Chicago Times.*

—The best reason yet advanced for having Monday for washing-day, the next after Sunday, is because cleanliness is next to godliness.

## SPANISH GYPSIES.

**Visit to a Camp of the Gitanos in the Vicinity of Havana.**

If ever in any land Gypsies may be said to have duties, I am sure they were wholly set aside during my three days' sojourn in the Gitanos' camp near Bayano. It was along in the afternoon when I arrived with Ignacio, one of their own men, and not much time elapsed before the evening meal was ready. A solid plank of roughly-hewn mahogany, twelve feet long, two in width and fully three inches thick, formed our table. Upon this was spread a crimson cloth of rich texture, interwoven with gold and silver threads, bearing a suspicious resemblance to a pilfered Cardinal's robe. At one end stood a gorgeous spray of peacock's feathers, and set awkwardly upon the other was one of those hideous Spanish pellejos, or entire wild bear skins, filled with wine drawn at a spigot in its savage mouth. This fierce and suggestive arrangement remained during my entire visit. Besides these queer ornamentations some odd vessels and relics were brought into requisition in my honor. One or two silver tankards of great weight and age made their appearance. A silver bowl that would hold a gallon sat in the table's center. For plates, polished brass and pewter dishes of every imaginable design did service. Dirks and little machetes were placed about for knives. There were no forks, and the spoons were of pewter and of horn, shining like amber with their generations of absorbed grease.

The meal was a dismally sober one, despite my best efforts. The first flush of cheery recognition having passed, I knew the tawny crew were mentally wondering about the real motive of my quest. The food itself was good enough for any hungry body, though one might rationally hope to never get worse. It consisted of ajiaco, or Cuban all-sorts, rice, green and ripe roasted plaintains, or bananas, boiled sweet potatoes and tassajo de puerca, or barbecued pork, roasted and smoked with guava leaves over live embers; and Ignacio's entire family of fourteen, including twelve daughters, ranging from a nina mite at its stout old mother's breast past hoydenish vixens in their early teens, to maidens whose forms and faces would have set an artist wild with delight, kept me good funeral company until the old boar's skin began to look gaunt from repeated attentions. Their spirits rose as the boar's back fell; and by the time the stars had come and the supper was gone we were all on a friendly footing. But I knew gypsies too well to force terms of geniality. I pleaded weariness and went to my tent. Here and there the lights began to peep out in the cañon. Now and then I caught sounds of chatting and laughter. The honest human tone of reassurance had come. And so I fell asleep on that, my first night in a genuine Spanish Gypsy camp, as sure of a pleasant morrow as though a born room rajah, or road lord, among these pilgriming sons and daughters of the Orient.

I was on my feet and about with the first of the Gitanos the next morning, and there was a pleasant word and smile for me every where. Breakfast consisted of black coffee and blacker pan negro, or black bread, and oranges, which I supplemented by stealthy resource to my own pouch of sausage and cheese. This was followed by a dash on a nimble-footed jacas over the low-lying mountains, among the sitios, over toward Jaruco way; for a donkey had strayed away and must be recovered. We passed the whole day in the saddle, undoubtedly riding eighty miles without dismounting. On our return my good fortune received happy addition by my own accidental discovery of the missing animal, which had wandered into a deserted guajiro's hut, and, though half starved, had resolutely determined on digesting the entire palm-thatched structure before retreating from his position.

The day in the mountains was a grand one. Though not four leagues from Havana, evidence of country life was as marked and characteristic as though in the very center of the island. In every direction low hills seemed to radiate from points of vision to the horizon as wavelets from the falling of a pebble in still water; and yet the face of the country has that peculiar appearance of spreading before the beholder immeasurable reaches of prairie and savanna. Checkering all this interesting topography are seen hedges marking the confines of the closely-divided holdings of the tenantry, and among these hedges are here and there found the sentinel-like palm and the quite as lonely cocoa. Always in the oddest and most uncouth location will appear the cabins of the peasantry. As a rule they are mere huts, and an indescribable feeling of sadness comes when the bounteousness of the soil, the gladness of the birds, the splendor of the Heavens, and the glory of the sky, are contrasted with the abject insufficiency of the Caban guajiro's, or countryman's, surroundings.—*Edgar L. Wakeman, in N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—Housekeeper's who have been accustomed to judge of the age of a turkey by the flexibility of the rear end of the brest bone, will be grieved to learn that unprincipled poultry dealers pound the breast-bones of aged turkeys until the tip attains the flexibility consistant with youth, and thus render them marketable.

## TWO FAMOUS PIRATES.

**The Lawless Deeds and Boldness of Pierre and Jean Lafitte.**

In the early years of this century, when there were slave insurrections in the West Indies, and wars for independence in Mexico, Central America and South America, many people were driven from their homes in these regions, and came to New Orleans as a place of refuge. Among them were two brothers, Pierre and Jean Lafitte. They were Frenchmen born in Bayonne, but they had lived for several years in the West Indies. Both were tall, handsome men; but Jean had the stronger character. For a time they carried on the trade of blacksmithing. Their shop stood on St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Dauphin. It was pulled down only a few years ago. Bold and enterprising in disposition, and of commanding presence, the two brothers were fitted by nature to be leaders of men. Jean, especially, was of an appearance so striking that strangers, meeting him on the streets, turned for a second look at him.

At first they were only the agents in New Orleans for smugglers who brought merchandise and slaves into the bays and bayous long the Louisiana coast; but was not long before they became the chiefs of the most powerful organization of lawless men that ever existed in this country. In 1810 they made their headquarters on the islands at the entrance of the Bay of Barataria, where they built a fort and a village. They obtained from the republic of Carthagena, in South America, then at war with Spain for its independence, letters of marque which authorized them to capture Spanish vessels wherever found. They fitted out and armed fast-sailing schooners, which were the terror of the gulf. According to common belief at the time, these vessels were pirates, which did not hesitate to pick up any merchant-ship they could overhaul, no matter what flag it might carry; but the Lafittes denied these reports, and insisted that they were honorable privateersmen, only attacking the ships of Spain, as, under the laws of nations, their letters of marque gave them the right to do. That they were smugglers, violating the laws of the United States, they did not deny.

In vain did Governor Claiborne issue proclamations, commanding the people of Louisiana to arrest the Lafittes and their men. Jean and Pierre came often to New Orleans, and read the proclamations posted on the walls of the old Government building, on the Place aux Armes. Once there was an effort made to arrest Jean, as he was passing through a bayou with a boat-load of smuggled goods. A party of custom-house officers attacked him from the shore. There was a fight, and Jean and his crew beat off their assailants. Afterward, Jean sent a polite letter to the Captain of the custom-house force, in which he said: "I am a man of peace, and do not want to fight; but I would have you to know that I am at all times ready to lose my life rather than my goods."—*Eugene V. Smalley, in St. Nicholas.*

## PRINTING IN CHINA.

**Primitive Arrangements by Which Impressions Are Transferred to Paper.**

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai describes a printing establishment which he found in a village in the interior, about one hundred and fifty miles from Shanghai. The printing was being temporarily carried on in the village temple, and movable type only was used. In the large central hall of the temple were placed about twenty ordinary square tables, on which the cases of type were spread out. At the time of the visit, one man was engaged in setting up type, another was printing. The former stood before a table, on which was what may be called the Chinese "case." It was a solid block of hardwood, about twenty-three inches long by fifteen inches broad and perhaps three inches deep. The inside was hollowed out to a depth of about a quarter of an inch, this depression being still further hallowed out into grooves about three-quarters of an inch deep. The block had twenty-nine of these grooves, each filled to the depth of a quarter of an inch with ordinary stiff clay. With his copy before him, armed with a small pair of iron pincers, the compositor began his work; character after character was transferred from the case and firmly pressed into the clay. When the "forme" was complete a flat board was placed on the top and the characters pressed perfectly even and level with the surface of the wooden block, the edge of which was cut to form the border generally found round every Chinese page. The printer now received the forme and carefully brushed his ink over the type. Taking a sheet of paper, he pressed it down all over the forme so that it might be brought in contact with every character. He then removed the sheet and examined each character, carefully adjusting those which were not quite straight with pincers, and apparently never touching the type with his fingers. After sufficient copies had been struck off, the type was distributed, each character being returned to its particular box. The writer was told that the art of printing in this way had been handed down in the same family since the Sung dynasty, more than six hundred years ago. No strangers were ever taught, apprentices being always from the same clan.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—Divorces were granted to a mother and her daughter on the same day in the Circuit Court at Gladwin, Mich.

## AN HISTORIC DOG

**The Faithful Animal That Accompanied Empress Marie Louise.**

Marie Louise's dog was a slim Italian gray-hound, and as far as she was concerned, it proved to be a very winsome bit of dog flesh. It twined itself into her affections by its graceful ways. She had her other pets, her singing-birds and her parrot in her boudoir in Vienna, a room where, we read, there was "scarcely a thing, down to the carpet on the floor, which was not the work of some loved hand." Madame Junot says when the Archduchess became Empress she had to leave her fawn-colored favorite at Vienna. In the memoir of the Empress Marie Louise by St. Arnaud he says it was at Munich "she was compeled to separate from a little dog she loved dearly, which the Countess (Lazansky) had to take back to Vienna with her." The reason of this was that Napoleon did not like dogs. Mad. Junot says "the Emperor used to be annoyed by Josephine's favorite pet dogs, with Fortune at their head." The Empress cried bitterly when she found the plaintive-faced little hound had to return with her grand mistress. Every one was anxious to swell the train of this new Empress. She longed to keep her cooing little friend beside her, because she knew it alone cared to be with her, not because she was wife of the man who had so much of Europe in his grasp, but simply because it worshiped her from the depth of its true little heart. "It was a cruel separation," writes Mad. Junot, "and the Empress and her favorite parted with a duo of complaint." "The acquisition of a colossal Empire did not console the sovereign for the loss a little dog," says another historian. It is satisfactory to know that the timid, shrinking hound was not long parted from the Empress. Berthier told Napoleon of Marie Louise's tears over leaving her dog, her feathered friends, her room made dear by cherished association, and Napoleon prepared a delectable surprise for his wife, a strategy to win her love. Leading her from the balcony of the Tuileries, where he had presented her to the people who had thronged below, he led her, in wonderment as to her destination, up a dimly-lighted corridor. A woebegone gray-hound had been sitting in a room there forlorn and puzzled till it heard a step it knew, and, whining with impatience, sprang out when Napoleon opened the door. The phlegmatic Empress greeted her recovered pet with effusion. She knew its adoration was genuine. The fickle multitude that cheered her might turn on her as they had turned on her grandaunt, the Queen of France; but this four-legged courtier was genuine and stanch. In the room where her trusty favorite awaited her, Marie Louise found her beds, her music, "in fact, every article was there, and placed in the room in the same manner as she left them on quitting her paternal roof." Napoleon was well pleased with the delight his kindly thoughtfulness gave the Empress, and may be honored the overjoyed hound with some notice. Four years after this the dog left the Tuileries with the Empress and her son. It returned to Vienna with her, loving her as truly as a pensioner and a prisoner at her father's court as when she was Empress over a powerful nation. These historic dogs of France were, you see, no time-servers. They took little heed of reverse of fortune or change of dynasty, well content if allowed to attend their owners in prison or palace, to the throne or the scaffold. Lord Bacon says: "Take an example of a dog and mark what a generosity and courage he will put on when he finds himself maintained by a man who to him is instead of a God." A dog has no wish to command. *Ich dien* is their motto, and more willing, easily-remunerated servants it is impossible to find. Their fidelity is proverbial, their constancy is not to be bought. If there is a life beyond this for them as well as their masters, they will not only love them "to the death" here, but "out beyond into the dream to come."—*Art Journal.*

### Rules for Married Men.

Theodore Parker married in April, 1836, Miss Lydia D. Cabot, only daughter of John Cabot, of Newton, with whom he had plighted troth five years previously. The following resolutions were entered in his journal on his wedding day:

1. Never, except for the best of causes, to oppose my wife's will.
2. To discharge all services, for her sake, freely.
3. Never to scold.
4. Never to look cross at her.
5. Never to weary her with commands.
6. To promise her piety.
7. To bear her burdens.
8. To overlook her foibles.
9. To love, cherish and ever defend her.
10. To remember her always most affectionately in my prayers; thus, God willing, we shall be blessed.—*Boston Journal.*

—To get good-sized, active mules breed a large, well-made mare with neat limbs to a good-sized Spanish jack. If it should not be wished to have a lazy mule take care that the mare be lively and active. Mules are less subject to disease than horses, and their term of work averages twice as long. For cultivating crops mules are superior to horses, as they walk Indian fashion, one foot directly in front of the other.

## ABOUT WALL-PAPERS.

**Four Simple and Entirely Reliable Tests for Arsenic.**

The question arises: How are the public to distinguish between arsenical and non-arsenical wall-papers? In reply we would state that the "Marsh" test, which is very simple in the hands of a chemist, showing the presence of so small a portion of arsenic as the twenty thousandth part of a grain, is one of the most reliable and delicate tests for arsenic, and should be employed when possible. But the following tests, which are within the reach of any body, have been suggested as sufficiently accurate to determine the presence of arsenic in wall paper if in sufficient quantity to be detrimental to health:

TEST I.—For these tests no apparatus is required beyond an ordinary gas jet, which is turned down to quite a pin point, until the flame is wholly blue. When this has been done, a strip of paper suspected to contain arsenic is cut one-sixteenth of an inch wide and one or two inches long. When the edge of this paper is brought into contact with the outer edge of the gas flame, a gray coloration, due to arsenic, will be seen in the flame.

TEST II.—The fumes given off from the burning paper will be found to have a strong garlic-like odor, due to the vapor of arsenious acid.

TEST III.—Take the paper away from the flame and examine the charred end. The carbon will be colored a bronze red; this is copper reduced by the carbon.

TEST IV.—Being now away from the flame, in a fine state of division, the copper is slightly oxidized by the air, and on placing the charred end a second time not too far into the flame, the flame will now be colored green by the copper.

By this simple means it is possible to form an opinion, without an apparatus, whether any wall-paper contains arsenic, as copper arseniate is commonly used in preparing wall-papers, if arsenic is used at all.

We are also informed that one roll from every order of wall-papers now received in the State of Massachusetts is chemically examined for the presence of arsenic, the tests being principally done by one of the professors at Harvard College. The Marsh test is always used, and every paper showing the least trace of this poison is rejected.

We are glad to hear that such a course is taken, as it must be a decided check on the pernicious practice to which we have called attention, it being hardly possible that wall-paper manufacturers will now use arsenic in their colors when sure detection stares them in the face. Had the examiners in Massachusetts found any arsenic in the wall-papers examined, they would surely have made known the discovery, so in their silence we trust we may infer that the danger is happily a thing of the past.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## WHITE HOUSE LADIES.

**Some of the Widows of Presidents and Some of Their Daughters.**

What has become of all the fair women who have lived in the White House? There are living four widows of Presidents. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. James K. Polk, of Nashville, and Mrs. John Tyler, of Richmond.

Mrs. Polk is now a venerable woman of eighty-five, and Mrs. Tyler, though in the sixties, looks much younger. She went to the White House as a bride in 1844, and, for a brief period of eight months, reigned supreme. There are living, besides these ladies, says Laura C. Holloway, in her social history of the Republic, "The Ladies of the White House," Mrs. Robert Tyler, daughter-in-law of President Tyler, and the daughters of President Zachary Taylor, Tyler and Johnson. None of the older Presidents have wives or daughters living, and only Tyler and Fillmore are represented by sons.

Mrs. Bettie Taylor Dandridge, President Taylor's youngest daughter, is residing in Virginia. Her husband is one of the famous Dandridge family, to which belonged Martha Washington, who was Miss Dandridge, of New Kent County, Va. Andrew Johnson's eldest daughter, Mrs Martha Patterson, is living at the old homestead in Greenville, East Tennessee, the last surviving child of the thrice Governor of Tennessee, United States Senator, and President. Mrs. Semple, the daughter of President John Tyler, is an inmate of the Louise Home, the institution which owes its existence to the great benevolence of Mr. Corcoran, who now lies dead not far away from this useful retreat. Mrs. Semple is a brilliant and cultured woman of the old school, who for many years had a private school for young ladies on Mount Vernon street in Baltimore, but who is now so afflicted that she is unable to wholly provide for herself and was invited by Mr. Corcoran to become his guest.

Another "Lady of the White House," of a generation ago, is Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, now visiting it Washington after a long absence in Europe. Mrs. Johnston is a gray-haired lady of stately appearance, and possesses much of the beauty that distinguished her as Miss Lane.

Of the youngest widows of the presidents are Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. McElroy are two other ex-"Ladies of the White House," both of whom, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield, have each a daughter who lived in the White House as young girls during their respective reigns there as hostess.—*Washington Letter.*

## PITH AND POINT.

—We frequently confess our little faults in order to have it thought that we have no great ones.

—We find it hard to get and keep any private property in thought. Other people are all the time saying the same things we are hoarding to say when we get ready.—*Dr. Holmes.*

—Solomon might have spoken a little emphatically had he said: "Go to the oyster, thou sluggard." An able-bodied female oyster thinks producing 9,000,000 eggs is a fair season's work when she is feeling well.

—If a man received three dollars per day, and saved every cent of it, one thousand years would elapse before he could be master of a million. His hair by that time would be slight-tinged with gray.—*United Labor Age.*

—It contributes greatly toward a man's moral and intellectual health, to be brought into habits of companionship with individuals unlike himself, who care little for his pursuits and whose sphere and abilities he must go out of himself to appreciate.—*Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

—We do not know what is to happen to-morrow, therefore let us make the best use we can of to-day. Only one day is given us at a time—one moment, indeed—that imperative "now" that quickly passes, and will never come back again.—*United Presbyterian.*

—It is very difficult to retain a friend after you have got him. You may be sure of losing him if you ask him to befriend you—at his expense or risk. There is love of friends which causes men to go on bonds and indorse notes, which they subsequently have to make good, while they wail and gnash their teeth.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Congressional demagogue (at a mass-meeting) — "Yes, gentlemen, labor is the corner-stone of our prosperity. Voice (from the audience)—"True fer you. The corner-stone of a buildin' is highly honored, isn't it sor?" "Honored! It is the stone selected for the reception of the most valued records and most precious testimonials of its era of civilization." "Thrue agin, sor. An' it's dorn near the bottom it is, too, sor."—*Omaha World.*

—If Milton will only cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.—*William Ellery Channing.*

—Consciences are accommodating things. They seldom trouble a man who has gobbled millions of other people's money; but when they get hold of a fellow who has pocketed twenty-five cents that belongs to somebody else, they make it warm for him until he disgorges or joins the great majority and augments his peculations to a point beyond which no self-respecting conscience cares to go.

—Inequality in taxation, my son, is a system of assessment which hits you quite as hard as neighbor Jones, over the way. Just and impartial taxation, on the contrary, is a system which lets you off without paying a dollar and makes Jones pay enough for both. There, my son, you have a bit of information that you would never learn in an organic newspaper or a political convention.—*Boston Transcript.*

## FINE NEIGHBORHOOD.

**A South Carolina Negro's Pleasant Experiences in Tennessee.**

A South Carolina negro who had moved into a Tennessee ommunity was asked by a white man if he liked his neighbors.

"Oh, mighty well, sah; mighty well," he replied. "Trabeled ober seberal counties an' hab circleated roun' er good many votin' precints, but ain't foun' no neighborhood yit dat I likes lack I do dis yere one."

"Have the people borrowed any thing from you?"

"Oh, yas, sah; oh, yas. 'Bout de secon' day we got yere Miz Jones she came ober an borried de sifter, an' Mr. Smif he borried my sawbuck an' Mr. Brown he come ober an' said dat he would lack ter hab our coffee-mill."

"Did you let them have what they wanted?"

"Oh, yas, sah. Jes handed em' right out widout a word o' 'plaint."

"Have they ever brought them back?"

"No, sah."

"And still you call them good neighbors?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, I don't see how you can make that out."

"Easy ernuff, sah. Yer see I hab borried er dollar frum Miz Jones, er chunk o' er hoss frum Mr. Smif an' er sassage-grinder frum Mr. Brown, so, I's er good deal erhead. Oh, I nin't neber gwine ax 'em ter pay me back. Bless yo' life, I's dollars erhead now. Oh, yas, sah, dis is so fur er mighty fine neighborhood."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

### A Fatal Omission.

Old Man (to daughter)—Clara, I discovered Nero lying dead in the yard this morning.

Daughter—I am very sorry, papa, but I can not help it. You knew very well that young Mr. Harvard was coming to see me last night, and you should have tied the dog out of harm's way.—*N. Y. Sun.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.....1888


JAMES G. BLAINE was given a grand welcome on his arrival in New York. The triumphs awarded to Roman heroes of old were insignificant compared to the glorious reception given to this private citizen of the Republic by his fellow citizens on his return from foreign lands. This outburst of enthusiasm is more, far more, than an expression of admiration for Mr. Blaine. It is an expression of the intense love of Americans for their country and its institutions; and it is because of the splendid ability of Mr. Blaine in defending these institutions, and of his own enthusiastic love of everything American that this glorious welcome was given him. He is not an office holder nor a candidate for any office; therefore men of all shades of political opinion could join in marks of respect to the man who loves his country supremely, and whose claim to distinction rests upon the ability and heartiness with which he at all times has discharged the duties of a citizen. The reception given to Mr. Blaine does as much honor to the givers as to him.

AT the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee there was a good deal of discussion of the proposal to adopt the Crawford plan of nominating candidates for County offices. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 9 to 7. Those who favored the adoption of the plan argued that any change in the management of the party would be an improvement over the past. For years past Inyo county has regularly given a good majority for the head of the Republican ticket, State and National, and just as regularly the county has elected nearly all Democrats to county offices. No other proof is needed to show that there has been bad influence at work in Republican County Conventions. When men who are in no sense representative Republicans are elected delegates; and when one man will carry into a convention a pocketful of proxies from such dummies, the real strength of the Republican party, the men of intelligence who have the good of the county at heart, will indignantly repudiate the unworthy nominations secured by such disreputable means. If good, intelligent men are chosen delegates, the best men in the party will be nominated for office, Then a nomination will be equivalent to an election and there will be no talk of the Crawford plan


MISCELLANEOUS.

## INYO MEAT MARKET,

## MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Lard,**
**Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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## PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a

FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.


SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR

# Agricultural District

## No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD BREDDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best Stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than three | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 15 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $ 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| " raisin | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $ 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| On satin and Japanese panels | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf, two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall panel, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk on flannel | 2 00 |
| on linen | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| hearth rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display hand knit work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, outline | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $ 5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year-olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

### ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 10th day of August, 1888, it was ordered that a Republican County Convention be held in the Town of Independence, on

**TUESDAY, September 18th, 1888,**

to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County and District offices to be filled at the General Election on TUESDAY, November 6th, 1888, also the appointment of a County Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Republican County Convention.

The Apportionment of Delegates to said Convention is based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican nominee for Governor at the General Election in 1886—allowing 1 Delegate for each precinct, 1 for each 20 votes, and 1 for a fraction of 12 or more. The several precincts of the county are therefore entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 2 | George's Creek | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Bishop Station | 1 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 4 | Keeler | 1 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 3 | Darwin | 1 |
| Fish Springs | 2 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 4 | Panamint | 1 |

comprising a Nominating Convention of 33 members.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates in accordance with the above apportionment will be held in the several precincts of Inyo county on

**SATURDAY, September 8th 1888,**

Polls being open between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., of said day, at the places herein named, and under the direction of the following Primary Election Officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Blaisdell's Store, Inspector, F P Blaisdell; Judges, Thos E Jones, R Hilton.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, A Matlack; Judges, N C Young, W McLaren.

BISHOP STATION—School House. Inspector, J Peregrine; Judges, Jas G McNally, A Plumley.

COTTONWOOD—Inspector, W A Greenley; Judges, N Gilbert.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, J H Stoutenborough; Judges, M C Hall, A Friedline.

POLETA—A O Collins' House. Inspector, A O Collins; Judges, Thos Hughes, Geo Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, L M Newman; Judges, E M Crocker, A McDonald.

FISH SPRINGS—School House. Inspector, A J Wren; Judges, A McKellip, N E Conklin.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, Thos Parker; Judges, W F Matlack, J D Blair.

GEORGE'S CREEK—School House. Inspector, John Kispert; Judges, T B Scovil, John Meyer.

KEYNOT—Laskey Mill. Inspector, John Anton; Judges, Ge St. Clair.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Geo H Palmer; Judges, J J Stewart, M Castro.

CERRO GORDO—Store. Inspector, Wm Crapo; Judges, John Thomas, Fred Wallis.

KEELER—Boland Building. Inspector, John Yandell, Judges, E E Hall, W H Walker.

OLANCHA—A Walker's House. Inspector, A Walker; Judges, H Belows, A Brown.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, Chas Anthony; Judges, Jas McDonald, A J Gould.

LOOKOUT—Company Store. Inspector, J D Chancellor; Judges, H P Livingston.

PANAMINT—Company Store. Inspector, E F Rowell; Judges, Wm Horne, — Bennett.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are You a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees?**

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no Delegates or proxies be permitted a voice in the Convention unless actual residents and voters in the precincts represented; and we hereby earnestly recommend that the Convention adopt such a rule of qualification for its members.

It is urgently requested that all Republican voters in Inyo county, laying aside all past differences and uniting for the common good of the party, who in good faith intend to support the Republican nominees, shall assemble in their respective Precincts at the time named for primary meetings, and select delegates who will attend the Convention and truly represent their wishes, to the end that nominations may be fairly made and a ticket presented which shall command the united and enthusiastic support of all Republicans in the County.

By order of the Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H HARDY, Secretary. aug18-1m

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

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## Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy-1-86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m. | | 5 35 p. m. |
| Dayton | | 10 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a. m. | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p. m. | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | | 5.50 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs | | 7 0 p. m. | | 8 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p. m. | | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8.50 p. m. | Lv. | 6 30 a. m. |
| | | No. 3 Leave— | | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a. m. | | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | | 11 00 a. m. | | 1:45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p. m. | | 11:30 a. m. |
| Alvord | | 2.00 p. m. | | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | | 2 30 p. m. | | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m. | | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. | 5.05 p. m. | Lv. | 7.20 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
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GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

## Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago.


**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County, of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.
Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.


## S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

**Main Street, Independence.**

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

## NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

**Mercha t,**

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

**Wholesale and Retail**

....DEALER IN....

## General Merchandise.

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every thing a article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

## NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO

—

**DRAW DIRECT**

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

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—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

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—AND—

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

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AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE

## BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18. .....1888


## MARRIED.

BUTLER—SHEPHERD—At the residence of Mr. John Shepherd, at George's Creek, near Independence, by C. Mulholland, J. P., August 15th, 1888 Mr. Thomas Francis Butler, of Tehama, to Miss Luella Shepherd, daughter of John Shepherd.

Paymaster Mills of the C & C road went down to Keeler last Monday.

Sherman Stevens arrived at Lone Pine last Monday from San Francisco.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at Independence next Tuesday.

Mrs. O'Hara and Mr. C. Wildasin, of Bishop Creek, were at the Land Office on Wednesday.

Webb Walker was up from Keeler attending the meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

Miss Mollie Stevens has secured space in the Pavilion for an exhibit of drawings by herself and pupils.

Mr. W. A. Hampton left town last Tuesday morning for San Francisco. He expects to return about two weeks hence.

Mr. W. H. Russell came down from Benton last Monday; he stayed in town but one night and went north again next morning

It is worth a trip up Black Rock canyon to get such a welcome as Jake Shoemaker gives a visitor to his quarters at the sawmill.

Mr. Frank Russell and Mrs. Russell, of Yolo county, arrived at Independence last Monday. They expect to stay about a month.

There are grouse in Black Rock canyon, and so few hunters or strangers ever go there that the birds show as little fear as barnyard fowls.

Blaine is reported as saying that he will not come to the Pacific Coast during the campaign. He thinks the Pacific States will stand solidly for protection.

Mr. Thomas Holt, Superintendent of the Mono county railroad, was at Independence last Wednesday. He was accompanied by John Langrell and Robert Murray, of Bodie. The party had business at the Land Office.

J H. Stout'enborough, of Bishop Creek, is a candidate for nomination for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. Everybody will readily admit that Mr. Stout'enborough is a man well qualified for the office of Sheriff. See his card.

Mr. Sherman Stevens was in town this week, making final proof on a tract of land to be irrigated from the Stevens canal. He left Lone Pine last Thursday morning to return to San Francisco. His sister, Mrs. Heenan, accompanied him.

A gentleman who was up in the Sierra Mountains west from Independence, a few days ago, says he saw a great many protected sheep; but he also saw a great many unprotected forest trees burning by the fires kindled by the sheep-herders.

Gus Stecker is architect of the new mill; he is doing a big job and a good one. Sam Andrews is one of his lieutenants; Sam is getting pious and sings hymns most of the time. Jim Rose says Sam's voice chords well with Pat Downs' mule. All the boys up the canyon are as happy as larks; they will be down to the Fair.

The Republican County Convention will meet at Independence on Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1888. This date was chosen because the Fair at Independense will then be in operation and most of the delegates would be in town then. For appointment of delegates see the advertisement. Delegates will be elected on Saturday, September 8th.

A few days ago John Baxter brought a basket of peaches to this office. Soon after some visitors came in and all expressed astonishment at the size of the peaches. They were told to help themselves; each took a peach in both hands and buried his face in the luscious mass. Their exclamations of wonder were lost in low murmurs um-um-um, of delight. Owens valley peaches are very fine.

El Clark is at Independence, studying veterinary surgery with a traveling practitioner named Trullinger. El intends to study in this state about a year and then go East and enter for the regular course of veterinary surgery at one of the best colleges. Mr. Clark has a natural inclination and much talent for the profession and will make a success as a practitioner.

Many of the valley people are in the mountains rusticating during the hot weather. Most of them are camping along King's river. Among oth rs who joined the campers lately are Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffat, of George's Creek, Felix Meysan and his sisters from Lone Pine; John Lewis, Phil Cartier and Irve Mulholland from Independence.

Frequently letters are mailed without any postage stamp. Such letters are sent to the dead letter office. Last Tuesday there was a letter at the Independence office addressed to Mrs. Wambold. Lake county, Cal., and another addressed to the New York *Herald*, neither of which had a stamp. Both of these letters will be opened at Washington and returned to the writers.

Mr. C. M. Joslyn returned to Independence last Wednesday, after an absence of about two years. He went from here to Texas, and then visited many places in the East. He was eight days on the way from Montreal, Canada, to Independence. Old Time has been at work on Mr. Joslyn nearly eighty years, and though the veteran has as much vim and snap as he ever had, yet he begins to show evidence of failing strength; he is staying with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Irwin.

It is rather discouraging to an editor when he thinks he has written political articles that will silence all opposition; convert the wavering and more firmly bind the already solid, to find that men of plain common sense regard him as an ass. A subscriber recently wrote to an editor as follows:

"i hev pade to mutch alrely and you don't give us enny funny eyetums, you air awl the time ritin up pollyticks en wot you kno about a pollytick woodent fill a flee's yeare."

### LUMBER, WATER, LAND.

Ten miles north from Independence is a vast crack, or chasm, in the face of the Sierra Mountains. For several miles the mountains here present an almost vertical wall of bare rocks, that end in peaks of great hight, and as sharp and clear cut as the towers of gothic cathedrals. This chasm is the only break into that wall of rock in a long distance. It is very narrow; the rocks on either side shoot nearly straight up to a hight of about three thousand feet, and these awful walls are as bare as if they had been washed and scrubbed with brushes. The bottom of the gorge is always shrouded in deep gloom, and the solemn roar of a torrent that dashes down is never silent. This opening into the dark recesses of the mountain is as awe-inspiring as that entrance where Dante read "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." Far up this mighty fissure in the rocks can be seen the top of pine trees, and still farther away the highest peaks of the mountains, set in frames of snow. North from the entrance to the gorge the mountains are not so steep; a trail winds upward in short zigzags up which it is possible to go on horse back—but a very sure-footed animal is wanted. About two and a half miles of slow climbing and the trail reaches the summit of the ridge on the north side of the canyon, and crosses over and continues on up into the timbered region seen from the valley below. From the summit of the ridge looking down into the chasm below is enough to shake very steady nerves; from top to bottom the wall of rock is not far from vertical, and in places is quite so for hundreds of feet. Beyond the summit the trail is in sand that makes good footing; but as the mountain side is so steep that a touch will set this sand running down like water, a distance of perhaps a thousand feet, where it falls over a precipice, one traveling over it is apt to draw short breaths and look longingly to where the trail reaches the bottom of the canyon. Once fairly down among the forest trees the difficulty of getting there is at once forgotten. The great pines clothe the mountain sides; wild flowers of the loveliest colors, purple and gold, crimson and snow white are very plentiful and the air is full of fragrance. No more fitting place could be found in all the Sierras to get perfect rest from worry and care, and to escape from the heat and dust of August's ardent days.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

But this grand canyon has attractions for practical minds as well as for the sentimental. Several years ago machinery was carried over the ticklish trail described above; a small sawmill was built; a flume was made down the bottom of the gorge and a good deal of lumber has been taken out. Some time ago Mr. C. B. Rawson bought the mill and this summer he is making extensive improvements. An entire new mill is being built, lower down the canyon than the old one. This will have a capacity of about ten thousand feet of lumber per day. On the mountain side a flume is laid to a wooden tank; this tank is one hundred feet long, twelve feet wide and about six feet deep. From the tank the vertical head of water is one hundred and fifty-five feet to a three foot Pelton wheel that will run the mill. There is accessible pine timber that will supply the mill for years to come.

MORE WEALTH.

The stream that flows in the canyon has its source in two lakes. These lie at the base of the peaks near the water-shed of the mountains; the first lake is about three and a half miles above the sawmill; the second is about a mile beyond and it overflows into the other. Out in Owens valley and near the mouth of the canyon Mr. A. D. Gilbert owns a nice farm. He owns the water that flows from the canyon and irrigates his land with it. In the same locality is a tract of two or three thousand acres of as good land as any in Owens valley; but without water is of little value. Mr. Gilbert studied about the lakes and investigated. He quickly satisfied himself that the lakes would furnish water for the land and he at once went and located land and water. From the edge of the lower lake at a distance of only two hundred and twelve feet is a precipice of about two hundred feet, down which the water from the lake flows. Mr. Gilbert has begun at the edge of this precipice and is cutting a channel in the rock that will tap the lake at a depth of about seven feet from the surface. Should the lake be lowered to that depth a gate can very easily be put in and the water filled up again to its original depth. In this way enough water can be secured to irrigate a large tract of land. It is believed, however, that the lake is fed by large springs and will not be lowered much by being tapped. No more work than cutting the channel at the lake would be required to send the water from the lake to the land; as the bottom of the canyon is a flume of solid rock. The Sierra Mountains abound in lakes in this neighborhood, and there may be other places as good as this Mr. Gilbert has found. No thorough investigation has yet been made.

### Wedding.

Last Wednesday evening at the residence of her parents at George's Creek, Miss Luella Shepherd was married to Mr. Thomas Francis Butler. The ceremony was performed by C. Mulholland, J. P. The wedding was very quiet, very few persons being present other than members of the family. Miss Minnie Butler, sister of Mr. Butler, was bridesmaid, and Mr. J. E. Shepherd, brother of Miss Shepherd, was groomsman. This wedding is the result of an attachment that grew up between the young people when Miss Shepherd was attending school at Oakland, a few years ago. Since Miss Shepherd left school they had not met, and very seldom wrote to each other; yet

"The stream that first burst frae their hearts
still travels on its way,
And channels deeper as it rins, the love o'
life's young day."

The first intimation Miss Shepherd had that Mr. Butler was coming to visit her at this time was when he telegraphed from Carson that he was on the way. The wedding was quite unexpected by Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, and there was not time to invite friends and make such a wedding feast for their daughter as they would have taken pleasure in preparing. The rooms on the ground floor of their residence were handsomely decorated with flowers and fancy colored lanterns; the couple were married in the parlor, and soon afterward the company were well entertained in the dining room. On Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Miss Butler went north on the train, intending to go at once to their home in Tehama county. The father of Mr. Butler owns a large tract of land and has his residence ten miles from the town of Red Bluff. Here the young people will live till a residence can be built for them; this will be done as soon as possible.

The Superior Judge of Mono county has summoned Mr. W. A. Harris to Bridgeport to report the proceeding in two mining suits. T. B. Rickey is the plaintiff in both cases.

### Gross Errors.

In the Visalia *Delta* of August 9th is a lengthy article in which certain statements are made concerning Owens Valley. The article appears over the signature of J. W. Bledsoe, and contains very erroneous statements. Here is a sample.

"At present the consumer pays three cents per pound freight from Mound House to any point on the road. It matters not whether the railroad company hauls it ten miles or 330 miles—the price is the same. From San Francisco to the Mound House the freight is one and a half cents per pound, thus making the freight to any station beyond Mound House four and a half cents per pound; and at the same time if a miner has ore to ship he is charged exorbitant freight rates."

On small packages the regular charge from Mound House to points in Owens valley is $1 64 per hundred pounds. Lots of one ton or over have been hauled for one cent per pound. From Keeler, the present terminus of the road, ore is hauled to San Francisco for ten dollars per ton. These gross errors throw discredit upon the whole article. Mr. Bledsoe makes statements about the altitude and climate of Owens valley that are as far from the truth as the above.

### A Beautiful Lake.

In the heart of the Sierra, about forty-three miles west from Lone Pine and in the Mount Whitney region is one of the loveliest lakes in the mountains. It is known as Rankle's Lake, and is formed by Kern river. The river there flows through a very deep canyon. The mountains are heavily timbered with immense pine trees. At the lower end of the lake the mountains on either side approach each other so close as to leave only a narrow gorge. At some time not very remote earthquake or some other agency caused enormous masses of rock to fall from the mountains and fill up this gorge to a great depth. This made the lake, which is one and three-quarter miles long and half a mile wide. It is a strange experience to get into a boat at the upper end of the lake and sail over the top of gigantic pine trees that were submerged by the rising water. The water is so clear that for some distance from the upper end of the lake these trees can be seen down nearly to their roots. But soon the water becomes so deep that looking down into its depths is like looking down into the ocean. The lake abounds in large trout that can be caught with bait or fly in any desired quantity. That whole region is full of interest for intelligent tourists, and if it were properly described and better railroad facilities afforded it would have more visitors than Switzerland.

### Mining in Virginia.

Business is dull at Virginia City at present. Low water in the Carson river prevents the mills from crushing ore to their full capacity, and the number of men employed at the mines is much reduced. With increase of water in the river business will increase again. The *Enterprise* says preparations for the prosecution of work in all the mines are as elaborate and thorough as they have been at any time for the last ten years. The tendency of their researches and endeavor is to reduce ore cheaper, and ever cheaper. Every dollar per ton saved in the reduction of ore brings millions upon millions to be made at the business within the profitable range of reduction. Every effort thus put out by them with this object in view should receive the warmest, most sincere and unequivocal support our people can extend. For instance, John Mackay has spent $250,000 in the wire rope system of transmission, and $500,000 has been spent to bring water for power on the Comstock. By the expenditure of probably $100,000 more the system of power introduced will bring ore assaying about $2 loss within the range of profitable reduction. The argument is plain. It simply means that the Comstock is richer by millions of tons of ore that were prior to that time practically worthless. So with the Nevada Mill Company and their introduction of electric power, and so it is with the Alta people, and their endeavors and researches to successfully and profitably reduce their ores.

### Supervisors Proceedings.

The Board met at 4 o'clock p. m., Aug. 10th, 1888. A public highway was ordered to be opened from Lone Pine to the C & C railroad, as petitioned for.

The following transfers of funds were made:

From the Salary Fund to General Expense Fund, $800.

From the General Road Fund to District No. 6, $134.

Bills allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| S P McKnight, diagrams | $100 00 |
| Redington & Co., drugs | 121 50 |
| H H Howell, post mortem | 25 00 |
| C Meysan, road viewing | 6 00 |
| J Seeley, " " | 9 00 |
| S P McKnight, road viewing | 35 00 |
| C D Begole, right of way | 100 00 |
| J D Harger, per diem & mileage | 21 10 |
| J R Eldred, " " " " | 43 80 |
| E Robinson, " " " " | 30 30 |
| T Boland, " " " " | 39 60 |

Board adjourned.

A child of six years old who lives with his parents at Independence had a pet slut and her puppies. The little lad was very fond of his pets and played with them for hours day after day. Last Wednesday evening, while the father of the child was from home, some person poisoned the slut and her puppies. The little fellow cried bitterly over his dead pets. The man who could do such a cowardly act may be left to public judgment.


### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH.

PIONEER BREWERY.

INDEPENDENCE

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

James Hillyer,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

# PAUSE AND PERUSE!

Our house is essentially one of bargains. Low values abound everywhere—in every department. Were it not so we would have not intercepted and held the volume of trade which we have. We buy FIVE times the amount of goods of any store in this city. Our advantage is easily seen. Why not enjoy the benefit of it!

Here are some of the values which we are offering. Those at a distance—even a thousand miles away—by our well regulated system of shopping by mail, obtain the same advantages as if trading in person. Orders for the following described goods should be sent in quickly, as the stock will doubtless soon be exhausted.

## OF INTEREST TO YOU!

Fine Rhadame silks, a firm body, honest weave and true dye. They have the natural brilliant lustre produced by pure silk and skilful weaving. We have them in TWENTY-FOUR colors. Price 90 cents per yard; equal to any $1.15 or $1.25 Rhadame in the market.

A good uargain in Surah silks at 50 cents per yard. Excellent for sashes, combination suits and hat trimmings. All of the popular shades in stock.

French novelties in all wool dress goods in plaids and checks at 50 cents per yard. Twenty five lines of them. We have an all wool plaid a yard wide for 25 cents.

Something in an Oxford shoe for Gentlemen that we can recommend. Price $1.45; has always sold at $2.50. It is low cut, has a neat, fancy tip and four buttons. Sizes 5 to 10.

An all wool jersey with a vest front and coat back for $1.40. In the popular shades. At $1.75 we can give an all wool jersey with front and cuffs embroidered.

PARASOLS—An Ecru Silk covered with Coralline Lace natural wood handles, price $2. A heavy Black Satin Parasol trimmed with deep Spanish Loce and lined with rich changeable silk, $5.

Ladies' full finished hose at 19 cents a pair. Infancy stripes on a light ground.

Ladies' India Gauze Vest, high neck, long or short sleeves at 25 cents.

Three unlaundried white shirts for $1.

Fancy featheredge folding fans at 25 cents.

Samples of DRY GOODS mailed free upon application.

Send in your name for a Fall and Winter Catalogue which will be issued shortly.

HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND

OPENING BALL!

—AT—

Crockers Hotel

BIG PINE,

Tuesday, Aug. 28th,

Everybody Welcome.

GRANDEST BALL EVER GIVEN AT BIG PINE.

OPEN AIR PLATFORM FOR DANCING.


### DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo county held in the town of Independence, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888,

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of arranging for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, and he transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Executive Committee.

A. N. BELL, Chairman.

Thos. Crough, Sec.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular Semi-Annual Meeting of the Inyo county Board of Education will be held at Independence on Tuesday, August 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m. Examination will commence on the 22d at 9 o'clock a. m. All applications for examination should be presented to the Secretary on the day preceeding the examination.

J. H. SHANNON,
Secretary.


A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. H. MACK.

FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.

ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

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Orders Promptly Attended To.

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

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PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
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KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS, 44 cts.

By mail 10c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered front, inside two specially lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

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Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

## A FOX-HUNTING JUDGE.

**How He Fooled a Batch of Prisoners and Had His Sport.**

Rather a good story used to be told by Justice Porter, a well-known legal bon-vivant of Dublin. It concerns a rare old Irish judge on the Northwest circuit, who loved the hunting-field more than he did the stupid, sleepy court-room. His clerk was like-minded, and a joyous pair they made.

One fine morning the clerk whispered to the judge:

"Yer Honor, old Billy Duan's meets to-day at Ballykillmulligan, an' they've a fine dog fox."

"How many's in the dock?" asked the judge, excitedly.

"Twenty for rioting and breach of the peace, yer Honor."

"Tom," said the judge, "do you think you can get the first fellow to plead guilty without a jury trial, and me to let him off with a week in jail?"

"The easiest thing in the world," answered the faithful clerk.

"Make haste, then, and bring the whole gang; and, I say, Tom, tell Jerry to saddle the mare meanwhile."

The twenty Fenians were brought into court—a defiant gang, nineteen of them prepared to fight to the bitter end. The twentieth had been interviewed by the clerk. He was called.

"Guilty or not guilty of the crime charged?" demanded the Judge, with a propitious smile.

"Guilty, yer Honor," said the crafty prisoner.

"Well," said the judge, glancing benevolently about the room, "I fancy I can let you off with a week."

The man thanked the judge and stepped down to the bailiff. There was a terrible sensation among the other defendants. Why, none of them expected to get off with less than five years in limbo. Here was a chance to profit by "his Honor's" pleasant mood. One and all manifested an earnest desire to follow the example of their comrade and acknowledge the crimes in a batch.

"Do you all plead guilty?" demanded the judge, eagerly.

"We do!" shouted the enthusiastic nineteen, in chorus.

"Fourteen years' transportation apiece," exclaimed the judge, with a click of his jaw—"Jerry, is the mare saddled yet?"—*Farmers' Voice.*

—"Will you give a penny to a little waif from Liverpool?" whined a ragged boy, as he approached a man on Broadway. "You are a big way from Liverpool, my lad, so here's ten cents," was the reply.—*Texas Siftings.*

—He—"Do you know, Miss Mabel, I have discovered why my brain is so active?" She—"No, Mr. Minuswit, what is your theory?" He—"It is because I so often start a train of thought." She—"Ah, yes! The 'Limited.'"—*Tid-Bits.*

—"How do you suppose the slang phrase 'I am laying for you,' originated?" asked the Casual Caller of the Snake Editor. "An old hen made that remark to her owner one day before Easter," was the reply.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

## FIFTEEN THOUSAND RICHER.

**A Charlestown Woman Draws a Prize in The Louisiana State Lottery.**

Mrs. Mary E. Clark, wife of Mr. Linus E. Clark, Superintendent of the Money-Order Department of the Boston Post-office, who lives at No. 217 Main street, Charlestown district, is $15,000 richer to-day than she was a few days ago.

The following story of how she obtained the money was told to a *Herald* reporter by her husband: "As long as you have called on me," he said, "I suppose I must say something, but for good reasons of my own, I had hopes that nothing would be said in the papers about the matter. Notoriety is not what I am looking for. I will say, however, that it is true that my wife held one-twentieth of the ticket 90,443, which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans on the 12th inst. My wife has invested $1 in a ticket occasionally in this lottery, and had always drawn blanks. I said to her: 'Mary, are you going to try your luck again this month?' alluding to the June drawing. She replied that she thought she would, but asked me if it was not too late. I replied that it was not, and she sent $1. She thought very little about it afterward, but I took the precaution to look for the announcement of the lucky ticket after the drawing, and I found it was 90,443. When I went home, I asked my wife what her number was, and she said she really did not remember. She had tucked the pasteboard away in her handkerchief box in a bureau drawer. I went to the drawer little thinking that she had drawn part of the capital prize, but I had an idea that perhaps she had drawn an approximation prize. As I ran my eye over the ticket, comparing it with the telegraphed lucky number, I was almost paralyzed at finding that they exactly tallied. It is needless for me to add that my wife was crazy with delight. I sent the ticket to New Orleans by Adams' express for collection. Last Friday I received a check for $15,000 from the National Bank of New Orleans on the Maverick Bank of Boston, and I have cashed it.

"My wife and I had been plodding along, trying to get ahead, saving a little here and a little there, and now we have got quite a start, enough to build a couple of good houses, any way. I shall invest the money carefully, and we naturally feel elated over our good luck, which will probably never come to us again."—*Boston* (Mass.) *Herald*, June 27.

## A TIME-HONORED POLICY.

Conservative commercial men will note with satisfaction that the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, continues to give proof of the soundness of its business methods, and the prudence and wisdom of its administration by its last statement.

# Allan Quatermain.

**By H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Zu-Vendis comprises in her boundaries a great variety of scenery, including two ranges of snowclad mountains, one on the western boundary beyond the impenetrable belt of thorn forest, and the other piercing the country from north to south, and passing at a distance of about eighty miles from Milosis, from which town its higher peaks are distinctly visible. This range forms the chief watershed of the land. There are also three large lakes—the biggest, namely that whereon we emerged, and which is named Milosis after the city, covering some 200 square miles of country—and numerous small ones, some of them salt.

The population of this favored land is, comparatively speaking, dense, numbering at a rough estimate from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. As to their descent, I can give no certain information. Their written records, which extend back for about 1,000 years, give no hint of it. One very ancient chronicler does indeed, in alluding to some old tradition that existed in his day, talk of it as having probably originally "come down with the people from the coast," but that may mean little or nothing. In short, the origin of the Zu-Vendis is lost in the mists of time. Whence they came or of what race they are no man knows. Their architecture and some of their sculptures suggest an Egyptian or possibly an Assyrian origin; but it is well known that their present remarkable style of building has only sprung up within the last 800 years, and they certainly retain no traces of Egyptian theology or customs. Again, their appearance and some of their habits are rather Jewish; but here again it seems hardly conceivable that they should have utterly lost all traces of the Jewish religion. Still, for aught I know, they may be one of the lost ten tribes whom people are so fond of discovering all over the world, or they may not. I do not know, and so can only describe them as I find them, and leave wiser heads than mine to make what they can out of it, if indeed this account should ever be read at all, which is exceedingly doubtful.

In addition to being an agricultural people the Zu-Vendi are, oddly enough, excessively warlike; and as they cannot, from the exigency of their position, make war upon other nations, they fight among each other like the famed Kilkenny cats, with the happy result that the population never outgrows the power of the country to support it. This habit of theirs is largely fostered by the political condition of the country. The monarchy is nominally an absolute one, save in so far as it is tempered by the power of the priests and the informal council of the great lords; but, as in many other such institutions, the king's writ does not run unquestioned throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Zu-Vendis has had its king makers as well as England, a fact that will be appreciated when I state that eight different dynasties have sat upon the throne during the last 1,000 years, every one of which took its rise from some noble family that succeeded in grasping the purple after a sanguinary struggle. At the date of our arrival in the country things were a little better than they had been for some centuries, the last king, the father of Nyleptha and Sorais, having been an exceptionally able and vigorous ruler, and, as a consequence, kept down the power of the priests and nobles. On his death, two years before we reached Zu-Vendis, the twin sisters, his children, were, following an ancient precedent, called to the throne, since an attempt to exclude either would instantly have provoked a sanguinary civil war; but it was generally felt in the country that this measure was a most unsatisfactory one, and could hardly be expected to be permanent. Indeed, as it was, the various intrigues that were set on foot by ambitious nobles to obtain the hand of one or other of the queens in marriage had disquieted the country, and the general opinion was that there would be bloodshed before long.

I will now pass on to the question of the Zu-Vendi religion, which is nothing more or less than sun worship of a pronounced and highly developed character. Around this sun worship is grouped the entire social system of the Zu-Vendi. It sends its roots through every institution and custom of the land. From the cradle to the grave the Zu-Vendi follows the sun in every sense of the word.

The priests of the sun do not marry, but are recruited by young men specially devoted to the work by their parents and supported by the state. The nomination to the higher offices of the priesthood lies with the crown, but once appointed, the nominees cannot be dispossessed, and it is scarcely too much to say that they really rule the land. To begin with, they are a united body sworn to obedience and secrecy, so that an order issued by the high priest at Milosis will be instantly and unhesitatingly acted upon by the resident priest of a little country town three or four hundred miles off. They are the judges of the land, criminal and civil, an appeal lying only to the lord paramount of the district and from him to the king, and they have, of course, practically unlimited jurisdiction over religious and moral offenses, together with a right of excommunication, which, as in the faiths of more highly civilized lands, is a very effective weapon. Indeed, their rights and powers are almost unlimited; but I may as well state here that the priests of the sun are wise in their generation and do not push things too far. It is but very seldom that they go to extremes against anybody, being more inclined to exercise the prerogative of mercy than run the risk of exasperating the powerful and vigorous minded people on whose neck they have set their yoke, lest it should rise and break it off altogether.

Another source of the power of the priests is their practical monopoly of learning, and their very considerable astronomical knowledge, which enables them to keep a hold on the popular mind by predicting eclipses and even comets. In Zu-Vendis only a few of the upper classes can read and write, but nearly all the priests have this knowledge, and are therefore looked upon as learned men.

The social system of the Zu-Vendi allows considerable liberty to the individual, provided he does not offend against the laws and customs of the country. They are polygamous in theory, though most of them have only one wife on account of the expense. By law a man is bound to provide a separate establishment for each wife. The first wife also is the legal wife, and her children are said to be "of the house of the father." The children of the other wives are of the houses of their respective mothers. This does not, however, imply any slur upon either mother or children. Again, a first wife can, on entering into the marriage state, make a bargain that her husband shall marry no other wife. This, however, is very rarely done, as the women are the great upholders of polygamy, which not only provides for their surplus numbers, but gives greater importance to the first wife, who is thus practically the head of several households. Marriage is looked upon as primarily a civil contract, and, subject to certain conditions and to a proper provision for children, is dissoluble at the will of both contracting parties, the divorce, or "unloosing," being formally and ceremoniously accomplished by going through certain portions of the marriage ceremony backward.

The Zu-Vendi are on the whole a very kindly, pleasant and light hearted people. They are not great traders, and care little about money, only working to earn enough to support themselves in that class of life in which they were born. They are exceedingly conservative, and look with disfavor on changes. Their legal tender is silver, cut into little squares of different weights; gold is the baser coin, and is about of the same value as our silver. It is, however, much prized for its beauty, and largely used for ornaments and decorative purposes. Most of the trade, however, is carried on by means of sale and barter, payment being made in kind. Agriculture is the great business of the country, and is really well understood and carried out, most of the available acreage being under cultivation. Great attention is also given to the breeding of cattle and horses, the latter being unsurpassed by any I have ever seen either in Europe or Africa.

And now comes a question which I find some difficulty in answering. Are the Zu-Vendi a civilized or a barbarous people? Sometimes I think the one, sometimes the other. In some branches of art they have attained the very highest proficiency. Take, for instance, their buildings and their statuary. I do not think that the latter can be equaled either in beauty or imaginative power anywhere in the world; and as for the former, it may have been rivaled in ancient Egypt, but I am sure that it has never been since. But, on the other hand, they are totally ignorant of many other arts. Till Sir Henry, who happened to know something about it, showed them how to do it by mixing silica and lime, they could not make a piece of glass, and their crockery is rather primitive. A water clock is their nearest approach to a watch; indeed, ours delighted them exceedingly. They know nothing about steam, electricity or gunpowder, and, mercifully for themselves, nothing about printing or the penny post. Thus they are spared many evils; for of a truth our age has learned the wisdom of the old world saying, "He who increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

As regards their religion, it is a natural one for imaginative people, who know no better, and might therefore be expected to turn to the sun and worship him as the all father, but it cannot justly be called elevating or spiritual. It is true that they do sometimes speak of the sun as the "garment of the spirit;" but it is a vague term, and what they really adore is the fiery orb himself. They also call him the "hope of eternity;" but here again the meaning is vague, and I doubt if the phrase conveys any very clear impression to their minds. Some of them do indeed believe in a future life for the good—I know that Nyleptha does firmly—but it is a private faith, arising from the promptings of the spirit, not an essential of their creed. So, on the whole, I cannot say that I consider this sun worship as a religion indicative of a civilized people, however magnificent and imposing its ritual, or however moral and high sounding the maxims of its priests, many of whom, I am sure, have their own opinions on the whole subject; though of course they have nothing but praise for a system which provides them with so many of the good things of this world.

There are now only two more matters to which I need allude, namely, the language and the system of caligraphy. As for the former, it is soft sounding, and very rich and flexible. Sir Henry says that it sounds something like modern Greek, but of course it has no connection with it. It is easy to acquire, being simple in its construction, and a peculiar quality about it is its euphony, and the way in which the sound of the words adapts itself to the meaning to be expressed. Long before we mastered the language we could frequently make out what was meant by the ring of the sentence. It is on this account that the language lends itself so well to poetical declamation, of which these remarkable people are very fond. The Zu-Vendi alphabet seems, Sir Henry says, to be derived, like every other known system of letters, from a Phœnician source, and therefore more remotely still from the ancient Egyptian hieratic writing. Whether or no this is a fact I cannot say, not being learned in such matters. All I know about it is that their alphabet consists of eighteen hieroglyphics, each of which is, to my mind, more puzzling and cumbersome than the last. But as the people of Zu-Vendis are not given to the writing of novels, or of anything except business documents and records of the briefest character, it answers their purpose well enough.

(To be continued.

## HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS.

**Directions That Should Be Studied and Adopted by Every One.**

The following directions for becoming agreeable should be studied and adopted by every one, and especially merchants and their clerks:

Very rarely, if ever, young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never makes a good talker; remember "you can not draw water out of an empty well." Next in importance comes self-possession. "Self-possession is nine points in the law"—of good breeding.

A good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice from infancy should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls like music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener it adds to the confidence of its possessor, be he ever so timid. One may be witty without being popular, voluble without being agreeable, a great talker and yet a great bore. It is wise then, to note carefully the following suggestions:

Be sincere; he who habitually sneers at every thing will not only render himself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be frank; a frank open countenance, and a clear, cheery laugh are worth more, even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a short time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill-natured persons are always disliked.

Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow room "go up higher."

Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dollorous tones. If you do you will be avoided.

But above all, be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated.—*Luray Breezes.*

—There is nothing so contradictory as human nature. Just when we are beginning to hate a man for his manners, we discover him to be possessed of some noble trait which compels us to admire, if not to love, him.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

—Notwithstanding the depravity of human nature, there are some things that men can not be hired to do. Take the tramp and the wood-pile for example.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—The source of vanity is from without—of pride, from within. Vanity is a vane that turns, a willow that bends with every breeze—pride is the oak that defies the storm. One is cloud—the other rock. One is weakness, the other strength.—*Ingersoll.*

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—A granddaughter of Charles Dickens is now a type-writer, and copies MSS. for a living.

—Sydney Smith said: "There are two questions to be asked respecting every new publication. Is it worth buying? Is it worth borrowing?

—Rev. Dr. Bartol says of the late A. Bronson Alcott: "Were it possible, he was courteous to excess. He would have been polite to Satan."

—Mr. Gladstone always speaks of "an union" and "an European." His enemies claim that this is an indefensible misapplication of certain articles.

—Of the literary men who died during 1887, the ages of one hundred and twenty are recorded in the *Literary World*. Taking them as a basis the average age of literary men is found to be seventy years.

—The youngest woman in the newspaper business heard from up to date is Miss Agnes McMellan, the local editor of the Seward *Democrat* of Nebraska. She is but fifteen years old, and an excellent news gatherer.

—The story of the deep sea is an expensive one. The cost of compiling and publishing the reports of the Challenger expedition is said to have already exceeded two hundred thousand pounds, the work being still unfinished.

## A LUCKY FATHER AND SON.

The following narative of the suffering of a Father and Son, will prove interesting to the readers of this paper. G. C. Bartholomew, of Kalkaska, Mich., Says: I located in this place five years ago, having formerly resided in Troy, N. Y. My friends there, as well as here know that I have been a great sufferer from what the physicians of Troy called Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. They frankly confessed that there was no help for me—that I must die. As a last resort I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, (made at Rondout, N. Y., you know). The result is little short of a miracle. All the terrible symptoms of this disease of the kidneys are gone. I do not have any more difficulty in voiding the urine, no pain or ache in the small of the back, no more soreness across the loins or over the bladder, no more constipation of the bowels no swelling of feet, hands and legs, and many other symptoms of disease of the kidneys, liver or bladder.

So you see, help came to me
In Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Who would begrudge the cost of this medicine (One Dollar a bottle) for such a blessing? or refuse this simple though sincere token of gratitude, for being perfectly cured. But my recovery was not more remarkable than that of my son George, who when a boy fell from a fence, bruising his leg, which was followed by disease of the bone. Large pieces were removed by surgical operations from time to time. His blood was impure, and the future to him was dark and gloomy; expecting to be a helpless cripple for life. But help came when least expected. He was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., paying one dollar for a bottle. He used this and part of another, and assures as I am writing this grateful acknowledgement his leg is healed up. He now works with me doing a good man's work. He owes everything to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and hopes my writing this will induce others to use the medicine who suffer from a kidney or blood disorder. Made at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.

Positiveness is a most absurd foible; if you are in the right it lessens your triumph; if in the wrong it adds shame to your defeat.—*Sterne.*

## TWO WAYS, CHOOSE WHICH!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely, abruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequent upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action or the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout, and malaria in all its forms.

Men suppose that their reason has command over their words; still it happens that words in return exercise authority on reason.—*Lord Bacon.*

## FROM DAKOTA.

FLEMING BROS.,

Dear Sirs:—For a long time I have suffered from the effects of indigestion and sick headache, and on trying your DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRETED LIVER PILLS I found quick and satisfactory relief. A very few doses does the work and I would not be without them.

Sioux Falls, Dakota. GEO. H. HARRIS.

Cure sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, malaria, pimples on face and body, impure blood, etc., by using regularly DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name MCLANE, spelled differently but of the same pronunciation. Always make sure of the words "Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa." on the wrapper.

He that loves not his wife and children feeds a lioness at home and broods a nest of sorrows, and blessing itself cannot make him happy.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

Receive what cheer you may; the night is long that never finds the day.—*Shakespeare.*

## MAY TO BELL.

*Dear Bell:* I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever present aching.
But now life seems a different thing;
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

In the corrupted currents of the world
Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice;
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law.—*Shakespeare.*

## FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF WESTCHESTER CO., NEW YORK.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10, 1886.

I have received many letters in reference to my testimonial, lately published, commending ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

I cannot spare the time to answer them in writing, therefore would again say, through the press, that I have found ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS invaluable as chest protectors and shields against coughs and colds. Furthermore, I have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS unequaled for pains in side, back and chest.

NELSON H. BAKER.

The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue, the only lasting treasure is truth.—*Cowper.*

## WHAT A DUNCE!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath, With stomach disordered—was sick unto death. I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce—Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once. What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won.—*Duke of Wellington.*

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. 25 cts. a box.

## CONSUMPTION, WASTING DISEASES

And General Debility.—Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. SCOTT'S EMULSION is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

The Baldwin Hotel of San Francisco, has been entirely refurnished, and is now being managed by Mr. Baldwin himself, on his original plan of sparing no expense to make it first class in every respect. Its table is unexceptionable; its location central, at the corner of Market and Powell Sts. All street cars lines from the ferry passing the door. Our readers will find it to their advantage in every way, to stop at the Baldwin, when visiting San Francisco.

You cannot be too careful of what you use on your teeth. RUBYOAN is perfectly safe, effective, and harmless, makes the teeth white and the breath sweet. Large bottles 25 cents.

Zeal without humility is like a ship without a rudder, liable to be stranded at any moment.—*Feltham.*

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

If you enlist in the army, say a prayer; if you go to sea, say two; if you get married, say three.—*Persian Proverb.*

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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PIANOS. 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use, 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED! $100 to $500 a month easily made selling the Farmers' Friend, a big bolder and scales combined. Don't miss this. Send for circulars. E. E. BAIR, Manager Puget Sound Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

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The Finest and most Complete Shoe Catalogue ever published in the United States. It will enable you to buy your footwear as intelligently and profitably as though you visited our store and personally made your purchase.

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TRADE MARK

SPRAINS, STRAINS, INJURIES.

1311 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky.

While helping to remove a frame building of the City Railway Co., it fell over on me, pressing me to the ground and spraining my back. I was carried home on a stretcher, and the doctors attended me two weeks, when my wife persuaded me to use St. Jacobs Oil, and the pain was soon gone entirely.

JAS. PER BROWER.

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We will plant 20 acre tracts in this colony to Fruit and Vines, and care for same until full bearing on easy terms.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY..... AUGUST 25 1888

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## TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

**A Contented Mind the Richest Possession a Person Can Have.**

Pink and yellow oxalis, red geraniums and fuchsias in one window, and a round, laughing face looking out of another—this was what we saw day after day. Whenever car Number One passed, the rosy face was at the window. The driver, a pleasant-looking young fellow, with the bluest of blue eyes, and fuzzy yellow hair, never failed to see the black eyes that looked out at him, and to smile or wave his handkerchief as he passed.

One day the car stopped in front of the house, and a girl came out and got in. It was her face that we had seen at the window, and we looked at her with a mixture of curiosity and interest. In her arms she carried a large, shapeless bundle, which, when she unwrapped the red shawl that was wound around it, proved to be a baby, fat and blue-eyed, who looked at each of us in turn, wonderingly, while he sucked the fingers of one little hand.

The car stopped again, and three ladies came in; they were evidently acquainted, and in order to give them seats together the girl gave her seat to one of them and sat down by me. She glanced at me once or twice, and seeing, or perhaps feeling, my friendly attitude, said, half shyly: "I see you in this car very often—you see, I 'most always look out when I know Jack will be passing."

"I have seen you, too," I answered. "I suppose this is your baby?"

"Yes," she said proudly, "Jack's and mine. Don't you think he looks like Jack?"

"Yes, very much. But you look young to be married and have a baby as old as this little fellow."

"Well, I'm older than I look—I'm past fifteen. See my ear-rings—they were a present from Jack on my fifteen birthday, and the baby gave me a butter-knife. Of course, Jack bought it, but it was a present from the baby just the same. I suppose you keep house?"

I told her I did.

"So do I. We have one real large room, and it's fixed so it's just as good as two would be. When I was at home we had a whole house, but I think one room is a great deal nicer—you can see all the pretty things you've got, right there; you don't have to go into other rooms to look at them. Don't you think we were lucky to be able to get a room that looks out on the street? And we have another window, too; that looks out into a lumber yard, and I've watched the teams and men coming and going so much that I know the names of some of the horses and where some of the men live. But I like the front windows best; I see the trees on the corner of A—— street when they are brown in autumn, and then when they are bare in winter. Now the leaves will soon be out, and then won't they look pretty?"

Again the car stopped. She got up and wrapped the shawl around the baby. "I get off here," she said, smiling. "I'm going to get a dress for the baby. Good-bye; I hope I'll see you again some time."

"What an outlandish-looking girl!" said one of the ladies on the opposite side of the car as soon as the girl was out of hearing. "Oh, dear, how slow this car goes! I wish the drivers had to go faster through parts of the city where there's nothing to see."

She did not seem to be an ill-natured woman; her face was pleasant, and her manners were good, but she was thoughtless. The "outlandish-looking girl," who saw beauty everywhere, was happier, and would make others happier than she who had a "whole house" to live in, and enjoyed many advantages which the other never dreamed of possessing. It is not material possessions nor the lack of them that makes riches or poverty, but a contented mind.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Incubators for Infants.

Prematurely born and abnormally delicate infants are now supplied with artificial mothers of more than motherly tenderness. The apparatus, identical with the incubator or artificial hen for hatching chickens, is simply a large square box warmed by bowls of water beneath an inner bottom. In this, wrapped carefully in cotton, is placed the weak babe, so frail during its first few days that the open air would fatally chill it. With an even temperature and a free circulation of warm air, secure from cold and dampness, and with careful feeding, the infant thrives and rapidly acquires health. The natural mother can only watch the growth of her offspring through the glass cover until the new life has been fanned into sufficient strength to be confided to her keeping. In the hospitals of Paris this system has been for some time giving satisfactory and even surprising results.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

### A Lesson in Natural History.

A professor of Natural History wandered away from the Smithsonian the other day and got into a lawyer's office on F street, where there is a very pompous young clerk. The professor asked two or three questions on the point at issue and the clerk finally remarked to him very largely:

"I tell you it's true, and it is true. What do you know about law, any way?"

"Nothing, nothing at all," replied the professor, meekly; "but I know a great deal about natural history, and I think you are an ass."—*Washington Critic.*

## REMARKABLE LUCK.

**An Investment of $500 That Yielded Nearly $4,000,000.**

Old-time Pittsburghers would hardly need an introduction to Philip Winebiddle, founder of the Winebiddle estate in East Liberty. About sixty years ago his mother gave him five hundred dollars as a "starter." The "Go West" fever had not as yet agitated staid Eastern communities, but Philip was fired with a restless ambition to go West, and seeing but little prospect of a great future for Pittsburgh, he journeyed toward the setting sun, and after much meandering he halted at the city of Erie, then little more than a lakeside hamlet. Philip had considerable knowledge of land titles, and as he was offered by an an old settler one hundred acres in the town for five hundred dollars, he grasped eagerly at the supposed bargain, but shortly afterwards relented and wanted his money back. But real estate deals are not generally made on the basis of "refunding the money if goods are not satisfactory," and Philip had to keep the land. He came back to his mother in Pittsburgh, broken-hearted over his ill luck, and cried like a child at what he considered a robbery of his five hundred dollars, and both agreed it was a "bad slip" for Philip. Thirty years later this land could not bought for two million dollars, and is now worth nearly four million dollars. Of course all this, on the Carpenterian theory, was brought about by hard work.

Five and thirty years ago the most noted hostelry in the city was kept at the junction of the Seventh street road and the East Liberty turnpike, by a sprightly old German lover of the turf named "Pap" Beitler, father of the noted turfmen Sam and Joe Beitler. For nearly a generation it was the "out of town" resort for sleighing parties in winter and driving parties in summer, pretty much after the fashion of "mine host" Keating of later days. It was famous for its poker parties and frog suppers, and many a pleasant evening was spent there in the "long ago" by coteries of what Broker Holmes and attorneys Andrew Burke, Biddle Roberts, W. E. Austin, Henry McGraw and Colonel Sam Black were the chief attractions. "Pap" Beitler had a famous black stallion which was known all over that region, and it was probably not worth over $100. The owner of a large tract of land near where East Liberty Station now stands, but whose heirs do not care to have his name mentioned, took a fancy to "Pap's" horse and offered him 100 acres of land for him. "Pap" preferred to keep the nag. The Beitlers are now all dead and the land which "Pap" refused for his horse could not now be purchased for $1,500,000.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

## DE LESSEPS' CANAL.

**The Proposed Alteration in the Plan of the Panama Ditch.**

It has cost some hundreds of millions of dollars to demonstrate to Count Ferdinand De Lesseps that stone has not the degree of permeability possessed by sand. It was no trick at all to dig a hole through the granulated plain of Suez; but canalizing the solid rocks of Panama is quite a different thing. This is at last admitted by De Lesseps, and he now proposes to change his work from a sea level to a lock canal. But will the undertaking, even in its new shape, ever be finished? Can its promoters ever raise the vast sum needed for its completion?

*Le Genie Civil*, the most prominent engineering periodical in France, has an article in a recent number on the subject of the proposed alteration in the canal. The statistics it presents must certainly startle the Gallic enthusiasts who have been inveigled into dumping money by the cart-load into a big ditch which promises to remain for all time "without form and void." Following is a synopsis of statements made by this French scientific authority—which, by the way, is not hostile to the enterprise:

"The five divisions into which the line of the canal at Panama is divided, contained at the outset, 135,000,000 cubic meters to be removed. The accomplishment, up to this time, has been as follows: In the first division, from Aspinwall westward, three-fifths of the excavation, and in the fifth division, from Panama eastward, one-third; in the second and third divisions, from Tavernilla to Emperado, one-eighth each, and in the fourth division, La Cuiebra, two twenty-sevenths. Of the total accomplishment of 30,666,666 cubic meters out of the 135,000,000 to be extracted 19,666,666 comes from the Atlantic and Pacific sections, where the earth is soft and the dredges encounter no serious obstacles. From the three central and difficult divisions 11,000,000 cubic meters have been extracted after seven years' operations, and out of a total of 86,000,000. Even if the substitution of a canal with locks should reduce the total remaining excavation in these sections to 40,000,000 cubic meters, as claimed by the company, it would require twenty-five years to complete the work at the same rate of progress. In that time, even at the present rate, the aggregate interest of the existing debt, uncompounded, would amount to $500,000,000 and the world would have for the requirements of its commerce, an incomplete canal, not more than fifteen feet in depth (4.57 meters), and burdened with debts exceeding $1,000,000,000."—*Chicago Times.*

—The lady who posed to her husband as the model for the figure of Freedom, painted in the dome of the Capitol at Washington, now keeps a boarding-house, and frowns upon the department clerks who ask twice for butter.

## TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

**An Adventure Which Made a Coward of a Gallant Officer.**

Instances are not uncommon of men who have displayed most remarkable courage and fearlessness, and have faced even death itself, until all danger was past, and then have broken down utterly, and been as cowardly as children ever after. A writer gives a thrilling incident of this kind, which happened in India. On one of his many trips up Little Rangoon river he camped one night with a party of British officers who were out on a hunt. The leader of the party, and the best shot and bravest man in it, was Major Curtis, a man about forty years old.

He has killed more animals than any other white man in the province. Armed only with a revolver, he had entered the bungalow in which a murderer was concealed, and taken him away from a crowd of his friends and delivered him to justice. He had swum the river and the alligators, and he would stand for the rush of a tiger or the spring of a panther with a laugh on his lips. They said the Major did not know what fear was. He, perhaps, thought so himself.

The camp was on the bank of the river, and only a temporary one, and no tents or covers were erected. We sat around the fires until a late hour, and when we rolled ourselves up for sleep the Major and I were only about four feet apart, with nothing between us. The camp grew silent at once, and every body was soon sound asleep. I was just dozing off when I thought I detected the crawl of a snake near me, but, after listening closely for a minute, I concluded it was a lizzard or insect. The air, the earth, the forests and the waters of India are full of animal life by day and by night. A camp no sooner grows quiet than wild rats and mice, lizzards, great beetles, and three or four sorts of squirrels begin to prospect around, while night-birds circle about, and the wolf, fox, jackal, hyena and other animals draw near. Snakes are always to be feared, but if one started up at every suspicious sound he would never get an hour's sleep.

Daylight was just coming when I opened my eyes. I was on my left side, turned toward the Major, and I noticed that he was on his back. Close beside me was a revolver, which I had slipped out of his holsters the night before that I might have it handy in case of need. Not another soul in camp was yet aroused, so far as I know, and I lay listening to the noises in the surrounding forest while daylight continued to grow stronger. I was about to arise, when I suddenly saw the head of a serpent lift itself above the Major's breast and wave to and fro. I shut my eyes for a few seconds and then opened them to see the same sight again. I even tried it again and again, fearful that I was dozing, and not wishing to believe what I plainly saw. It certainly was the head of a venomous serpent, a species closely resembling the American black snake, and as deadly as any serpent in India. It waved its head and darted its tongue for a moment, and then settled back into its coil.

As soon as the head went down I felt for my revolver and drew back the hammer. The click! click! alarmed the snake, as I knew it would, but by the time he had elevated his head again I had my arm outstretched and the muzzle of my revolver within two feet of him. It was a snap-shot and had to be made on the instant, and it was by pure good luck that I sent a bullet through his ugly head. He was over thing and flopping about as I sprang up, and was dead as I bent over the Major. The snake had crept out of the bushes and upon the Major's breast early in the night. It was not more than midnight when he awoke and found the serpent coiled up, and he knew that any movement on his part would result in certain death. For three hours and a half he had rested on the broad of his back, never moving a muscle, with his eyes wide open, and that serpent's head part of the time waving to and fro within six inches of his face. When I bent over him he was helpless. When we got him off the ground he sank down again and began to weep, and it was fully two hours before he would talk to us. The result of his experience was that he became a perfect physical coward, started at the slightest noise, and was ready to run from even a house dog.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Chrome Yellow as Food.

Chrome yellow is not good food. It kills. Yet certain bakers and confectioners of Philadelphia have been using chrome yellow in making cakes, buns and confections. A recent investigation showed that ten deaths have occurred among those who used the richly-colored buns. One baker has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for manslaughter. Another was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for adulteration and is held on another charge for manslaughter. There should be no complaint of too much paternal government when such things can occur as have happened in Philadelphia. A careless baker or confectioner can do more harm than a careless prescription clerk. Many of the instances where at social gatherings a great many persons have been taken sick can be traced to the recklessness of the baker and confectioner. Chrome yellow is not a good condiment. Neither are many other substances used to beautify candies, cakes and confections.—*Chicago Times.*

—The number of patents issued in this country during 1887 for electrical devices of various kinds was 1,248.

## BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

USED TO BE HOSTS OF 'EM.

"Gentlemen paragraphers," asks Drake's Magazine, "candidly and honestly, did you ever know a man who was shot for playing the accordion? And if so, where does he live?" Good land, man, he doesn't live anywhere, he's dead, that's why he was shot, to keep him from living anywhere.

YOU CAN ALWAYS READ THE LAST WORDS.

An old operator says that "Telegraphers are born, not made, there are some men who can never learn telegraphing." So there are, so there are, and oh, how often, how earnestly do we wish there were more like them. This feeling comes over us most strongly when we are handed a message, saying—"To Povert J Jebberntt—Povd nxx quod not said ildint wrxly to-morrow evening moritd tbbly Collect $1.85." Then it would do us more good to hear that one telegrapher had died than to learn that fifty had been born.

EQUAL TO THE DEMAND.

There are 320,000 species of insects in the world, of which 25,000 are found in the United States. This isn't much more than enough to go around the orchards and farms, so that this season the summer hotels that cannot afford cockroaches will have to scrimp along with the common mosquito of commerce, and the little wingless bird of which the poets sing so plaintively, and which has made an enviable record for coming under the wire a full neck ahead of the best second.

THEY COME HIGH BUT YOU MUST HAVE 'EM.

Mama—Charles, dear, what are those two pages of names on the first part of your magazine? The list of subscribers? Charles (who has just started a new monthly magazine to fill a long felt want)—No, those are the editors.—Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

### Practical Proverbs.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," said the grocer's boy. Then he left his loaded handcart on the corner, and played pitch penny for half an hour.

"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways," said the youth, as he threw it out the back window at the cat, after his "irate parent" has disciplined him with it in an equally traditional manner in the front parlor.

"Charity begins at home," said Young Hardupp, as he carried away the easiest rocker obtainable, from his employer's burning furniture establishment.—Detroit Free Press.

### A Lady Killer

Bobby—I guess you must be a lady killer, Mr. Sissy.

Mr Sissy (complacently)—Aw, d'ye think so, Bawbby?

Bobby—You must be. Clara said that after you left last night she nearly died laughing.—The Epoch.

### He Told the Truth.

Magistrate (to new policeman)—Did you notice no suspicious characters about the neighborhood?

New Policeman—Shure, yer honor, I saw but one man, an' I asked him wot he was doin' there at that time o' night. Sez he: "I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a jewelry shtore in the vicinity later on." At that I sez: "I wish you success, sor."

Magistrate (disgusted)—Yes, and he did open a jewelry store in that vicinity and stole seventeen watches.

New Policeman (after a pause)—Begorra, yer honor, the mon may have been a thafe, but he was no liar.—St. Louis Critic.

### One Touch of Nature.

The wind was high its hat blew off
And rolled along the street.
"Great Scott!" he cried, and after it
He ran with nimble feet.

It stopped—he reached it—as he stooped
To take it up, a gust
Came suddenly, and off the hat
Went in a whirl of dust.

The sage, the fool, the grave, the gay,
Young, middle aged and old,
The tall, the short, the lean, the fat,
The timid and the bold,

The rich, the poor, all laughed to see
The dicer whirl and spin—
This is the touch of nature, sure,
That makes the whole world kin.

Boston Courier

### A Successful Critic.

"Well, Bigsby, you are looking very prosperous. Are you making money nowadays?"

"Lots of it."

"What business are you in?"

"I'm engaged as literary critic for The Blizzard."

"Critic? How did you come to branch out in that line?"

"Well, you see, I couldn't get a publisher for any of the books I wrote, and I had to do something."—Omaha World.

### Why They Come.

Wife—I see by the paper that a Russian troupe that plays on the twenty-four pianos at once is on its way to America. Dear me! I wonder if they were not driven out.

Husband—Like enough. This country is a refuge for the oppressed of all nations.—Omaha World.

### An Appropriate Chestnut.

Lincoln Street Car Passenger (to driver)—This line must have been improved recently?

"No, sir. No changes have been made."

"But this car runs very smoothly."

"Well, you see it's off the track."—Lincoln Journal.

### Solved Already.

A lecturer has chosen for his subject "How to rise in the world." Texas horse thieves who get caught have solved that problem.—Norristown Herald.

### Unquestionable.

Insinuating Agent—Can I see the lady of the house, please?

Bridget—Yer luckin at her, young man.—The Idea.

## THE RED PLANET.

**Speculations About the Canals of Mars and Their Builders.**

It may be interesting to lovers of astronomy to know that the eminent French astronomer, M. Ferrotin, is engaged in a minute study of Mars, and that his discoveries confirm those of M. Schiaparilli in every particular. It seems actually true that the longitudinal stripes which circle around the planet are bodies of water and must, according to all laws of probability, be artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 1,000 to 2,000 miles long and straight as a plumb line. Every thing is possible, of course, but such straight rivers it is impossible to reconcile with the principles of cosmogony as we understand them. On this planet, at all events, nature abhors a straight line, and by analogy it should do so in Mars.

Yet, if these bodies of water are canals, as Schiaparilli believed and Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be! They are from fifty to eighty miles wide. Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua canal is to be 150 feet; the Martian canals are 2,800 times wider. Our canals on this one-horse globe are considered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than sixty miles long. The canals of Mars reach a length of 2,000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to support such enterprises. On the waterways of China travelers describe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have described, the movement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a population which almost staggers belief; considering that the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4,400 miles as against 8,000 miles, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which it may be peopled.

What manner of man lives in Mars, if there be men there, has always been a favorite topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be 14 feet high; not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature—that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world.—*San Francisco Call.*

## THE SUN'S ENERGY.

**Striking Illustrations Intended to Give Readers an Idea of It.**

The most satisfactory way of arriving at an idea of the enormous energy of the sun is by measuring the amount of heat which his rays are capable of generating; and further, by our knowledge of the relation which exists between heat and mechanical work, we are able at once to estimate the amount of work which the sun is capable of doing, and also the quantity of energy he must be losing year by year. By suitable arrangements we can cause a certain quantity of his radiation to be absorbed by water or other substance, and note the rise of temperature which results, and as we know the mechanical equivalent of each degree of temperature in water, for instance, it is only a matter of calculation to arrive at a knowledge of the sun's total energy. Like every thing else connected with this wonderful body, figures give us no adequate conception of his energy, and various illustrations have been used by different investigators. Thus, Herschel considered it in relation to the quantity of ice which it would melt in a given time, and states that the amount of heat which the earth receives when the sun is overhead would melt an inch thickness of ice in two hours and thirteen minutes. From this it can be calculated that if the body of the sun were entirely surrounded by a sheet of ice on its surface of more than a mile in thickness the sun's heat would entirely melt this coating of ice in the same time—namely, two hours and thirteen minutes. Prof. Young uses an even more striking illustration. He says: "If we could build up a solid column of ice from the earth to the sun, two miles and a quarter in diameter, spanning the inconceivable abyss of 93,000,000 miles, and if the sun should concentrate his power upon it, it would dissolve and melt, not in an hour, not in a minute, but in a single second; one swing of the pendulum, and it would be water; seven more, and it would be dissipated in vapor." Of course, of this enormous quantity of heat the earth receives but a very small fraction. The remainder, except, of course, what the other planets receive, passes away into space, and is lost forever, so far as can be ascertained, to the solar system. If we estimate in mechanical power what we do receive, we find this to be on each square foot of surface equivalent, on the average, to about fifty tons raised a mile high yearly, or to one-horse power continuously acting, to every thirty square feet of the earth's surface. It is by this enormous supply of energy that the whole world is kept alive and active. It keeps us warm, and drives our steam-engines and water-wheels; it circulates our atmosphere and brings us rain and snow in due season; it grows and nourishes our plants and animals, and, in a word, is the source of almost every earthly blessing.—*Scotsman.*

## THE CANNED-GOODS TRADE.

**An Industry That Has Grown to Vast Proportions in This Country.**

An industry in this country which has grown to enormous proportions is that of preserving food products by canning and bottling. In 1807 M. Appert, a distinguished French chemist, found that organic substances remained fresh an indefinite time by being kept from contact with the air. Comparatively little use was made of this invention for many years except by sailors. About the year 1835, however, a small local trade sprang up in this country in canned oysters and tomatoes. The discovery of gold in California gave an impetus to the trade, but the first great expansion of it was during the civil war. Since that time the canned-goods trade has advanced by leaps and bounds until at present there is a capital of $11,000,000 invested here in fruit and vegetable canning alone, giving employment to 35,000 persons, who earn yearly $3,000,000, and turn out of goods $20,000,000, leaving a net profit of about 20 per cent. to the investors.

During the war advantage was taken by the Union Commissariat Department of the economy in bulk and the ease in transportation of canned goods. Canned meat was found useful for rations in forced marches; canned milk was a valuable substitute for fresh milk in the hospitals when the latter could not be had, and the health of the army was largely maintained by canned fruit and vegetables.

At the end of the war those engaged in the manufacture of these goods turned their attention to supplying the European markets with salmon and lobster. The lobster export trade had started ten years previously in the New England States. Soon after the Canadians began the salmon-packing industry, but did not meet with success. But the utilization of the enormous run of salmon up the Columbia and other rivers on the Pacific coast put new life into the industry. Some idea of how much the trade has grown may be gathered from the fact that, while in 1836 the pack of salmon was only 4,000 cases, during the past four years it has averaged 3,800,000.

The next great era in the trade was the compression of corned beef. Chicago, being a great cattle center, at once embarked heavily in this enterprise. Foreign governments (largely recognized the value of this system of preserving beef. They ordered large quantities of it for consumption by their war forces. Much of this was stored as a reserve in case of war, but as the supply was exhausted it has been continually renewed, to the profit of the American.

The success of the Americans in canning goods provoked the English and French people to emulation. Unable to compete with the United States in what had been already done, they turned their attention to the canning of delicacies. This trade was developed to a very large extent in Europe, and extended to this country. But the importation of these goods has fallen off in recent years, as this country has gone into the manufacture of this class of goods, and produces a much cheaper article, not at all inferior to the imported.

The development of the canned-goods industry has been great, but the variety of articles treated in this way has been even greater. Beginning as it did with ship's beef, it has extended until it embraces nearly all the desirable food products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Lieutenant Greely, after his famous Arctic expedition, said that canned apples, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green peas, green corn, onions, potatoes and tomatoes were all subjected to the temperature of sixty degrees below zero. They were solid for many months at a time, the second summer they thawed, and the following winter they were frozen solid again. When these articles were eaten they presented the same appearance as though freshly canned, and their flavor was as good when the last can was opened as during the first month.

Canned goods have proved a great boon to the housekeeper. In cities, at any rate, the goods preserved are cheaper than if bought in the fresh condition. This arises from the fact that they are always packed where the material is cheapest and most abundant. A great economy is exercised, too, by the wholesale preparation of meat and fish.

The popular idea that canned goods are injurious to health is a mistake. Tin, which forms the coating of the thin iron plates of which the cans are made, is not acted on at all by any ordinary acids or by the gases of decomposition. Certain firms in this city have followed up every case of alleged poisoning from canned goods without finding a single one of them authentic. The ordinary precautions of taste and smell as applied to fresh goods are a sufficient protection against danger in similar goods when canned, and, judging by the progress of the past decade in this method of food preservation, it seems likely to have a still larger future before it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A New York bachelor over seventy years of age recently visited Maine, fell in love with a damsel less than half his age, was accepted and went home to prepare for the coming of his bride. When all things were in order, instead of going after his betrothed himself he sent his younger brother. The younger man was pleased with his future sister-in-law, so pleased that he persuaded her to marry him before starting for New York.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

**Who They Are and the Legislation They Desire to Have Passed.**

A number of Socialists were recently tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Prussian Poland. At this same time the German Reichstag was discussing a bill proposed by Prince Bismarck, restricting the operations of the Socialists more severely than was done by the previous law. These events call renewed attention to the growth of Socialism in Europe, and especially in Germany. In almost every country where Socialism exists, it is found that among its leaders and chief promoters are many Germans. It is so notably in the United States and England.

In Germany itself the growth of the party, which calls itself "Socialist," and which is more or less revolutionary in its methods and aims, though not favoring physical violence, has become a seriously important matter to the Emperor's government and divides Bismarck's anxious attention with the prospects of a general European war. A deputy in the Reichstag, Herr Charles Grad, has included in an essay recently published certain facts in regard to Socialism in Germany, which show us how steadily it has increased, and what a real power in German politics it has become to-day.

Socialism may be said to have made its appearance as a political factor in 1871. In that year, out of a total German vote of nearly four million, the Socialists polled one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes. After the lapse of sixteen years, during which Socialism steadily grew in spite of repressive laws and an iron-handed *regime*, the German Socialists cast a vote (in 1887) of seven hundred and sixty-three thousand votes—more than six times as many as in 1871. A party which can cast three-quarters of a million ballots, out of a total of seven and a half millions, has certainly become an important element in the State.

Herr Grad further shows that the increase of socialism during the sixteen years has been mainly in the great centers of population. In Berlin, the capital of the Empire, for example, the increase was from two thousand and fifty-eight votes in 1871 to ninety-four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine in 1887. In the Reichstag itself the Socialist party ranks fourth in point of numbers, being only exceeded by the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Catholic "Center."

The large proportion of the German Socialists are not, as the Socialists in America appear to be, lawless and violent men, who wish to use force to overthrow existing society. They would warmly resent being classed with the so-called "Anarchists." They do not engage in secret combinations to breed revolts. Much less do they aim to achieve their purpose by the methods of arson and assassination, which mark the course of the more extreme Russian Nihilists. There is a movement in favor of what its leaders call, and call truly, Christian socialism.

The Socialist leaders in the Reichstag are, in several instances, men of learning and culture, graduates of universities, and competent in debate and legislation. Their purpose is to convert Germany into a social democracy by legal and political agitation. The founders of German Socialism, Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, often declared that the most formidable weapon they desired to use was the ballot, and this is also the assertion of their successors in the Socialist leadership. They only ask for the liberty of utterance, which, to be sure, is not fully allowed them under the Empire; but still they have a voice in the Reichstag, and some scope of free speech in the press; and with these advantages, they find the increase of their numbers rapid enough to encourage them to hope and labor for final success.

On the other hand, it is certain that Prince Bismarck will make every possible effort, and use all the powers he can acquire, to check the influence and growth of Socialism.—*Youth's Companion.*

## BLESSING SACRED LAMBS.

**A Curious Ceremony That is Performed Annually at Rome.**

There is a curious ceremony which takes place at Rome every year on St. Agnes' Day—the blessing of lambs, the sacred lambs, whose fleece is used for the Pope's pallium. The lambs are provided by the canons of St. John Lateran. They are first taken in a grand carriage to St. Agnes' church, outside the walls, to be blessed; then driven to the Vatican, where they are formally presented to the Pope and afterward given over to the care of one of the convents, where the nuns keep them till Easter, when the fleece is shorn and the sacred vestment made, while the flesh is eaten by the poor.

The ceremony we went to see was very short; two little white lambs, their fleece carefully wash and combed, were carried in, each tied with red ribbons into an open baskest. They looked wretchedly uncomfortable, and we were told that they were drugged to prevent them from bleating. The two baskets were placed upon the high altar, and the Abbot of St. Agnes' who was officiating, proceeded to bless them. He then sprinkled the lambs with holy water, which made the little creatures wake up and struggle to get loose, and censed them, and they were carried back to their carriage, the people thronging around and seizing bits of their fleece as relics as they were taken through the congregation.—*St. James Gazette.*

—If there is any th[illegible] a locksmith it's to h[illegible] burglarized.—*Mercha[illegible]*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.....1888


## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES —AND— County Convention.

PURSUANT TO CALL THE DEMOCRATIC CENtral Committee of Inyo County met at Independence, August 21st, and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at INDEPENDENCE on

**TUESDAY, September 25, 1888,**

for the nomination of candidates for County Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention. Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several Precincts of the county on

**SATURDAY, Sept mber 8th,**

in accordance with the following Apportionment based on the votes cast for the Democratic Nominee for State Controller at the Gubernatorial Election of 1886, a Delegate for each Precinct voting at said election, 1 for each 10 votes so cast, and 1 for each fraction over one half that number, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 3 | George's Creek | 1 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Station | 2 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 6 | Keeler | 2 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 4 | Darwin | 3 |
| Fish Springs | 1 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 7 | Panamint | 1 |

Polls are to be open from 2 to 6 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, Sept. 8th, at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Inspector, David Olds; Judges, C A Waldasinn, C H Parsons. Old's House.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, John Blair; Judges, Geo Clarke, T Hutchinson.

STATION—Depot. Inspector, H A Man; Judges, McNally and Doby.

COTTONWOOD—N Gilbert's. Inspector, Scott Broder; Judges, S P Roberts.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, W G McCrosky; Judges, I P Yaney, W W Yandell.

POLETA—Storey's House at Switch. Inspector, Geo Story; Judges, Rube Merryman, — Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, S J McMurry; Judges, Dennis Hessian, Jack Mallane.

FISH SPRINGS—Hill's old Store. Inspector, Jas Conners; Judges, Jas Lane, D W Nerney.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, G W Brady; Judges, C S Swan, Thos Kelsoe.

GEORGE'S CREEK—Half-way House. Inspector, W I Hunter; Judges, Aaron Reynolds, H Hamilton.

KEYNOT—McDonough's Store. Inspector, Thomas McDonough.

CERRO GORDO—Boland's Store. Inspector, J Hertel; Judges, J Dunphy, Geo Wright.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Chas Moynan; Judges, A Apple, J G Dodge.

KEELER—Barnes Hotel. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Morton, Tim Molden.

OLANCHA—Wm Walker's. Inspector, Wm Walker; Judges, W T Grant, Ed Walker.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, J C Eddy; Judges John Wilson, Jeremiah Fitzgerald.

LOOKOUT—Store. Inspector, F Fitzgerald; Judges, W C Smith.

PANAMINT—Store. Inspector, H G Chickering; Judges, Jas Wall, John Curran.

**PRIMARY TEST Are you a Democrat?**

All Democratic Voters in Inyo County are requested to attend the Primaries and assist in the selection of Delegates to the Convention.

By order of County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary.
Dated, Aug. 21, 1888 tf


**INYO MEAT MARKET,**

## MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18 tf

**PALACE SALOON,**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST CLASS RESORT.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

**Independence . Cal.**

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

**THE BAR**

...ied with the most celebrated brands of ...uors and the Finest Havana ...

...C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf


SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR

# Agricultural District

## No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best Stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than th ee | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 10 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, any breed or age Association cup. | |
| Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup. | |

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII.
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years Old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. watermelons | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 5 00 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, wine | 5 00 |
| " raisin | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department,

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department,

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| On satin and Japanese panels | 5 00 |
| Collect on of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf, two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall panel, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk on flannel | 2 00 |
| on linen | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darnel net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| Brussels rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display hand knit work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, outline | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ladies dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department,

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

**ADMISSION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN,
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 10th day of August, 1888, it was ordered that a Republican County Convention be held in the Town of Independence, on

**TUESDAY, September 18th, 1888,**

to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County and District offices to be filled at the General Election on TUESDAY, November 6th, 1888, also the appointment of a County Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Republican County Convention.

The Apportionment of Delegates to said Convention is based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican nominee for Governor at the General Election in 1886 allowing 1 Delegate for each precinct, 1 for each 20 votes, and 1 for a fraction of 12 or more. The several precincts of the county are therefore entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 2 | George's Creek | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Bishop Station | 1 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 4 | Keeler | 1 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 3 | Darwin | 1 |
| Fish Springs | 2 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 4 | Panamint | 1 |

comprising a Nominating Convention of 33 members.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates in accordance with the above apportionment will be held in the several precincts of Inyo county on

**SATURDAY, September 8th 1888,**

Polls being open between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., of said day, at the places herein named, and under the direction of the following Primary Election Officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Blaisdell's Store, Inspector, F P Blaisdell; Judges, Thos E Jones, R Hilton.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, A Matlack; Judges, N C Young, W McLaren.

BISHOP STATION—School House. Inspector, J Peregrine; Judges, Jas O'McNally, A Plumley.

COTTONWOOD—Inspector, W A Greenley; Judges, N Gilbert.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, J H Stoutenborough; Judges, M C Hall, A Friedline.

POLETA—A O Collins' House. Inspector, A O Collins; Judges, Thos Hughes, Geo Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, L M Newman; Judges, E M Crocker, A McDonald.

FISH SPRINGS—School House. Inspector, A J Wren; Judges, A McKeilp, N E Conklin.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, Thos Parker; Judges, W F Matlack, J D Blair.

GEORGE'S CREEK—School House. Inspector, John Kispert; Judges, T B Scovil, John Meyer.

KEYNOT—Laskey Mill. Inspector, John Anton; Judges, Ge St. Clair.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Geo H Palmer; Judges, J J Stewart, M Castro.

CERRO GORDO—Store. Inspector, Wm Crapo; Judges, John Thomas, Fred Wallis.

KEELER—Boland Building. Inspector, John Yandell, Judges, E E Hall, W H Walker.

OLANCHA—A Walker's House. Inspector, A Walker; Judges, H Belows, A Brown.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, Chas Anthony; Judge, Jas McDonald, A J Gould.

LOOKOUT—Company Store. Inspector, J D Channell; Judges, H P Livingston.

PANAMINT—Company Store. Inspector, E F Rowell; Judges, Wm Horne, — Bennett.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are You a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees!**

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no Delegates or proxies be permitted a voice in this Convention unless actual residents and voters in the precincts represented; and we hereby earnestly recommend that the Convention adopt such a rule of qualification for its members.

It is urgently requested that all Republican voters in Inyo county, laying aside all past differences and uniting for the common good of the party, who in good faith intend to support the Republican nominees, shall assemble in their respective Precincts at the time named for primary meetings, and select delegates who will attend the Convention and truly represent their wishes, to the end that nominations may be fairly made and a ticket presented which shall command the united and enthusiastic support of all Republicans in the county.

By order of the Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H. HANNY, Secretary. aug18 1m


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

**I. O. O. F.**

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. H. MACK, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sept 11 tf

**Working Classes ATTENTION!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

**Independence Hotel.**

Independence Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy-1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
**C. MULHOLLAND.**

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

**EVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
**COUNTY CLERK,**

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS.**
**W. E. LINDSEY,**

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No 1. | | To Mound House. No 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leaves— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m | | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton | | 10 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a. m | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p. m. | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Ammo | | 5 30 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodaville | | 7 0 p. m. | | 8 10 a. m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p. m. | | 7 0 a. m |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8 50 p. m. | Lv. | 6 30 a. m |
| | | No 3 | | No 4 |
| | | Leave— | | Arrive— |
| Belleville | | 7 3 a. m. | | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | | 11 00 a. m | | 1 55 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p. m. | | 11 30 a. m |
| Averill | | 2 00 p. m | | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 30 p. m. | | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m | | 8 15 a. m |
| Keeler | Ar. | 6 05 p. m. | Lv. | 7 20 a. m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

**H. M. YERINGTON,**
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK

# BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pulman Palace Car works at Chicago.


**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County, of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEDGE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Hedge, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of George M. Gill, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

WILLIAM F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of William Hedge deceased.
Dated at Independence, California, June 19, 1888.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.


**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**
COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

**Main Street, Independence.**

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

**Merchant,**

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most everything a article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

**BANKING AND EXCHANGE.**

**NATHAN RHINE**

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

**SELL EXCHANGE**

-ON-

SAN FRANCISCO

—

**DRAW DIRECT**

--ON--

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geordnet. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

—

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $10,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

**Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.**

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25. ..... ....1883


Tom Boland is "mending his fences" up about Bishop Creek.

See the advertisement for sale of privileges at the Fair Grounds during Fair week.

A big crowd will go from Independence next Tuesday to the opening of Crocker's hotel.

Mike Laskey has gone to San Francisco to go into business. Ben is managing the store at Lone Pine.

Send in your subscriptions to the Sheridan Monument Fund. It can easily be made a grand success.

Mrs. J. W. P. Laird got home at the beginning of the week from a visit of a few weeks to Round Valley.

Mrs. Julia Church arrived at Independence last Wednesday, from Hawthorne, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Blair.

More improvements are making at the Norman House. C. S. Swan is doing a a good deal of new work on the house.

"Doc" Callison was tried at Hawthorne for killing Tom Donahue at Candelaria, some months ago. He was acquitted last Wednesday.

Mr. W. S. Enos brought in about one hundred head of horses from Long Valley a few days ago. They are now on his place at Independence.

Doctor Middleton came down from Bishop Creek on Monday. He was summoned by telegraph to Lone Pine to attend Mrs. Carrasco, who is very ill.

Defective mail service still continues. This week it was a little worse than usual; a little more progress in the same direction and we won't have any mail.

George Collins is making a tour through the lower end of the county, interviewing on the subject of his candidacy for the nomination for County Clerk.

Miss Mallory and Miss Shirley came down from Bishop Creek on Monday. They were before the Board of Education on examination for teachers certificates.

For a cool drink of Soda Water or Sarsaparilla, kept on ice, go the Independence Hotel. These drinks are pure and wholesome, and made at the new factory at Bishop Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fehrman have bought a house and garden at Elmshorn, Germany, and are settled there. Mr. Fehrman writes that crops in Germany are ruined by bad weather.

Julius Schroeder and Sam Graber came down from Kearsage at the beginning of the week, where they have been doing assessment work on the Silver Sprout mine for Henry Levy. They brought in some fine silver chloride ore.

Republican meetings will be held next Saturday at Bishop Creek, Lone Pine and Independence. It is not yet determined if any Republican speakers from abroad will visit Inyo county during the campaign. See the advertisement for above meetings.

Martin Mee, of Darwin, publishes his announcement that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Martin is one of the old-timers of Inyo county; many miners have received kindness from him; in fact he is one of the kindest men that ever lived, and will have warm friends in the Convention.

R. S. Miner, Attorney in the Silva case, has written to a friend at Independence that he has not yet got the $7,500 awarded to Silva. A certificate for the amount was placed in the hands of Longhorn & Miller, of San Francisco, for Mr. Miner, but he refuses to receive it, and is now suing for $4,000 additional, which he claims for costs and interest.

Hon. R. B. Terry, Democratic nominee for Congress from this district, has arranged to come to Owens Valley and make a number of speeches on the political issues of the day. Mr. Terry is reported to be a young man of fine ability as a speaker, and will doubtless highly interest his audiences. See the advertisement for times and places of holding the meetings.

The Board of Education met last Tuesday; all the members present. There were two applicants for teachers certificates. Both applicants failed to make the necessary percentage on the first paper, and the Board would not proceed further with the examination. The subject was spelling, and the papers returned by both applicants were very defective.

A few days ago A. R. Jones and his son, Jefferson Jones, arrived at Independence with 120 head of horses. They came from Nevada, up near the Oregon Line. They will winter here and have rented pasture for their horses from Smith Brothers, on Black Rock slough. Mr. Jones says bands of sheep have eaten up the pasture where his horses formerly grazed and he was forced to move. This is the best horse country he has seen since he left home.

W. T. C. Elliott has made an appeal for help to former acquaintance in Lassen county. In his appeal he says:

"I feel sure in the sight of God that I am innocent of the crime charged, but owing to the unfortunate circumstances that surround me here, of which my counsel, Judge Haydon and Gen. J. R. Kittrell, will inform you, I am compelled to ask you, and my old Honey Lake friends and neighbors, to assist me in the way of means to help pay the expenses of taking an appeal to the Supreme Court and then in a new trial."

Governor Waterman has issued his proclamation declaring Monday, September 9th, a legal holiday. The proclamation recites excellent reasons why the natal day of the State should be observed with proper ceremonies; and why all business possible should be laid aside to do proper honor to the occasion. The proclamation is very patriotic and manly and will make all Californians who read it proud of their State. What the 4th of July is to the Nation, September 9th should be to California.

The Sixth Volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature is fully up to the preceding volumes in excellence and interest. It begins with Isaac Da Costa, a Dutch poet, and ends with Frederick Douglas, the celebrated negro orator. There are brief biographical notices and selections from authors of all ages and of all countries. No other publication furnishes such variety of interesting reading as this. If not in a mood for reading any long, connected work, any of the volumes may be taken up with the certainty of finding something pleasing, interesting and instructive. If a question should arise concerning the time when any noted author lived; the leading facts in his or her life and selections from the works of the author can at once be found in this Cyclopedia. It is very remarkable that such a work can be had for fifty cents per volume. Address John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

### Attempted Burglary.

About three o'clock last Monday morning an attempt was made to force an entrance into the store of Mr. E. Chenot. Mr. Chenot sleeps in a room back of the store; he heard a noise in front and got out of bed to find the cause. From a doorway that commands a view of the front of the store he watched, and soon saw the figure of a man, with the head and shoulders muffled up, attempting to force open a window. Mr. Chenot rushed to open the front door, but when he succeeded the burglar had disappeared. Mr. Chenot had a loaded pistol in his hand; it is a pity he did not shoot when he first saw the burglar, but he hoped to capture without killing him. On the window frame are marks made with a chisel where the thief tried to force an entrance. Should the attempt be repeated Mr. Chenot will be more prompt to shoot next time.

### A Noted Murder Case.

The murder of Doctor Powers in San Benito county, that made a great sensation three years ago, is still a subject of interest. Powers was seventy-three years old. He was murdered by a man named Prewett. The trouble grew out of claims to land. After the murder the body was hung to a tree and an effort was made to have it appear that it was a case of hanging by vigilantes. The conspiracy was discovered and several arrests were made. One man is now in State prison under a life sentence. Prewett, who, it is alleged, actually killed Powers, was tried and the jury disagreed, one juror refusing to bring in a verdict of "guilty." This juror was with difficulty saved from lynching. A new trial was had, but public indignation was so great in the county that a jury could not be got in San Benito. In the mean time an act was passed by the Legislature, granting the State the right to a change of venue where a jury cannot be had in a county where crime is committed. Prewett is again on trial for the crime. At the former trial one important witness was missing and could not be found though great effort was made. Friday evening of last week a stranger arrived at Independence. He at once sought Sheriff Gregg and with him went to C. Mulholland, Justice of Peace, and made known who he was and told his business here. This stranger proved to be H. W. Scott, Attorney-at-Law, of Hollister, San Benito county, though he traveled under an assumed name. He said that he had reason to believe the missing witness for the trial of Prewett was in Inyo county, and asked for authority to arrest him. Sufficient proof being given, the authority was granted and Mr. Scott and Sheriff Gregg started to hunt up the missing witness. They returned to Independence on Monday with their man, having found him near Bishop Creek, where he had been for some time under an assumed name. His real name is Richard Alexander; he had been present at the meetings held by Prewett and others before and after the killing of Powers, and can testify to all the leading facts in the case. Mr. Scott is one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial of Prewett; he started for Hollister with his witness last Tuesday morning, and is very confident that Prewett can now be convicted of the crime of murder. Mr. Scott gives this witness a very good character; he says Alexander being a young man was inveigled by older men into attending the meetings held by Prewett and other conspirators, but took no part in the murder of Powers beyond attending these meetings.

### A Teacher in Danger.

We came near losing a school teacher. This is how it happened:—A party from Owens valley were up in the mountains hunting and fishing. Ed Shepherd and A. E. Janvier were in the party. There were several ladies along. One of the ladies had a fine burro for a saddle animal. The party camped many days in a lovely meadow near the head of Kings river. Short excursions were made daily from the camp to places of interest in the neighborhood. The jack got used to these short trips. At length it was determined to break camp and return to the valley. The lady had her ass bridled and saddled; the rest of the company got ready and all moved forward. All went well till jack seemed to think it was time to camp; then he stopped. The lady urged, but jack was obdurate and refused to move. The lady didn't know how to swear. The boys might have done justice to the subject but didn't like to begin. All the males of the party tried to make jack go on; it was no go, he had determined to camp. Ed Shepherd suggested to the lady that she take his horse and he would ride her ass. The exchange was made. There is a great deal of daylight under the forks of Ed's bifurcated garments. He bestrode the jack and urged him forward. Jack wagged an ear with a no-you-don't air, and planted his feet more firmly than ever. Ed stretched his legs, planted his feet firmly on the ground and forced jack forward. The ass dashed down a narrow canyon and jammed himself and his rider into a cleft of the rocks. Ed had to pull the brute out by main force, and in the struggle the ass came near being left as scant of tail as "Tam O'Shanter's" mare. Ed got the jack back into the trail and made a start again; that is, he tried to start; but the animal was still firmly convinced that it was camping time. There was another long struggle; ending in the jack again dashing off at a terrific rate down a little side canyon. Ed and the jack both pitched headlong into a thicket of thorny bushes. It was a hard job getting out. Ed's clothes suffered severely; his hands and face bore evidence of sharp encounter. At length the trail was again reached and Ed tried another forward movement. It was still camping time with the jack. Everybody who knows Ed Shepherd will testify that he is one of the most sweet tempered mortals that ever lived. But even to the patience of Ed Shepherd there is a limit; he was riled at last, and now came the peril to the teacher. Mr. Janvier was riding up the canyon a short distance ahead of Ed. Ed had a shot gun; he let his feet to the ground; stepped behind the ass; raised the gun and hit the ass a belt on the ribs that made him concave on that side. The breach-pin was knocked out of the gun; the barrels fell on the rocks and both cartridges exploded together. The charges tore up the ground under the horse Mr. Janvier was riding; it was a narrow escape, but neither horse nor man were hurt. The ass now seemed to think that Ed should decide when it was time to camp and went on without further trouble.

Dennis O'Keefe was arrested last Wednesday at Cerro Gordo, by Sheriff Gregg. He is charged with shooting at Joseph Agosta with a rifle. The trouble was about a mining claim. O'Keefe was brought to Independence and will have his examination to-day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, a. m., before Justice of Peace, C. Mulholland. O'Keefe is suffering from a bullet wound in the leg, received during the scrimmage.

Tickets for the Ball at Big Pine next Tuesday evening, three dollars.

### Sending Ore to England.

During the past year Samuel Chalmers has made repeated efforts to sell ore from a mine in Deep Spring district, in the Inyo Mountains, east from Alvord. The ore carries copper and other metals. None of the reduction works in California or Nevada would offer satisfactory terms to Mr. Chalmers and he has made arrangements to ship his ore to Swansea, Wales. He can ship large quantities of the ore; he is now stoping out ore and sorting at the mine. It is not very creditable to our own ore reducers that ore taken out in the Inyo mountains should be sent to England for reduction, no matter what its character may be.

### Indians in Luck.

Some days ago Pat Keyes was taking a train of mules loaded with ore down the Inyo mountains from the White Hill. At a short curve on the trail one of the mules missed his footing, and with his load of ore went whirling into the canyon, hundreds of feet below. Of course the mule was dashed to death on the rocks. A day or two afterward Keyes climbed down into the canyon to see if any part of the harness was worth gathering up, or if any of the ore could be recovered. He found the bones of the mule picked clean down even to the hoofs. The Indians are very partial to mule meat, and as this was a young animal in good condition they had a royal feast. The Indians had kindled fires near the carcass and roasted, broiled, and eat as long as a scrap of meat could be picked from a bone.

### Democratic Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at Independence last Tuesday. Present, A. N. Bell, Chairman; J. A. Lank, E. Robinson, White Smith, P. W. Forbes, R. P. Hessian, J. W. Murphy and Arthur Smith. The following resignations were accepted: A. W. Eibeshutz, J. E. Shepherd, J. W. P. Laird, Thomas Crough; and appointments to fill the vacancies were made as follows: C. S. Swan, Fred Holbert, John C. Irwin, W. M. Boyd. Henry Rhine was added to the Committee. Eighteen absent members were represented by proxies and new appointees. J. J. Gunn was appointed in place of Arthur Tanner, who has left the county. J. J. Gunn was appointed Secretary, with Henry Rhine and John C. Irwin as assistants. The basis of appointment of delegates was fixed at ten votes. Independence was chosen as the place for holding the Convention, the vote being 14 to 12. The Convention will be held September 25th. Harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

### Music for the Campaign.

We have just received from the publishers, S. Brainhard's Sons, 145 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, copies of the "Red Hot Democratic" and the "True Blue Republican" Campaign Song Books. Each book contains sixteen pieces of music arranged for male quartette, with words and music complete. They are not cheap word editions. The price of each book is but fifteen cents and will, no doubt, have a very large sale.

J. W. Symmes cannot get help to fill orders for fruit as fast as they come in. He is shipping all he can pack by each train.

## GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

### HON. R. B. TERRY,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

### CONGRESS,

Will address the People of Inyo County, on the Political Issues of the Day at following times and places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BISHOP CREEK..... | September.... | 7, | 1888 |
| INDEPENDENCE..... | " | ....8, | " |
| BIG PINE..... | " | ....9, | " |
| LONE PINE..... | " | ....10, | " |

Local Democrats will please arrange for the Meetings.

By order County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary. aug28

*We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American System of Protection. We protest against its destruction, proposed by the President and his party.*—National Republican Platform.

## GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

### HARRISON & MORTON.

The Republican State Central Committee having determined upon opening the Republican Campaign in California on

**Saturday, Sept. 1, 1888,**

the County Committee of Inyo has arranged for the holding of Local Meetings on that evening, at the following places, to be addressed by the gentlemen named;

BISHOP CREEK,
A. R. CONKLIN.

INDEPENDENCE,
C. C. STEDDER.

LONE PINE,
C. W. CRAIG.

The Republicans of the several towns are requested to make necessary arrangements for holding such meetings.

By order of Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H. HARDY, Secty. aug25

# A THOUGHT TO THIS!

The profusion and regularity with which orders pour in upon us with every mail, has a meaning—a meaning that is significant. It shows that there must be something in our goods our prices or our methods which attracts. As it has the power of interesting others, WHY MAY IT NOT INTEREST YOU!

## SEND FOR IT

We believe we can safely announce September 1st, as the date of the appearance of our FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK. It will be a large sized volume of over 100 pages, with over 1000 illustrations, and handsomely printed. It is full of facts, figures and information, and is both valuable and interesting. We are confident that those who send for a copy will bear us out in the assertion that is absolutely the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi river. Sent to any address FREE. Send in your names now. Regular customers who do not receive the catalogue will please notify us.

## IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Below are several lines of goods which we can recommend as being of good value. All are in first-class condition and are a part of our regular stock.

A Model Boot at a nominal price is Hale's Full Stock Calf Boot at $2.50. It is made of first class tannery calfskin with sole leather innersole and counter. Sizes 6 to 10.

Ladies White Merino Vests and Drawers, silk-bound, catstitch, 44 cents each.

Ladies Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and extra long. Price 16 2-3 cents per pair.

The Stanley Hat for gentlemen is an exceptionally good article. It is a soft hat, has a raw edge and cord band, and comes in black, wine and nutria colors. It holds its shape well and gives good wear.

Gents all-wool knit Undershirts and Drawers—Made especially for us, HALE'S brand being on every garment. The goods are heavy weight, cut full size and both shirt and drawers are ribbed at the bottom. Best value on the coast. Price $1.50 per garment. Colors, scarlet and natural grey.

Boys mudium brown mixed cassimere suits, well made and trimmed. Ages 10 to 18 Price $6.50.

Childrens Knee Pants Suits in dark fancy broken plaid suitings. Ages 4 to 12. Price $2.50.

Figured Lawns in neat designs at 4 cents per yard.

English Challis—a soft and airy fabric with a cream white ground and figured and geometrical designs. It contains a small percentage of wool for drapery purposes. Price 12 yards for $1. Samples sent upon application.

# HALE BROS & CO.

**Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,**

**Sacramento, Cal.**

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GRAND

## OPENING BALL!

—AT—

## Crockers Hotel

**BIG PINE,**

Tuesday, Aug. 28th,

Everybody Welcome.

GRANDEST BALL EVER GIVEN AT BIG PINE.

OPEN AIR PLATFORM FOR DANCING.

TICKETS, - - - - $3.00

### ESTRAY.

ABOUT JUNE 18th, 1888, THERE CAME to my place a horse, described as follows: Dark bay, saddle marks on back, white spot on face, age 12 to 15 years. Brand, O with bar, on shoulder, left side. The owner may have the same on proving property and paying expenses. Apply to HENRY GLADER aug 25 Georges Creek.

### SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar at race track.

Ice cream stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Confectionery stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Lunch stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Selling goods on the Fair Grounds.

All during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 17th, 1888, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 10, 1888. Fair sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, cash at sale. C. MULHOLLAND,
By order of Directors. Secretary.

## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

**Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.**

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

## FRUIT TREES

**All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.**

—The Best Varieties Of—

**Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.**

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

**W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,**

**Physician and Surgeon,**

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully

**Equal to the Best.**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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**Watchmaker & Jeweler,**

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for nomination for Sheriff of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. MARTIN MEE.
Darwin, August 18, 1888.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH.

### FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. GEORGE COLLINS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.

## ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**

**Orders Promptly Attended To.**

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

**EDWARD CHENOT,**

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

**GENERAL MERCHANDIS**

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

**PROVISIONS**

Tobacco, Cigars,

**WINES AND LIQUORS**

**FLOUR & GRAIN**

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

**Sulphur & Borax Baths**

**AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA**

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

**And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing**

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

**SWIMMING : BATH**

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

**Board by the Day, Week, or the Month**

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

## The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

**L. WOOD'S**

## CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

**Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.**

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

**THE CASH STORE**

Is Where You Get

**WORTH OF YOUR MONEY**

**KNAPP & LAWS**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**General Merchandise**

**A Full Line**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

**Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.**

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

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Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

aug25tf

**TOM BOLAND,**

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

**PROVISIONS,**

**&c., &c., &c.**

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

**44 cts.**

By mail 12c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Silk embroidered bust, finished with pretty lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

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Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Men's Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.
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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

**Independence, - - Cal.**

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

—Queen Victoria has now reigned over England longer than any monarch but two—Henry III. and George III. She overtook Queen Elizabeth six years ago and has outdone Edward III., who only reigned one hundred and forty-eight days over half a century. If she lives a few years longer Victoria will have reigned longer than any royal personage of history.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Some one has got up an alphabet of precious stones as follows: Amethyst, beryl, chryso-beril, diamond, emerald, feldspar, garnet, hyacinth, idiocrase, kyanite (more commonly cyanite, a blue mineral), lynx-sapphire, milk-opal, natrolite, opal, pyrope, quartz, ruby, sapphire, topaz, uranite, vesuvianite (a species of garnet), water-sapphire, xanthite, zircon (a Cingalese stone).

—The Boston *Transcript* tells of two shoemakers who formerly did business in Boston. One of them placed this sign over the door: "P. Flaherty, Bootmaker, from Paris." His rival saw that this was a strong card, and determined to play one equally strong if not stronger. So he had a sign put over his door which reads as follows: "J. Mahoney, Bootmaker. Never in Paris, But as Good."

—In November, 1887, a woman, aged seventy years, a resident of Leeds, England, was charged with the larceny of a shoemaker's last, valued at fourpence. The judge, in passing sentence, said that offense was a serious one, inasmuch as it might deprive a patron of the cobbler of his shoes when he most needed them. The defendant was then sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined two pounds. Her only daughter was buried the day she went to prison.

—A Florida newspaper says that the killing off of alligators is having a marked effect on the supply of water in the cattle country. When alligators took possession of a water hole they always kept the mud pushed up on the banks, and even when hundreds of cattle went to the pool, and by crowding and pushing filled it with mud, the alligators soon repaired the damage by digging and pushing back the mud. Now the cattle stand around these holes, which are filled with mud and almost entirely dried up, and wait for rain; the only water they get meantime being from the dew-covered grass which they eat at night.

—An interesting investigation as to the comparative length of the index or first finger and the ring finger (the one next the little finger) has been going on for many years. It seems that according to ancient Greek art, an index finger a trifle longer than the ring finger is a characteristic of the higher forms of human beauty. In the Apollo Belvidere there is said to be no appreciable difference in the length of the two fingers. Among Gorillas, Orang Outangs, Bushmen and cognate creatures, the ring finger is the longer, although they do not wear rings. Among Europeans and Americans there is no uniformity in the matter, many having the ring fingers the longer, many others having longer index fingers, and still many others having them of equal length, like the Apollo Belvidere.

### Parisians Not All Frivolous.

Grace Greenwood says that all Parisian women are not frivolous, any more than all Boston women are profound. She does not believe that Anglo-Saxons enjoy a monopoly of home virtues and practical piety, and she does believe that the great majority of French wives are loyal, French mothers tender, French grandmothers and elderly maiden ladies devout.—Harper's Bazar.

### New York's Annual Mortality.

The health of New York compares very unfavorably with that of London. The annual mortality in the British metropolis is about 20 in 1,000, while in New York it is 26 in 1,000. The population of New York is also much more crowded, there being an average of 16 persons to a dwelling while in London the average is only 7.—St. Louis Republic.

## DRAWN IN THE LOTTERY.

### A Stock Board Broker and a Store Service Lineman Win Thousands.

"Perhaps you were born under a lucky star. Did you ever have your horoscope cast?" was asked of A. T. Waite, who is employed by the Consolidated Store Service Company, at 120 Sutter street.

"No," he replied, "the events of my life never led me to believe that there was any unusual peculiarity in the heavens when I came into the world. I experienced no particular run of luck until I began investing in the Louisana State Lottery, and even then I did not strike any rich prize until this month. I have been more fortunate in this respect, however, than I hoped to be. A man like me, who has unsuccessfully endeavored to get along in business for himself, and who, when 40 years old, has been obliged to content himself with a small salary from somebody else, ought to feel that his luck has turned at last when he falls in for a cool $5,000 simply through an investment of $1. The evening before the drawing, which took place last week, I went to a Louisiana Lottery agent here to get a ticket. I had been purchasing one or two tickets each month for about a year, and had won small sums, the first ticket I bought bringing me $40 and the others small amounts. I was a little nervous and hurried, and so I took the first ticket I got my fingers on. It was a twentieth, and the next day I saw that the number I held, 71,678, drew the prize of $100,000. Of this $5,000 comes to me."

Mr. Waite is a poor, worthy man, who will know how to moke good use of the coin.

Max Goldman, the stock-broker at No. 325 Pine street, was benefitted to the extent of $2,000 in the May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. He was persuaded by a peddler of tickets who entered his office to take two coupons. Both bore the same number, 90,405, and as it drew $10,000 and his coupons were [illegible], Mr. Goldman materially increased his pile of gold.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner*, June 22.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER XIV.

#### THE FLOWER TEMPLE.

It was half past eight by my watch when I woke on the morning following our arrival at Milosis, having slept almost exactly twelve hours, and I must say that I did indeed feel better. Ah, what a blessed thing is sleep! and what a difference twelve hours of it or so makes to us after days and nights of toil and danger. It is like going to bed one man and getting up another.

I sat up upon my silken couch—never had I slept upon such a bed before—and the first thing that I saw was Good's eyeglass fixed on me from the recesses of his silken couch. There was nothing else of him to be seen except his eyeglass, but I knew from the look of it that he was awake, and waiting till I woke up to begin.

"I say, Quatermain," he commenced, sure enough, "did you observe her skin? It is as smooth as the back of an ivory hair brush."

"Now, look here, Good," I remonstrated, when there came a knocking at the door, which, on being opened, admitted a functionary, who signified by signs that he was there to lead us to the bath. We gladly consented, and were conducted to a delightful marble chamber, with a pool of running crystal water in the center of it, into which we gayly plunged. When we had bathed we returned to our apartment and dressed, and then went into the central room where we had supped on the previous evening, to find a morning meal already prepared for us, and a capital meal it was, though I should be puzzled to describe the dishes. After breakfast we lounged round and admired the tapestries and carpets and some pieces of statuary that were placed about, wondering the while what was going to happen next. Indeed, by this time our minds were in such a state of complete bewilderment that we were, as a matter of fact, ready for anything that might arrive. As for our sense of astonishment, it was pretty well obliterated. While we were still thus engaged, our friend the captain of the guard presented himself, and with many obeisances signified that we were to follow him, which we did, not without doubts and heart searchings—for we guessed that the time had come when we should have to settle the bill for those confounded hippopotami with our cold eyed friend Agon, the high priest. However, there was no help for it, and personally I took great comfort in the promise of the protection of the sister queens, knowing that if ladies have a will they can generally find a way; so off we started as though we liked it. A minute's walk through a passage and an outer court brought us to the great double gates of the palace that open on to the wide highway which runs up hill through the heart of Milosis to the Temple of the Sun, a mile away, and thence down the slope on the farther side of the temple to the outer wall of the city.

These gates are very large and massive, and an extraordinarily beautiful work in metal. Between them—for one set is placed at the entrance to an interior, and one at that of the exterior wall—is a fosse, forty-five feet in width. This fosse is filled with water and spanned by a drawbridge, which, when lifted, makes the palace nearly impregnable to anything except siege guns. As we came one half of the wide gates were flung open, and we passed over the drawbridge, and presently stood gazing up one of the most imposing, if not the most imposing, roadways in the world. It is 100 feet from curb to curb, and on either side, not cramped and crowded together, as is our European fashion, but each standing in its own grounds, and built equidistant from and in similar style to the rest, are a series of splendid single storied mansions, all of red granite. These are the town houses of the nobles of the court, and stretch away in unbroken lines for a mile or more till the eye is arrested by the glorious vision of the Temple of the Sun that crowns the hill and heads the roadway.

As we stood gazing at this splendid sight, of which more anon, there suddenly dashed up to the gateway four chariots, each drawn by two white horses. The first and last of these chariots were occupied by guards, but the center two were empty, except for the driver, and to these we were conducted. Alphonse and I got into the first, and Sir Henry, Good and Umslopogaas into the one behind, and then suddenly off we went, and we did go. Among the Zu-Vendi it is not usual to trot horses either riding or driving—especially when the journey to be made is a short one—they go at full gallop. As soon as we were seated the driver called out, the horses sprang forward, and we were whirled away at a speed sufficient to take one's breath, and which, till I got accustomed to it, kept me in momentary fear of an upset. As for the wretched Alphonse, he clung with a despairing face to the side of what he called this "devil of a flacre," thinking that every moment was his last. Presently it occurred to him to ask where we were going, and I told him that, so far as I could ascertain, we were going to be sacrificed by burning. You should have seen his face as he grasped the side of the vehicle and cried out in his terror.

But the wild looking charioteer only leaned forward over his flying steeds and shouted; and the air, as it went singing past, bore away the sound of Alphonse's lamentations.

And now before us, in all its marvelous splendor and dazzling loveliness, shone out the Temple of the Sun—the peculiar pride of the Zu-Vendi, to whom it was what Solomon's, or rather Herod's, Temple was to the Jews. The wealth and skill and labor of generations had been given to the building of this wonderful place, which had been only finally completed within the last fifty years.

The building itself is of pure and polished white marble, which shows out in marvelous contrast to the red granite of the frowning city, on whose brow it glistens indeed like an imperial diadem upon the forehead of a dusky queen. The outer surface of the dome and of the twelve petal courts is covered entirely with thin sheets of beaten gold; and from the extreme point of the roof of each of these petals a glorious golden form with a trumpet in its hand and wide spread wings is figured in the very act of soaring into space. I really must leave whoever reads this to imagine the surpassing glory of these golden roofs flashing when the sun strikes—flashing like a thousand fires aflame on a mountain of polished marble—so fiercely that the reflection can be clearly seen from the great peaks of the range a hundred miles away.

It is a marvelous sight, this golden flower upborne upon the cool white marble walls, and I doubt if the world can show such another. What makes the whole effect even more gorgeous is that a belt of 150 feet around the marble wall of the temple is planted with an indigenous species of sunflower, which were at the time when we first saw them a sheet of golden bloom.

The main entrance to this wonderful place is between the two northernmost of the rays or petal courts, and is protected first by the usual bronze gates, and then by doors made of solid marble, beautifully carved with allegorical subjects and overlaid with gold. When these are passed there is only the thickness of the wall, which is, however, twenty-five feet (for the Zu-Vendi build for all time), and another slight door, also of white marble, introduced in order to avoid causing a visible gap in the inner skin of the wall, and you stand in the circular hall under the great dome. Advancing to the central altar you look upon as beautiful a sight as the imagination of man can conceive. You are in the middle of the holy place, and above you the great white marble dome (for the inner skin, like the outer, is of polished marble throughout) arches away in graceful curves something like that of St. Paul's in London, only at a slighter angle, and from the funnel like opening at the exact apex a bright beam of light pours down upon the golden altar. At the east and the west are other altars, and other beams of light stab the sacred twilight to the heart. In every direction, white, mystic, wonderful, open out the ray like courts, each pierced through by a single arrow of light that serves to illumine its lofty silence and dimly to reveal the monuments of the mighty dead.

Overcome at so awe inspiring a sight, the vast loveliness of which thrills the nerves like a glance from beauty's eyes, you turn to the central golden altar, in the midst of which, though you cannot see it now, there burns a pale but steady flame crowned with curls of faint blue smoke. It is of marble overlaid with pure gold, in shape round like the sun, four feet in height and thirty-six in circumference. Here also, hinged to the foundations of the altar, are twelve petals of beaten gold. All night and, except at one hour, all day also, these petals are closed over the altar itself exactly as the petals of a water lily close over the yellow crown in stormy weather, but when the sun at midday pierces through the funnel in the dome and lights upon the golden flower, the petals open and reveal the hidden mystery, only to close again when the ray has passed.

Nor is this all. Standing in semicircles, at equal distances from each other on the north and south of the sacred place, are ten golden angels, or female winged forms, exquisitely shaped and draped. These figures, which are slightly larger than life size, stand with bent heads in an attitude of adoration, their faces shadowed by their wings, and are most imposing and of exceeding beauty.

There is but one thing further that calls for description in this altar, which is, that to the east the flooring in front of it is not of pure white marble, as elsewhere throughout the building, but of solid brass; and this is also the case in front of the other two altars.

At the temple gates our party was received by a guard of soldiers, who appeared to be under the orders of a priest; and by them we were conducted into one of the ray or "petal" courts, as the priests call them, and there left for at least half an hour. Here we conferred together, and realizing that we stood in great danger of our lives, determined if any attempt should be made upon us, to sell them as dearly as we could—Umslopogaas announcing his fixed intention of committing sacrilege on the person of Agon, the high priest, by spitting his venerable head with Inkosi-kaas. From where we stood we could perceive that an immense multitude were pouring into the temple, evidently in expectation of some unusual event, and I could not help fearing that we had to do with it. And here I may explain that every day, when the sunlight falls upon the central altar, and the trumpets sound, a burnt sacrifice is offered to the sun, consisting generally of the carcass of a sheep or an ox, or sometimes of fruit or corn. This event comes off about midday; not always exactly at that hour, but as Za-Vendis is situated not far from the line, although—being so high above the sea it is very temperate—midday and the falling of the sunlight on the altar were generally simultaneous. Today the sacrifice was to take place at about eight minutes past twelve.

Just at 12 o'clock a priest appeared, and made a sign, and the officer of the guard signified to us that we were expected to advance, which we did with the best grace that we could muster, all except Alphonse, whose irrepressible teeth instantly began to chatter. In a few seconds we were out of the court and looking at a vast sea of human faces stretching away to the farthest limits of the great circle, all straining to catch a glimpse of the mysterious strangers who had committed sacrilege; the first strangers, mind you, who, to the knowledge of the multitude, had ever set foot in Za-Vendis since such time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

As we appeared there was a murmur throughout the vast crowd that went echoing away up the great dome, and we saw a visible blush of excitement grow on the thousands of faces, like a pink light on a stretch of pale cloud, and a very curious effect it was. On we passed down a lane cut through the heart of the human mass, till presently we stood upon the brazen patch of flooring to the east of the central altar, and immediately facing it. For some thirty feet around the golden winged figures the space was roped off, and the multitudes stood outside the ropes.

Within were a circle of white robed gold cinctured priests, holding long golden trumpets in their hands, and immediately in front of us was our friend Agon, the high priest, with his curious cap upon his head. His was the only covered head in that vast assemblage. We took our stand upon the brazen space, little knowing what was prepared for us beneath, but I noticed a curious hissing sound proceeding apparently from the floor for which I could not account. Then came a pause, and I looked round to see if there was any sign of the two queens, Nyleptha and Sorais, but they were not there. To the right of us, however, was a bare space that I guessed was reserved for them.

We waited, and presently a far off trumpet blew, apparently high up in the dome. Then came another murmur from the multitude, and up a long lane, leading to the open space to our right, we saw the two queens walking side by side. Behind them were some nobles of the court, among whom I recognized the great lord Nasta, and behind them again a body of about fifty guards. These last I was very glad to see. Presently they had all arrived and taken their stand, the two queens in front, the nobles to the right and left, and the guards in a double semicircle behind them.

Then came another silence, and Nyleptha looked up and caught my eye; it seemed to me that there was meaning in her glance, and I watched it narrowly. From my eye it traveled down to the brazen flooring, on the outer edge of which we stood. Then followed a slight and almost imperceptible sidelong movement of the head. I did not understand it, and it was repeated. Then I guessed that she meant us to move back off the brazen floor. One more glance and I was sure of it—there was danger in standing on the floor. Sir Henry was placed on one side of me, Umslopogaas on the other. Keeping my eye fixed straight before me I whispered to them first in Zulu and then in English, to draw slowly back inch by inch till half their feet were resting on the marble flooring where the brass ceased. Sir Henry whispered on to Good and Alphonse, and slowly, very, very slowly, we shifted backward; so slowly, indeed, that nobody except Nyleptha and Sorais, who saw everything, seemed to notice the movement. Then I glanced again at Nyleptha and saw that, by an almost imperceptible nod, she indicated approval. All the while Agon's eyes were fixed upon the altar before him, apparently in an ecstasy of contemplation, and mine were fixed upon the small of his back in another sort of ecstasy. Then suddenly he flung up his long arms, and in a solemn and resounding voice commenced a chant, of which for convenience' sake I append a rough, a very rough translation here, though, of course, I did not then comprehend its meaning. I was an invocation to the sun, and ran somewhat as follows:

"There is silence upon the face of the Earth and
the waters thereof!
Yea, the silence doth brood on the waters like a
nesting bird;
The silence sleepeth also upon the bosom of the
profound darkness.
Only high up in the great spaces star doth speak
unto star.
The Earth is faint with longing and wet with the
tears of her desire;
The star girdled night doth embrace her, but she
is not comforted.
She lies enshrouded in mists like a corpse in the
grave clothes,
And stretches her pale hands to the east.

(To Be Continued.)

The Secretary of the London Electric Company reports that the stokers struck and stopped the lights because "a gratuitous meal of roast beef was served cold instead of hot."

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—There is a man in Rawlins County, Kan., who is the owner of 60,000 trees all planted by himself on his homestead.

—A Tuscola County, Mich., man has during the past eleven years been tapped 134 times for dropsy and 2,500 pounds of water taken from his body.

—Two ragged Italian children, who were arrested at Chicago while gathering cigar stumps on the streets, explained that they sold the discarded weeds to a fellow-countryman for fifteen cents a pound, and that they were "made into cigarettes."

—American enterprise is felt at Hernosand, Sweden, which has just been provided with the most northern electric light station in the world. The lamps there at extreme times are lighted at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and put out at 12:15 o'clock at night.—*Electrical Review.*

—A brother of one of the lady teachers who perished during a blizzard in Dakota recently visited that section for the purpose of removing the remains to the old home in the East. In settling up with the school directors where she had been teaching they made him discount her bill twelve per cent. because she had not finished the term.

—The scope of the messenger boy's work appears to be broadening very materially. In New York, the other day, one of them was called upon to escort an intoxicated man from a saloon in Forty-second street to his home, in Harlem. He appears to have performed his duty faithfully—notwithstanding its unpleasant nature—even putting his helpless charge to bed.

### Zeb Vance's Great Argument.

Senator Wade Hampton tells this story about Senator "Zeb" Vance's first case in the North Carolina Supreme Court, and he took great pains with it. When the court came to render a decision the Chief Justice quoted Vance's argument in full. As he was proceeding Vance looked proudly around on the other lawyers and cheerfully rubbed his hands. To his mind that was the greatest argument ever presented to a court. The court read Vance's argument through, and then said: "For these reasons we affirm the decision of the court below." Vance was dumbfounded. His own argument was used as a basis of a decision against his client.


### AN ASTONISHING RESULT.

A man rescued from a burning coal mine would scarcely cause more interest than does the story of my life. In the spring of 1878 I was taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of brown gravel. The pains and distress extended from my side across the small of my back. I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another said it was inflammation of the bladder, and another, that I had a stone in my left kidney, but their opinions and treatment failed to help me. One of the most skillful physicians in Troy, who after treating me some weeks advised me to consult an eminent specialist at Albany. For three month's I was under the great man's care, but constantly growing worse. I gave up in despair, and went home to die. I had run down from a robust man of 200 pounds to nearly half that weight in one short year, and all hope seemed gone. One by one my friends came to bid me good bye. Relatives heard of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and urged me to try it. Soon the medicine began to help me, the pains and distress were lessened. I could sleep and take a little nourishment. In two months time I left my bed, the improvement went on so that in four months I was able to do a little work, and in six or seven months I was robust and strong, having gained 80 pounds in weight, and looked like any old vigorous self once more. I was brought back from the very edge of the grave. Many witnesses will substantiate what I say, as it is a most remarkable recovery. I am a wonder to myself. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was, should be known everywhere, and if my statements will help spread a knowledge of its virtues to other sufferers from kidney and bladder diseases I shall feel that I am partly repaying you for the great service Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy performed for me in my extremity.

C. W. BROWN, Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N.Y.

Made at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5. Redington & Co., agents, San Francisco, Cal.


A fraud may be polished to look like the real, but will soon need another rubbing.


### TWO WAYS. CHOOSE WHICH!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely, abruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequently upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout, and malaria in all its forms.


It is not so honorable to decend from a high ancestry as to ascend from a low one.


### FROM MONTANA.

HELENA, M. T., Jany. 26th, 1888.

FLEMING BROS.

Gentlemen:—I have taken a great many of DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and find them to be a wonderful pill—all that you claim for them. They act like a charm in cases of biliousness, sick headache, dysentary, etc. MRS. HENRY WINKLEMAN.

[Box 954.]

Cure sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, malaria, pimples on face and body, impure blood, etc., by using regularly DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.


Still to ourselves in every place consign'd, our own felicity we make or find.

"Then let the moon usurp the rule of day,
And winking tapers show the sun his way;
For what my senses can perceive,
I need no revelation to believe."


Ladies suffering from any of the weaknesses or ailments peculiar to their sex, and who will use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, will experience a genuine *revelation* in the benefit they will receive. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."


Too great refinement is false delicacy, and true delicacy is refinement.


"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

### THE BALDWIN.

When you visit San Francisco, stop at the famous Baldwin, the best appointed, and in every respect the most desirable hotel in the city. Everything is first-class and guests find every possible comfort and convenience. The location, corner of Market, Powell and Eddy Sts., gives access to a half-dozen street car lines, and is in the center of the business portion of the city. The house has just been refurnished throughout and is certainly a model of elegance.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

### MURDERED BY PREJUDICE.

Thousands of men die every day who might be saved. Prejudice has murdered many a man and woman. If it were believed that the sum of disease could be reduced by physic much would be gained. The nightmares of death would not frighten us as it does. In our modern civilization we ought reasonably to expect disease to settle upon us because we do so much to attract it; because we so often and so steadily expose ourselves to it. At the same time we all ought to understand, as a part of our rudimentary education, that to save ourselves from the effects of such exposure some kind of fortification should be built around our vital forces lest the enemy carry us, as it were, by a sudden onslaught. For many years the unprejudiced have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS in this way and they have proved a most effective wall against the approach of disease. Stop the daily murders—we had almost said suicides—by using these Pills. They speak for themselves—as they act. When everything else has failed BRANDRETH'S PILLS have saved lives. They are to be had at every drug store.


The streams of small pleasures fill the lake of happiness, and the deepest wretchedness of life is the continuance of petty pains.


### HAPPINESS.

The foundation of all happiness is health. A man with an imperfect digestion may be a millionaire may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and yet be miserable if he be troubled with dyspepsia, or any of the disorders arising from imperfect digestion or a sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.


It is more honorable to fail than to cease pushing for fear you will fail.

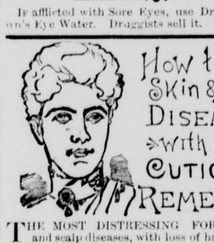

Beware of counterfeits! HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE is extensively imitated. To avoid disappointment be sure and purchase the genuine. E. W. Hoyt & Co., proprietors, Lowell, Mass.


It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.


Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.


Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them.


If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.



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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

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Our city was never visited by a more welcome company or one better calculated to speak to our advantage than the visiting teachers who will be here this week attending the annual gathering of the National Educational Association. They are from everywhere, and will obtain and carry home with them an intelligent judgment of our country and our people. Teachers and friends are invited to call at our store any day during their visit—not to buy, but to acquaint themselves with the manner of doing business in a place where nearly all kinds of goods are carried under one roof. Provisions of all kinds, Canned and Dried Fruit, Grain, Feed, Flour and Meals, Woodenware, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Dry Goods, Notions, Stationery, Ammunition, and miscellaneous goods—all sold at one low price for cash only. The full list of these articles and prices is now ready to hand to all who call, or send to all who write for it (free) to **Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**


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For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and overworked women generally, Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative cordials. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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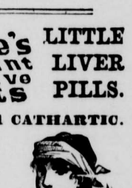

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 1, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## ANTON VON WERNER.

**The Justly-Celebrated Painter Laureate o the German Empire.**

England is proud of its soldiers and statesmen; no nation is more eager to perpetuate their memory by the art of the painter or the silent witness of "storied urn and animated bust." Great portrait painters, therefore, are, and always have been, with us. But it must be admitted that contemporary scenes of permanent national and historical interest have hardly, in our own day at least, found a brush worthy to give to posterity the actual manner of their happening as a possession forever. We have great portraits of Gladstone, of Disraeli, of Bright, of Salisbury. But we have no great pictures of Gladstone, of Disraeli, of Bright, of Salisbury, as they appeared in a single great historic scene in Parliament or before the people. Germany is more fortunate. The events of the current half-century have made the national self-consciousness of Germany so real and so intense as to be a potent source of artistic inspiration. There have been moments in recent German history of such supreme and concentrated interest that their interpretation by pencil and brush offered for a great German artist a *dignus vindice nodus*. The great artist arose in the person of Anton von Werner. Thousands of Englishmen know his pictures who have hardly or never heard his name. Every one knows the "Proclamation of the First Emperor of Germany at Versailles" and the Berlin Congress group. But these are only two of many canvases by the German painter laureate, which are of great and abiding European interest and of no less artistic merit.

I was, therefore, most grateful to a young English pupil of the famous painter who, during my recent visit to Berlin, introduced me to Anton von Werner, and took me one evening to call upon him at his house in the Potsdamer strasse. We entered a large salon with somewhat somber paneling, and illumined by a subdued light. It had the air at once of a reception room and a study. Portfolios, engravings, were crowded on stands, or lay open on chairs and divans. A good many paintings, one could see at a glance, adorned the walls. At the further end of the room, bending over an open desk, which was littered with papers, sat, in the shaded light of a reading lamp, the great painter himself. He rose to greet us cordially, without effusiveness, but without the least self-conscious reserve. A hearty, kindly German greeting it was, and a German grasp of the hand. A man who looked his age (forty-five), but no more; a delightful type of face, delicate in its outline, yet strongly masculine, with the steady, fearless look, and the twinkle of old German humor which form such a strong combination when we find them in blue Teutonic eyes. His full beard and hair are still yellow, and are disorderly, not with the artificial unkemptness of the lackadaisical artist, but the natural carelessness of the hard worker. He wore an old gray tweed suit and old comfortable slippers, which, I think, may have been down at the heels. In less time than it takes to write it we were quite "vertraut" together.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## BACHELORS IN LOVE.

**A Clever Picture Drawn, of Course, by an Artful Woman.**

A bachelor in love loses a dimple or two, grows melancholy, reads poetry and looks at the moon; is nervous about his necktie and his gloves; consults his aunt as to what kind of hats girls most admire; changes the style of his frequently, but is never satisfied.

His countenance is as changeable as his necktie. Now she has smiled, and he is radiant; now she has frowned, and he wears a furrowed brow, and looks in at the apothecary's windows and thinks of laudanum.

If his laundress sends him home a bosom not quite perfect, it grieves him to the heart's core. He passes the most golden-haired damsel without a glance. He goes no more to see burlesques. His bouquets are anonymously sent to the object of his adoration. He is hourly afraid of revealing his condition of heart, but makes it manifest unconsciously to all beholders. Fiendish passions dwell in his breast. He hears that she has been at the opera with young Welkens, and wants to kill him. He says fiercely in society that he approves of dueling, and that, should he call a man out, he would aim at his heart.

He would like very much to work hard and make a fortune, but he can not do it. He horrifies his employer by entering as an item in the ledger, "1,000 Angels." He is seen to clasp his brows suddenly at dinner-time, to the horror of the waiter, who, believing him to be choking, beats him on the back and offers him water. He goes surreptitiously to so-called clairvoyants, who describe "a light-complected young lady, sir, and her face turned your way, and her heart in her hand, if only you can get over the cross betwixt you."

He thinks the cross is young Welkens, and grows dangerous.

Suddenly you see the bachelor in love amazingly altered. He smiles, looks happy, eats comfortably, and nods to his old enemy Welkens. Then you may be sure that he has somewhere in his bosom a certain *carte de visite*, and that the original of the picture has blushingly advised him to "ask Pa."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Augustus Popinjay (to his country cousin) who is on a visit to the family)—"Do you object to the weed, Bella?" Bella—"No, but pa does. He's at 'em with the hoe early and late."—*Burlington Free Press.*

**Everybody to His Taste.**

Scientist—I want a gallon of doubly refined glucose, water and extract of hickory bark.

Grocer—Yes, sir; I have only two gallons left in stock. Won't you take both?

"No; one will do."

"Here you are, sir."

A MOMENT LATER.

Ordinary Citizen—Have you any pure, genuine syrup made by pretty girls in the maple groves of Ohio or Vermont?

Grocer—Yes, sir; got just one gallon left.—Omaha World.

**Not the Hatter's Fault.**

First Chappy—Say, look ere, old fell. Don't you think my hat is—aw—two devilish small for my head!

Second Chappy—Aw—no—. It cawn't be. It must be your head—because you know it's an English hat, you know.—Judge.

**They Came to an Agreement.**

Of course the editors and printers were exempt from conscription. This was a great thing, and the newspaper offices always had all the men they needed, and some that were mere hangers on. Once there was a prospect of serious trouble. The printers struck for higher wages.

Several editors put their heads together, and decided upon the cutest plan imaginable. They visited the conscript officer in a body, stated the case, and requested him to conscript the printers, as they were out of a job, and therefore no longer entitled to exemption.

The conscript officer had a long head, and he knew his duty.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you are undoubtedly right. I will go to work at once, and as you are here I will conscript you to begin with."

"Conscript us!" exclaimed the editors.

"Certainly. As you have no printers, you can't get out your papers. So you no longer belong to the exempted class."

This was an unexpected result. The editors asked time for a consultation with their printers. All differences were harmoniously arranged, and in less than fifteen minutes the editors were turning out copy for their employes, who had again taken their stand at their cases.—Atlanta Constitution.

**A Smart Man.**

Mrs. Mose Schaumburg—I don't like dot new country house vat you bought.

Mr. Mose Schaumburg—Vy not—vat's de madder mit dot house?

"It vas too far away dot railroad depot out."

"Dot ish choost vere you vas a fool, I tell you Rebecca. Ven our friends comes to make us a visit dey vill arrive at our house an hour later, and dey vill have to go avay an hour sooner. Don't you see, now, Rebecca, vy I didn't puy a house near dot railroad depot?"—Texas Siftings.

**An Important Distinction.**

"Willie," said his mother, with stern reproof in her tone, "I shall certainly have to punish you this time. You promised me faithfully you would never play again with that bad boy, Sammy Shackleford, and here you've been playing ball with him for an hour."

"No, I hain't, mamma!" protested Willie, red faced, breathless and vehement, "I've been playin' against him. He was on the other side."—Chicago Tribune.

**Playing in Hard Luck.**

Brown—You don't look very happy, Dumley.

Dumley—I've just lost $2 on a bet.

Brown—That's bad.

Dumley—Yes. I had an awful attack of rheumatism this morning and that young squirt of a doctor, Tipsalve, bet me $2 he could cure it before night, and (bitterly) I'll be hanged if he didn't win the money.—New York Sun.

**A Bad Break.**

Mrs. Caution's nephew has been made a choir boy in a New England church. She got the news in a letter from her sister, and at the breakfast table she remarked: "Jimmy's got a place at last." "What is he doing?" asked Mr. Caution. "He's—he's—let's see," and she took out the letter. "Sally says he is going to do chores in a church."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

**Older the Negative, Newer the Picture.**

"I am going to have some new lithographs," remarked the greatest American actress. "Ah," replied her unsophisticated friend, "you have been sitting for a new photograph, then?" "No, indeed," replied the greatest American actress, "I have just found one I sat for twenty-two years ago."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

**His Lung Trouble.**

Brown—You don't look well lately, Robinson.

Robinson—No; I can't sleep at night on account of lung trouble.

Brown—Nonsense; your lungs are all right!

Robinson—Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's.—Life.

**Evidence of It.**

Jones—I consider Brown a very able man.

Smith—You do?

J.—Yes, sir.

S.—Why, man, he never opens his mouth in company!

J.—That's where he shows his ability.—Boston Courier.

**Just in Time.**

"Ah, dear!" he said, tenderly, "how can I leave you and go to my cheerless and lonely abode?" "If you make haste, George," replied the girl, with a glance at the clock, "you can go by the last car."—New York Dispatch.

**Proof Positive.**

Woman (kindly)—You say you are very hungry, my poor man; that you have had but little to eat for several days?

Tramp (very earnestly)—Madam, there is a wooden tooth pick that has lasted me nearly three weeks.—The Epoch.

**And Yet We Kick at It.**

"Gentleness cannot be kicked into a cow," says an exchange. Neither can tenderness, or there wouldn't be so much tough beef steak.—Dansville Breeze.

## A QUEER BED-FELLOW.

**Chilled by the Cold, a Bull-Snake Crowds into a Prospector's Bed.**

I am encamped in the deep forests on the carboniferous hills of Young County. My temporary shelter is a small cabin of a single room, and of cracks, through which many things can creep. This morning, an hour or two before dawn, a heavy rain-storm descended upon us, and the air grew quite chilly. While lying in my comfortable little bed, listening to the howling of the wind and pouring of the rain, I felt a strange movement in the bed. It was not the movement of an earthquake, or of a whale, or of an elephant; yet I immediately recognized it as a movement of a very moving nature—one that might involve terrible consequences. I felt it again, and it was not only in the bed, but under cover with me. Just at this juncture I felt some thing very slick and of a somewhat cold nature move against my hand. The time for action evidently had come, and I did not deliberate what action to perform, but performed at once. With one fell bound I vacated that bed and landed in the mid-hole of the floor with such a thump that the cabin shook all over. In a moment my lamp was burning, and, seizing a club, I approached the bed and cautiously pulled down the cover. There lay a snake beautifully coiled up, with his head somewhat uplifted, licking out his tongue at me. He was about four feet long. He looked at me and I looked at him. He made no motion as if he would run and neither did I. I thought I spied a gentle and confiding expression in his eye, as if he said: "You need not be alarmed; if you will not hurt me neither will I hurt you. If you will be my friend, I will be yours." I threw my club aside. I perceived that my bedfellow was a bullsnake, almost precisely like the rattlesnake in markings, but in no other respect like that monster. He is without fangs, without poison, and of a gentle, playful and amiable nature. He grows eight or nine feet long. I said unto him that he and I should be friends; that he might not only dwell with me in my cabin, but, that if he liked, he could sleep with me in my bed. Having said that much I carefully spread the cover over him and told him to sleep on. And he did so. But I did not go back to bed to him. I sat by my table and read a few chapters of St. Paul, who, of all authors, is my favorite. How logical, how forceful, how grand and ennobling he is!

On returning from breakfast I brought one of my fellow-workmen with me to show him my friend and bed-fellow. When I drew back the cover there he lay, perfectly quiet and content, but licking out his tongue. My fellow-workman was dumbfounded. I then put the cover back again. A few moments ago my snake descended from the bed in a quiet way, as if entirely at home, and is still probably somewhere in the house. He was probably engaged in hunting mice when the storm came up, and becoming chilled in the changed atmosphere, he found my bed pleasant and concluded to sleep with me.—*Texas Cor. Forest and Stream.*

## FINE TABLE-WARE.

**A Dealer Explains Why It Can Be Sold at Low Prices.**

"Only seven dollars for that dinner service?"

"Yes, sir."

"It must be of some common make, then," replied the reporter. "Will the print wear out?"

"No, sir. That is what we call underglaze decoration, and the print will last on as long as the dish lasts. The plate is made and baked. Then the printing is put on and the plate is dipped into the glaze and baked again, so you see the print can not rub off. Some of the finest China is decorated in this way, because the rich colors can not be put on the China over the glaze. The rich royal blue that decorates the Crown Derby, Royal Dresden and other valuable china is put on under the glaze. Then the glaze is put on and the other decorations are put on over the glaze."

"Is it fashionable to have dinner services plain or decorated?"

"Decorated English goods and English patterns are the styles now."

"What is the proper style for glass table-ware?"

"Table-ware is all richly cut and is decorated in shades. Some glass-ware is opalescent and some have ivory bisque grounds. Other glasses are etched and cut; some of these are very beautiful, having all kinds of designs on them. Customers very often furnish their own decorations. A prominent yachtsman of this city recently had his glasses all engraved with marine scenes. Every piece had a different scene. They look very handsome. Glass globes, lamp-shades, decanters, water pitchers and ornaments are all made of the opalescent glass. The effect of this ware on a table is very pretty. That is, of course, if a good quality of goods is procured. The different rays of light that are reflected from it are very pleasing. It is not expensive, but one can spend a large amount of money in purchasing unique designs and perfect glasses.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—During the forty-eight years of the existence of the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian church 453 missionaries have been engaged in the missions east and west of the Mississippi river. The Foreign Board has expended $520,000, the free gift of the churches, besides $520,000 entrusted to it by the Government for educational work.

## THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

**A Charitable Society Which Is Doing Much Good in the East.**

As for the kind of work accomplished by this remarkable sisterhood, it is too varied and extensive to be recorded in detail. There are Tens that visit the sick, Tens that supply the hospitals and homes with flowers, Tens that support foreign missionaries, Tens that endow beds in hospitals, Tens that provide pleasant country homes for deserving poor and Tens that simply "bridle their tongue," and "endeavor to live in charity with all men," all "In His name."

The cash girls in Macy's are known as "the little doorkeepers," whose unique motto is "Lord, keep Thou the door of my mouth," and there are Heartsease Tens of little children who cultivate pansies for the hospitals. There are the Quiet Tens in schools, and the Courteous Tens, who claim that "King's Daughters should ever display the manners of the court;" the Old Maids' Tens of helpful, unappropriated blessings, and the Old Ladies' Ten, whose youngest member is more than eighty years old, and whose oldest member donned the silver cross on her one hundredth birthday; the Faithful Tens in guilds; the Lock-up-Tens in deaf mutes' homes; and even in the Homes for Incurables, the patients waiting for death have organized themselves into a Considerate Ten, who shall endeavor to make their nurses' labor as light as possible.

One of the Young Ladies' Tens, in Boston, sent loads of sand to the tenement yards in the city for poor children to play in, and the graduating class of a fashionable boarding school, calling themselves the Continuing Ten, have adopted a little girl, and intend to provide for her and give her all the advantages of culture and education which they have received. Musical Tens of the most cultured and gifted ladies in the city devote their talents to the entertainment of the poor, and, also, through their use in charitable concerts, accumulate funds for the support of various missions, thus bringing into use the talent of the wealthy for the benefit of the poor.

One of the King's Daughters, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, of New York, has built an annex to Bellevue Hospital, called the Cottage, at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, and other Daughters of the King have furnished it with all the luxurious appointments found in their own beautiful homes. Carved in the stone wall is the legend, "In His Name," and when Bishop Potter laid the corner stone of the building the trowel was decorated with a purple ribbon, while the keys of the building when delivered to the city commissioners, were tied with the royal color. The center of the organization is Miss G. H. Libbey, 18 Washington Place, New York City.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## CAPUCHIN CATACOMBS.

**Will Carleton Describes the Unique Mortuary Place of Palermo.**

The most unique curiosity of this city is the Capuchin Catacombs. You enter a plain hall hung with a multitude of small paintings. These are pictorial tragedies, telling the form in which death came to those within. But this was only the ante-room to the great assembly room of death. A mild, innocent-looking, barefooted monk led us into a long corridor, with strong shelves upon each side—arranged not unlike the berths of a steamer, only there were five or six of them in a tier. Upon these shelves lay in full view the skeletons of the departed—many of them clothed as if they were still living. Some of them had white kid gloves upon their hands; one woman was dressed in pink satin, and the poor, grinning skull wore a white lace cap, surrounded by a wreath of pink artificial roses. Two brothers embraced in death; sometimes a whole family were thus reunited.

Often there were suspended near the bodies their photographs while living. There never could be given to mankind a plainer lesson concerning the vanity of all earthly objects. The beauty of womanhood smiled within a few inches of the shrunken bones that formed its doleful wreckage. Handsome and intellectual man-faces apologized for the poor, idiotic-looking remains that lay behind them. A lovely girl of eighteen and a grand-faced old lady of eighty were among the life-and-death contrasts. Many of the dead stood upright, in niches—their own grim statues. Some bowed their blighted heads, as if in deep reflection; others were kneeling as in prayer. Sometimes a group of cronies sat together, as if talking over old times. None but could easily be found by inquiring friends, for each and every one bore a tablet containing his name and the date of his death.

Cardinals in their faded red robes were there; Bishops by the score; lords and ladies by the hundred; and a King and Queen were not wanting to rule over this silent and peaceful colony of the grave. Through not only one but many of these awful corridors our bright-faced monk led us—for there are eight thousand guests in this solemn hostelry. In the middle of the floors were great piles of coffins, heaped up like luggage at a railway station. Some of them were windowed with glass, and showed plainly their ghastly occupants. Other charitably sealed their contents from the eye. This community of the dead years is not without its little ones. In many places lie the skeletons of children, dressed in dainty baby clothes. In fact, there is no lesson in the great text-book of mortality that this unique cemetery does not teach.—*Will Carleton, in Philadelphia Press.*

## BEFORE THE CAMERA.

**How Some Customers Try the Patience of the Photographers.**

"It would amuse you to see the absurd actions of people who come here to have their pictures taken," said a Bowery photographer the other day. "That is, it would for a year or two. You might get a little wearied by some of their tricks after you had seen them repeated a few thousand times with very little variation. The only way I keep the top of my head fastened together when I am annoyed by some particularly stupid thing, is by trying to remember that it isn't the same person who keeps doing it over and over.

"For instance, here are three 'proofs' which I have just received by mail from a very particular customer. She writes to me to finish from the darkest one of the three. Now, can you tell which is the darkest one?"

The reporter said he couldn't and didn't see how any body could.

"Of course not," said the artist. "The trouble is that the proofs fade rapidly. They are not intended to keep. The lady probably wrote the order and laid the proofs one side for awhile before sealing and sending the letter. The darkest one lay on top in a bright light and speedily faded. Now, when I ask her again, as I will have to, it is most likely that she can't tell which one she picked out, for there isn't much difference between them.

"That is a trifle, though. People come here for their pictures, and after they are seated begin to ask whether they are dressed properly, or whether their hair ought not to be differently arranged. Nine times out of ten a change would be a decided improvement, but unless it is really necessary, or unless it is some specially important job, I don't tell them so. It would only take more of my time and trouble, and I can't afford it; my prices are too low. The higher-priced operators can afford it, and that is one of the principal reasons why they take better pictures than I do. Another reason is, that they have customers who are better posted. I have poorer customers, who are not educated on the subject, and who probably have not had the experience.

"Every body knows that the color of the dress has much to do with the effectiveness of a picture, though we can not yet reproduce colors with a camera, but very few know what colors are best to wear. Much depends on the complexion and on the style of picture that is wanted. Black silk or velvet will take very dark, naturally. Cardinal red takes dark and scarlet takes light. Navy blue, dark green, maroon and seal brown will take dark, while lighter browns and greens and gray and purple will take light, and lavender, yellow and rose color take nearly white. A cream white takes better than a pure white. Children ought almost always to wear light colors when sitting for a photograph.

"That brings up the greatest trouble of a photograph gallery, the taking of children's likenesses. I am very successful for two reasons. First, I like children and they like me, so I can fix their attention. Secondly, I will allow but one person in the operating room with the child. You would be surprised, though, to see how many people generally come with the baby when it is brought here. Most people seem to make it a kind of holiday party. The little one's sisters and cousins and aunts, as well as both parents and one or two grandparents, will often be of the party. Each one has much to say about it, and generally each one tries to soothe the infant and prepare its nerves for an ordeal, as if it were to have a tooth pulled or something like that. The consequence is that the young one usually gets frightened and gives a good deal of trouble, whereas if only one person had come the child would be interested but not excited, and the work would be easy."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## WILL CALL AGAIN.

**How Impecunious Detroiters Try to Obtain Their Daily Cud.**

"What's tobacco worth to-day?" asked a well-dressed stranger, as he entered the office of a wholesale dealer yesterday.

"What brand?"

The stranger named over three or or four, and the dealer gave him the prices.

"I shall pay cash," said the stranger.

"I'm giving you bottom figures, sir."

"But suppose I double the order?"

"It would be the same."

"Well, let's see," continued the man, as he helped himself to a liberal chew from one of the jars. "I guess those figures are pretty fair. I've got to run up-town, and on my way back I'll leave you an order."

"Very well, sir."

"You didn't seem very enthusiastic over his custom," observed a reporter who heard and saw all.

"He's a g."

"How?"

"Why, he was out of tobacco, had no change with him, and dropped in here simply to get a chew."

"Do you know him?"

"No, but I sized him up in a minute. We have that game played on us every day."

"And don't you kick?"

"Oh, no. It's a trifling loss, and if you exposed one of these frauds he'd be your bitter enemy. Better give 'em a 'chaw' and let 'em go on feeling how smart they are."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

## GENERAL.

—An Atchison (Kas.) woman did a big washing the other day, cooked dinner and whipped a child, and then fell dead from over-exertion.

—George Davis, a colored man of Chicago, will allow a barrel of flour to fall on his head and shoulders from a distance of three feet for two dollars a drop.

—Kansas has a genuine philanthropist. Stephen Richardson, of Harvey County, has planted three miles of peach trees in the public highway for the benefit of travelers.

—Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American institute, fire the rifle thirty-five thousand times without recharging.

—A Maine newspaper says the price of lumber in New York regulates the price of stumpage in Maine. If spruce is worth $15 a thousand, the Maine man figures this way: Lumber $15 in New York; freight and insurance, $2 a thousand; rafting and milling, $4; cutting and hauling, $4. This leaves $4, and that would be the price of stumpage. If lumber is worth $16 stumping is $5 in Maine.

—The white wild goose of the Pacific slope is a remarkable bird. An editor of a Riverside paper says that he once killed one. It took four bullets from a 44-caliber Sharp's rifle to bring the bird down at a range of seventy-five yards. Each cartridge contains ninety-two grains of powder. All the bullets passed through the heart of the goose and lodged in the skin on the opposite side from where they went in. An attempt was made to boil this bird. "Strange to say, the bullets were cooked to a jelly before any impression was made on the goose."

—Warren B. Johnson, of Webster, Mass., thinks that he can make an interesting book by writing an account of his journey across the continent. On June 1, 1882, being then sixty-two years old, he started for Webster, from Eureka City, Cal., with a horse, a wagon load of provisions, and a cow. In his journey of three thousand miles he took his time, stopping wherever the grandeur of the Rockies or the beauties of the scenery attracted, sometimes staying for ten days in one camp. Two years later, on June 14 1884 he reached his New England home, having seen considerably more of this country than most men who have gone over the same ground.

## FEMININE FASHIONS.

**Revival of Foot-Trimmings on Skirts and the Rage for Ribbons.**

Foot-trimmings on skirts are revived, and occasionally a quite deep flounce is seen. A pretty arrangement for soft silks is a series of pinked-out ruffles about four inches deep, gathered very full and overlapped about half the depth of each, the fluffy ruche thus formed being nearly a quarter of a yard deep. Sometimes there are only three or four ruffles thus arranged, or there may be three or four plaitings laid in double or triple box-plaits. The object is to give a fuller effect at the bottom of the skirt, which is certainly much more becoming than an untrimmed skirt, unless it be very full. The broken outline afforded by a full ruching or plaiting always enhances the beauty of a pretty foot as it peeps in and out, while it softens the defects and apparently diminishes the size of one that needs such advantage.

There seems to be almost a *fureur* for the use of moire ribbon in narrow widths—from one to two inches. Draperies of plain net—black, white or cream—are striped lengthwise with these narrow ribbons, and several rows are sewed around the bottom, thus forming a planded trimming. Skirts of soft woolen fabrics have several rows—from three to five—around the foot of the skirt, and a similar garniture often finishes the drapery, particularly if it be one of the ample, carelessly-looped style made of plain breadths and draped with reference to the figure of the wearer rather than with a "set" effect. These ribbons are also disposed in perpendicular, horizontal and diagonal lines to form panels or fronts on skirts, and also in trellis and ladder effects.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

### American Skipping Ropes.

"Skipping ropes were formerly imported from France," said a dealer to a reporter, "but now they are nearly all of domestic manufacture. Canada turns out a limited number, owing to the fact that jute is cheaper there; but, on the other hand, the wooden handles can be produced in this country at a considerably less cost than they are able to make them across the line. Different houses have started in to manufacture them in this city at various times, but it was considerable effort to get their hands broken into their work, and at the end of the season they generally found that they could have bought the ropes as cheap as they were able to make them. They are sold all over the country, and range in price from twenty cents to $1.75 apiece."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### Judged by His Clothes.

Judge—The witness swears you stole his coat, and have it on. I must, therefore, find you guilty.

Tramp—Oh, well, your honor, if you're going to judge a man by the clothes he wears I s'pose I'll have to give in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## WEDDINGS IN CHINA.

**Strange Customs and Laws Prevailing in All Parts of the Empire.**

The instances of marriage where the Chinese bride brings her husband a dot are not so frequent as formerly. Almost always the wooer in reality buys his wife from her father. In addition to this the parents of the girl receive from those of her affianced more or less valuable presents of rice, wine and silks. Children are often betrothed at a very early age. Sometimes friends agree even before the birth of children that in case they are of different sexes on reaching the proper age they shall be married. Such agreements are religiously regarded.

On her part the maiden rises early on her wedding morning, bathes while a band of musicians outside discourse alleged music, clothes herself, breakfasts on food sent by her intended parents-in-law. She only takes a few bites, however, as it is considered a good omen for her to eat abstemiously. Before she takes her place in the sedan chair it is her duty, in company with her mother, to weep copiously. This part of the ceremony is frequently observed even in more civilized lands. The procession then proceeds to the house of the bride, where the groom awaits her at the gate.

It is an unwritten law that every one, poor and rich alike, must remain standing when a wedding procession passes, as it was recently the universal custom in Italy to remove one's hat as a funeral went by. In China even a Mandarin must observe this custom, and if he meets the poorest wedding train, even though he be on horseback, it is his duty to dismount and show this honor to the young couple.

Among strange customs and laws that concern marriage in China may be mentioned the regulation that persons bearing the same name are not allowed to marry. So it comes that the children of two brothers can not wed, while it is perfectly permissible for the children of two sisters or of a brother and sister to marry if so inclined. It is considered dishonorable to marry a widow. This only happens among the very poor classes—with men, because it costs less to marry a widow than a maiden; with the women in order to receive a permanent means of support.—*Chicago Herald.*

## COCTUS FRUIT FLAVORS.

**A Pittsburgh Chemist Pronounces Them a Concoction of Ethers.**

"And so you think you are eating strawberry ice cream, do you?" said a well-known chemist to a famished gentleman, who was trying to fill up on frozen corn-starch and milk, in a Smithfield street restaurant.

"Well, I think I am," was the doubtful answer. "Do you imagine I am tasteless, or that that part of my digestive apparatus has been badly perverted? I am open to conviction, however. The flavor of this cream is strawberry, or I am easily deceived."

"No, it is not strawberry," replied the chemist, "and I know what I am talking about. I will admit that it has a strawberry taste, and is another striking example of the ingenuity of Yankee manufacturers, who could palm off on an unsuspecting public wooden nutmegs. I will explain what I mean.

"During the summer raspberry, strawberry, peach and other fruit flavors are made directly from the ripe fruit or the seed. In the winter, when berries and fruit are hard to get and the seeds are insignificant, flavoring extracts are made by deftly mixing together several kinds of ethers to make each one. Men are so successful in the selection that the taste is hit exactly; so that during the winter most of the fruit flavors sold at soda fountains and in ice creams are a concoction of ethers."

"Then they are unhealthy?" ejaculated the alarmed companion of the chemist.

"O, no, not necessarily. They are really not injurious, and, in fact, harmless in their effect on the system. Manufacturers are very careful not to allow the public to know this fact, because people would be afraid to use these flavors and business would suffer. Vanilla, orange and lemon extracts are made from the bean and rind of the fruit always. With these exceptions, in cold weather, all the fruit flavors are produced by mixing certain ethers."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

### Darning Rents in Clothes.

Very frequently a little boy's clothes get sadly torn, and the inexperienced mother does not know how to repair the mischief without making the garment unsightly. If ravelings of the goods are to be had, even a very bad rent can be made almost invisible. But if silk must be used, have it fine and the color of the goods, and you will need a fine needle. If the tear is ragged, put a bit of the goods under it, or of some other goods the same shade. Baste the goods around the rent so as to hold the edges smoothly; thread your needle with the silk, and put the knot on the under side. Commence at least one-fourth of an inch back, and run your needle with the smallest stitches to the same depth on the other side, taking care to keep the thread entirely out of sight. Now go back again, and so on, forward and back, until the rent is closed, taking care not to draw or expose the thread. Now dampen the work, slip a press-board under it, and lay a piece of cloth the color of the goods over it, and press with a warm iron. A press-board is one of the necessaries for the mother who makes her boys' clothes. Mine measures thirty six inches in length, one inch thick, 4½ inches wide at one end, three at the other, with both ends and the sides a little rounded. It is made of hard wood.—*Woman's Work.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.....1888


# DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES —AND— County Convention.

PURSUANT TO CALL THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County met at Independence, August 21st, and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at INDEPENDENCE on

**TUESDAY, September 25, 1888,**

for the nomination of candidates for County Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention. Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several Precincts of the county on

**SATURDAY, Sept mber 8th,**

in accordance with the following Apportionment based on the votes cast for the Democratic Nominee for State Controller at the Gubernatorial Election of 1886, a Delegate for each Precinct voting at said election, 1 for each 10 votes so cast, and 1 for each fraction over one half that number, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 3 | George's Creek | 1 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Station | 2 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 6 | Keeler | 2 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 4 | Darwin | 3 |
| Fish Springs | 1 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 7 | Panamint | 1 |

Polls are to be open from 2 to 6 o'clock, p m., on Saturday, Sept 8th, at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Inspector, David Olds; Judges, C A Wildasinn, C H Parsons. Old's House.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, John Blair; Judges, Geo Clarke, T Hutchinson.

STATION—Depot. Inspector, H A Man; Judges, McNally and Doby.

COTTONWOOD—N Gilbert's. Inspector, Scott Broder; Judges, S P Roberts.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, W G McCrosky; Judges, I P Yancy, W W Yandell.

POLETA—Storey's House at Switch. Inspector, Geo Story; Judges, Rube Merryman, — Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, S J McMurry; Judges, Dennis Hessian, Jack Mallane.

FISH SPRINGS—Hill's old Store. Inspector, Jas Conners; Judges, Jas Lane, D W Nerney.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, G W Brady; Judges, C S Swan, Thos Kelsoe.

GEORGE'S CREEK—Halfway House. Inspector, W I Hunter; Judges, Aaron Reynolds, H Hamilton.

KEYNOT—McDonough's Store. Inspector, Thomas McDonough.

CERRO GORDO—Boland's Store. Inspector, J Hertel; Judges, J Dunphy, Geo Wolf.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Chas Meysan; Judges, A Apple, J G Dodge.

KEELER—Barnes Hotel. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Morton, Tim Madden.

OLANCHA—Wm Walker's. Inspector, Wm Walker; Judges, W T Grant, Ed Walker.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, J C Eddy; Judges, John Wilson, Jeremiah Fitzgerald.

LOOKOUT—Store. Inspector, F Fitzgerald; Judges, W Smith.

PANAMINT—Store. Inspector, H G Chickering; Judges, Jas Wall, John Curran.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are you a Democrat!**

All Democratic Voters in Inyo County are requested to attend the Primaries and assist in the selection of Delegates to the Convention.

By order of County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary.
Dated, Aug 21, 1888 tf


## INYO MEAT MARKET,

## MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of, furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18 tf

## PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a FIRST CLASS RESORT.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

**Independence . Cal.**

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

**THE BAR**

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf


# SECOND ANNUAL FAIR Agricultural District No. 18. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstake s or a a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD BREDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best Stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than three | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 15 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age Association cup.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII.
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, wine | 5 00 |
| table | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 5 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibit in of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department,

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department,

CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| On satin and Japanese panels | 5 00 |
| Collect on of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf, two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall panel, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk on flannel | 2 00 |
| on linen | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| beach rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display hand knit work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, outline | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year-olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

**ADMISSION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

C. MULLOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 10th day of August, 1888, it was ordered that a Republican County Convention be held in the Town of Independence, on

**TUESDAY, September 18th, 1888,**

to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County and District offices to be filled at the General Election on TUESDAY, November 6th, 1888, also the appointment of a County Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Republican County Convention.

The Apportionment of Delegates to said Convention is based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican nominee for Governor at the General Election in 1886—allowing 1 Delegate for each precinct, 1 for each 20 votes, and 1 for a fraction of 12 or more. The several precincts of the county are therefore entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 2 | George's Creek | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Bishop Station | 1 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 4 | Keeler | 1 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 3 | Darwin | 1 |
| Fish Springs | 2 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 4 | Panamint | 1 |

comprising a Nominating Convention of 53 members.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates in accordance with the above apportionment will be held in the several precincts of Inyo county on

**SATURDAY, September 8th, 1888,**

Polls being open between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., of said day, at the places herein named, and under the direction of the following Primary Election Officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Blaisdell's Store, Inspector, F P Blaisdell; Judges, Thos E Jones, R Hilton.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, A Matlack; Judges, N C Young, W McLaren.

BISHOP STATION—School House. Inspector, J Peregrine; Judges, Jas G McNally, A Plumley.

COTTONWOOD—Inspector, W A Greenley; Judges, N Gilbert.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, J H Stoutenborough; Judges, M C Hall, A Friedline.

POLETA—A O Collins' House. Inspector, A O Collins; Judges, Thos Hughes, Geo Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, L M Newman; Judges, E M Crocker, A McDonald.

FISH SPRINGS—School House. Inspector, A J Wren; Judges, A McKellip, N E Conklin.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, Thos Parker; Judges, W F Matlack, J D Blair.

GEORGE'S CREEK—School House. Inspector, John Kispert; Judges, T B Scovil, John Meyer.

KEYNOT—Laskey Mill. Inspector, John Anton; Judges, Geo St. Clair.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Geo H Palmer; Judges, J J Stewart, M Castro.

CERRO GORDO—Store. Inspector, Wm Crapo; Judges, John Thomas, Fred Wallis.

KEELER—Boland Building. Inspector, John Yandell, Judges, E E Hall, W H Walker.

OLANCHA—A Walker's House. Inspector, A Walker; Judges, H Belows, A Brown.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, Chas Anthony; Judges, Jas McDonald, A J Gould.

LOOKOUT—Company Store. Inspector, J D Chanell; Judges, H P Livingston.

PANAMINT—Company Store. Inspector, E F Rowell; Judges, Wm Horne, — Bennett.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are You a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees!**

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no Delegates or proxies be permitted a voice in the Convention unless actual residents and voters in the precincts represented; and we hereby earnestly recommend that the Convention adopt such a rule of qualification for its members.

It is urgently requested that all Republican voters in Inyo county, laying aside all past differences and uniting for the common good of the party, who in good faith intend to support the Republican nominees, shall assemble in their respective Precincts at the time named for primary meetings, and select delegates who will attend the Convention and truly represent their wishes, to the end that nominations may be fairly made and a ticket presented which shall command the united and enthusiastic support of all Republicans in the County.

By order of the Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H. HARDY, Secretary. aug18 1m

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

## P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

## J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

## FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

# LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sept 11-tf

## Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

## Independence Hotel.

Independence Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy-1-86

## JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

## IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

## Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

## P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

## RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1. | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Dayton | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sels Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 50 a. m. |
| | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrive— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m. | 1 35 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 30 a. m. |
| Alvord | 2 00 p. m. | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 55 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

**H. M. YERINGTON,**
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


## BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

## Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.


**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County, of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.


## ICE! ICE ICE!

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

In quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**

**Orders Promptly Attended To.**

F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

## S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

**Main Street, Independence.**

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


MISCELLANEOUS.

*We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American System of Protection. We protest against its destruction, proposed by the President and his party,*—National Republican Platform.

# GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

## HARRISON & MORTON.

The Republican State Central Committee having determined upon opening the Republican Campaign in California on

**Saturday, Sept. 1, 1888,**

the County Committee of Inyo has arranged for the holding of Local Meetings on that evening, at the following places, to be addressed by the gentlemen named;

BISHOP CREEK,
A. R. CONKLIN.

INDEPENDENCE,
S. G. GREGG.

LONE PINE,
C. W. CRAIG.

The Republicans of the several towns are requested to make necessary arrangements for holding such meetings.

By order of Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H. HARDY, Secty. aug25

# GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

## HON. R. B. TERRY,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

CONGRESS,

Will address the People of Inyo County, on the Political Issues of the Day at following times and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BISHOP CREEK | September | 7, 1888 |
| INDEPENDENCE | " | 8, " |
| BIG PINE | " | 9, " |
| LONE PINE | " | 10, " |

Local Democrats will please arrange for the Meetings.

By order County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary. aug25


## BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

**Horseshoeing** .....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

## A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

## PIONEER BREWERY.

INDEPENDENCE

**PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR**

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING SALOON

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1 . . . . . 1888


Greenly and Broder are shipping some rich ore from Deep Spring.

Tom Webb came in last Wednesday from Long Valley. He reports cattle doing well.

Johnnie Reddy came in from Darwin Thursday. He is visiting friends at Independence.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz got back home on Wednesday from a visit of several weeks at San Francisco.

A good many Bishop Creek horsemen are training horses and will compete in the races at Independence.

Mr. J. B. Chamberlain came down from Bishop Creek at the beginning of the week. He stayed in town only about one day.

The interest in the tariff and free trade is very great, for the reason chiefly that this may determine who shall have the offices.

Mr. John Fiehman, of Keeler, was up at Big Pine this week. It is said that John will soon have a partner in his business at Keeler.

Judge Hannah has got back home from his trip to the north. He visited Oregon and Washington Territory and had a very pleasant tour.

Annual membership tickets for Agricultural District No. 18, can be had from the Secretary. Price $5. These tickets entitle the holder to all the privileges of membership for one year.

The Agricultural Association ball at Independence last year was the finest affair of the kind that had ever been seen in the county. No doubt the association Ball this year will be better than the last.

Parties who cannot attend the Fair in person may send goods for exhibition. By addressing packages to the Secretary at Independence goods will be properly exhibited and returned to the owners after the Fair is over.

The examination of Dennis O'Keefe, charged with an attempt to shoot Joseph Agosta at Cerro Gordo, was finished near midnight last Monday. The case was taken under advisement and judgment will be given in a few days.

For many weeks past a good deal of interest has been manifested to know if Mr. J. J. Stewart, of Lone Pine, would be a candidate for the nomination for County Clerk. The question can now be answered:—He will. See his announcement.

There are many people at Reno, Carson and Virginia City, who are much interested in Owens Valley. They ought to attend the Fair at Independence, beginning September 17th. That would give an opportunity to see for themselves what the country can produce.

General Keating, of Virginia City, arrived at Independence a week ago last Thursday. He made a tour of the valley. He said here that he could not have believed any one who would have told him half what should be said in praise of Owens Valley. He went north last Saturday but expects to return here again.

Mr. Webb H. Walker, of Olancha, is a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer. Webb was a candidate two years ago, and came very near being elected. A change of about a dozen votes would have elected him. This year it is tolerably certain that republicans will stick to their ticket better than they have ever before done in the county.

The Eureka Con. Mining Company, of Nevada, is reported to be in for a big lawsuit. It is reported that the United States Attorney-General has been requested by his superiors in office to institute civil suit against this company to recove $3,670,741. This sum, it is alleged, represents the value of charcoal and cord wood manufactured from cedar, pine and mahogany timber unlawfully cut from public mineral lands in Nevada.

The new sawmill at Big Pine is turning out excellent lumber. It is not only good in quality, but it is cut well. Carpenters find that this lumber works equal to imported lumber. The mill is in a very fine body of timber. Rustic, ceiling and flooring; all kinds of tongued and grooved stuff and surfaced lumber are manufactured. Lumber will be delivered on the cars at Alvord. The mill is doing a good business. Orders are filled promptly. See an advertisement in another column.

Superintendent Keating, of the Savage and Hale and Norcross mines at Virginia City, who was here lately, has given a most favorable report of Owens Valley to the *Enterprise;* he says it is the ranchers paradise. When General Keating was here at Independence he expressed equal surprise and pleasure at the extent of Owens Valley; the excellence of its soil, and the beauty of the climate and scenery. He regretted deeply not having visited the Valley long ago and promised to be a frequent visitor in future.

Judge Hannah says that up in Washington Territory deer are taken with a frying-pan; fish are raked out of the water with a hand rake, and farmers have trained their hogs to dig post holes. Slivers of pitch pine are fastened to a frying pan; the hunters go out in the night where deer frequent; kindle the pitch and the deer are attracted by the light and come so close that they are easily killed. The fish are driven close to shore by porpoise and can be raked up like hay. A crowbar is driven into the ground; some grain dropped into the hole and the hogs root as deep as necessary for the post holes. The Judge can always back up his stories with good proof.

Big Pine looks like another place. The air of unthrift and slovenliness has gone, and gone forever. It is surprising the change that can be made in a brief time. The new hotel is a model of neatness within and without. Down stairs and up the rooms are large; the hallways are wide; bright carpets and nice furniture make the house cheerful. Other improvements will be made as quick as possible. Among the rest will be the removal of rickety, tumble-down old buildings and the erection of a large livery stable. With such a comfortable hotel in a lovely and healthful locality; fine trout streams and good hunting near by; and easy access to some of the grandest scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Big Pine is sure to become a favorite resort with tourists and those who want a few weeks rest and recreation in very pleasant surroundings. See the advertisement of the Crocker Brothers.

### A Brave Girl.

Some days ago a party were camped in Shepherd's canyon. Miss Emma Duval was walking along the stream not far from the camp. She saw a large rattlesnake on the opposite side of the stream; went back to the camp; got an ax; returned; took off her shoes and stockings; waded the stream and cut the snake in two with the ax. Tam O'Shanter would have given his plush breeks to have seen Miss Duval wade the stream, not to speak of killing the snake.

### Date for Execution Fixed.

Last Thursday W. T. C. Elliott was brought into Court and date was fixed for his execution. On being asked if he had anything to say why a date should not be fixed for his execution, he quietly said he was an innocent man. Judge Hannah then fixed September 21st as the day for his execution, between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m. Elliott had a very serious and careworn expression. No bill of exceptions or appeal to the Supreme Court has yet been filed, but doubtless will be.

### Mineral Resources.

Advance sheets of the report on "Mineral Resources of the United States" for 1887 have been received. The report shows the enormous value of the mineral products and industries of the country. The remarkable growth of the iron and coal industries is chiefly due to the duties imposed upon foreign products.

Resume of the values of the metallic and non-metallic mineral substances produced in the United States in 1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Metals | $250,419,283 |
| Mineral substances named in the foregoing table | 281,637,062 |
| | 532,056,345 |
| Estimated value of mineral products unspecified | 6,000,000 |
| Grand total | 538,056,345 |

The great army of workmen engaged in producing these enormous values will have something to say about opening the home markets to the productions of other nations. The working man with a family to support cares more about what pay he will get for his labor than about beautiful theories.

### Ball at Big Pine.

A very large gathering attended the party at Crocker's Hotel, at Big Pine, on Tuesday evening. From Independence many went by train and others by private conveyance. Everybody had a desire to give the meeting the form of a hearty welcome to Owens Valley of the Crocker family, and for this reason old and young attended. The welcome given the visitors was not the mere formal reception usual at hotels, but a real kindly welcome, such as makes one feel at home. A large platform was built under large trees at the end of the hotel. This was surrounded by a light frame covered with white cloth. Colored lanterns and chandeliers were suspended from the branches of the trees overhead. It was a beautiful ballroom. No hall inside a building could have been so pleasant for a ball on a warm summer night. Dancing continued till day began to dawn; with the exception of time enough to enjoy a very excellent supper about midnight. If the Crockers are as well satisfied with their visitors as these are with the reception given them, nothing more is wanting in that direction to secure lasting friendship on both sides.

### A Later Date Preferred.

"Our farmers and stock raisers are much disappointed at the action of the Directors of the 18th Agricultural District, in appointing the Annual Fair at Independence at so early a date—nearly a month earlier than last year. Our farmers are in the midst of their harvest and will not get through in time to attend the Fair, as many intended to do this year. Had it been fixed for October there would have been quite a cavalcade from Bridgeport, many ladies having arranged to go, and several head of fine stock would have been exhibited. As it is too late now to remedy the matter, we trust the Directors will next year fix the date some later in the season, so there will be no reason why the farmers, who are the backbone and muscle of such exhibitions, should not take an interest in it."—*Chronicle Union.*

We can assure the people of Mono that if they had made known that a later date for holding the Fair would have suited them better, the Directors would have met their wishes in the matter. It is the wish and intent of the Directors to do everything in connection with the management of the Association to satisfy the people of the entire District. The reason for holding the Fair earlier this year than last, was to give an opportunity for fruit display. If the Fair should be held in October the finer varieties of peaches, nectarines and other delicate fruits would be gone. But this will not prevent fixing a later date next year, if that will suit the people of Mono better.

### Train on Fire.

Last Wednesday there were seven flat cars loaded with wood in the down train on the C&C road. A passenger coach was on the rear end of the train. When the train pulled out from Alvord a strong head wind was blowing. Part of the wood on the seven cars was cedar. A cinder from the engine was blown among the fuzzy bark of the cedar on the foremost car of the seven. The strong wind raised the spark to a flame, and in two or three minutes the whole car load of wood was blazing fiercely. The engine was stopped and the train men ran back. By this time a second car was on fire. The two burning cars were detached from the cars behind them, and the engine was then put in motion and took the burning cars away from the remainder of the train. The wind was blowing so strong as to drive the flames away from the cars in front. When distance enough was gained to secure the safety of the rear end of the train the engine was again stopped; the burning cars uncoupled from those in front and the engine again put in motion. When sufficient distance was gained to secure safety an effort was made to connect the burning cars with the cars in front by a wire rope. This was very difficult to do, as both cars were now completely enveloped in flames and the heat was intense. Conductor Eppstein succeeded in hooking on to the cars, but in doing so was scorched severely. The engine was again put in motion and an effort was made to throw the two burning cars from the track. This failed, as the frame work of the cars was so much burned as soon to fall in pieces. The engine was then detached and sent to the next station for help. Section foreman Brady and his men were hurried back as quickly as possible to the scene of the fire. Some new ties and rails were quickly put in place and the train proceeded on its way. The accident caused a delay of five hours. The loss by the fire falls upon the Railroad Company.

Statistics credit Inyo county with a gain in population during 1887 of 551.

**Last Monday Judge Hannah gave a decision in a case involving title to property of the late Duncan Campbell, at Big Pine. The action was brought by Mrs. Walker, of Big Pine. The case was dismissed from Court. This confirms the title of the heir of Duncan Campbell and ends all further proceedings in the matter. A. R. Conklin was the attorney for the Campbell estate.**


# SECOND ANNUAL BALL!

## AGRICULTURAL District No. 18.

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Sept. 21, 1888.

—THE FINEST—

# BALL

OF THE YEAR.

**Music by a Large**

ORCHESTRA.

**Tickets - - - $2.00**

The Ball will be held in the large Hall of the Association.



## CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

*CROCKER BROS., Props.*

sep1-tf



# A THOUGHT TO THIS!

The profusion and regularity with which orders pour in upon us with every mail, has a meaning—a meaning that is significant. It shows that there must be something in our goods our prices or our methods which attracts. As it has the power of interesting others, WHY MAY IT NOT INTEREST YOU?

## SEND FOR IT

We believe we can safely announce September 1st, as the date of the appearance of our FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK. It will be a large sized volume of over 100 pages, with over 1000 illustrations, and handsomely printed. It is full of facts, figures and information, and is both valuable and interesting. We are confident that those who send for a copy will bear us out in the assertion that is absolutely the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi river. Sent to any address FREE. Send in your names now. Regular customers who do not receive the catalogue will please notify us.

## IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Below are several lines of goods which we can recommend as being of good value. All are in first-class condition and are a part of our regular stock.

A Model Boot at a nominal price is Hale's Full Stock Calf Boot at $2.50. It is made of first class tannery calfskin with sole leather innersole and counter. Sizes 6 to 10.

Ladies White Merino Vests and Drawers, silk-bound, cat-stitch, 44 cents each.

Ladies Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and extra long. Price 16 2-3 cents per pair.

The Stanley Hat for gentlemen is an exceptionally good article. It is a soft hat, has a raw edge and cord band, and comes in black, wine and nutria colors. It holds its shape well and gives good wear.

Gents all-wool knit Undershirts and Drawers—Made especially for us, HALE'S brand being on every garment. The goods are heavy weight, cut full size and both shirt and drawers are ribbed at the bottom. Best value on the coast. Price $1.50 per garment. Colors, scarlet and natural grey.

Boys mudium brown mixed cassimere suits, well made and trimmed. Ages 10 to 18 Price $6.50.

Childrens Knee Pants Suits in dark fancy broken plaid suitings. Ages 4 to 12. Price $2.50.

Figured Lawns in neat designs at 4 cents per yard.

English Challis—a soft and airy fabric with a cream white ground and figured and geometrical designs. It contains a small percentage of wool for drapery purposes. Price 12 yards for $1. Samples sent upon application.

# HALE BROS & CO.

**Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,**

Sacramento, Cal.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,

sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.



James Hillyer,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.



SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar at race track.

Ice cream stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Confectionery stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Lunch stand at Race Track and Pavilion.

Selling pools on the Fair Grounds.

All during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 17th, 1888, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 10, 1888. Said sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, cash at sale.

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

By order of Directors.



## A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.



FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.



W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.



BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.



FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT



INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

10 Spruce Street, New York City,

For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS

Will be sent FREE, on application.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR TREASURER.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Republican County Covention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha.

**FOR COUNTY CLERK.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. J. STEWART,
Lone Pine.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for nomination for Sheriff of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

MARTIN MEE.
Darwin, August 18, 1888.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH.

**FOR CLERK.**

I RESPECTULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE COLLINS.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. E. SHEPHERD.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES R. ELDRED.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE H. SHEDD.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.

THOMAS C. BOLAND.

**FOR CLERK.**

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. H. MACK.

**FOR TREASURER.**

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.


TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.



EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf



Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.


GENERAL MERCHANDISE.


The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain. Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY



KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

an25tf



TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.



Largest General Retail House on the Coast.

Excellent Cardinal or Drab

SATEEN CORSETS,

44 cts.

By mail 10c. extra. Five hooks and double clasp. Fine Model and Workmanship. Self embroidered bust, finished with peony lace one inch wide. Sizes 18 to 30. Send money order or postage stamps.

More Important Still

Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information on about ten thousand other interesting items in all kinds of Mens Womens and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K St.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.



NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. L. MAIRS, Prop.*

feb12tf

## ABSURDITIES OF LIFE.

**Foolish Things of Which No Sensible Person Would Be Guilty.**

It is absurd

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean, dry market.

Men committing suicide to get rid of a short life and its evils, which must necessarily terminate in a few years, and thus entering upon one which is to last forever, and the evils of which they do not seem to take the wisest method of avoiding.

People of exquisite sensibility, who can not bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their tables.

To buy a horse from a near relation and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

The perpetual struggle of affectation to pass for an oddity.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries ignorant of the history, constitution and manners and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money that you are in want of it.

That any man should despair of success in a world so overstocked with fools.

That when a man is indebted to you for a large sum of money, and has no means in his possession, or in prospect of paying you, it being utterly impossible for him to earn it by his own industry, you immure him in prison.

To be passionate in your family and expect them to be placid.

To take offense at the address or carriage of any man with whose mind and conduct we are unacquainted.

To laugh at the appearance and manners of foreigners, to whom we must appear equally ridiculous.

To occupy the attention of a large company by the recital of an occurrance interesting to yourself alone.—*Labor World.*

### First Railroad in Morocco.

The Belgian Embassy which recently visited the Sultan of Morocco at Mequinez presented that barbaric monarch with the first railroad ever seen in his dominions. It was only a miniature affair, which had been brought overland from Tangier on the backs of mules and camels; but a railroad's a railroad for a' that, and it was with the liveliest interest that the Sultan witnessed the first trip of the tiny locomotive and its one car on the track laid for them outside the walls of the capital. From such a small beginning it is hoped that in time a Morocco railway system may be developed.—*Illustrated Weekly.*

—A good many of the people who are settling in Canada are those who have neglected to do any settling over here.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Nothing will make a healthy man tired quicker than reading a long list of rules for good health.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

—Reticence, concentration and continuity are characteristics which can not influence one part of a man's life without influencing the rest as well.

### FORTUNE ENTERS A TAILOR SHOP.

Had shoemakers always followed the old adage "stick to your last," and had tailors likewise "stuck to the Goose," the world would have lost many a statesman, philosopher, inventor, author and poet. The unsatisfied mind of man has, however, in every age and country, caused them to break away from their arduous and often ill-paid toil, to successfully embark in trade or speculation and sometimes in science, art or literature. F. W. Lebin, a Swedish tailor, of Chicago, is one of these. Some six weeks ago he was told by a friend of the great drawings soon to take place in the Louisana State Lottery and invested in a small way. His venture proved successful, his name being attached to one of the capital prizes. To confirm the report that Mr. Lebin held a winning ticket in the June drawing of this enterprise, a *Traveler* representative called on him at his residence, 977 Northwestern avenue. He was found, surrounded by his wife and six bright, healthy looking children, sitting upon his table in true tailor style, busy with his needle. In answer to an inquiry as to the truth of the report of his good fortune he replied: "Yes, I held 1-20 of ticket No. 71,678 in the Louisana State Lottery, which drew on June 12 the second capital prize of $100,000. As soon as I learned of my good fortune I forwarded my ticket to the managers at New Orleans and the money came at once by express. I took it from the express office directly to the bank where it is still deposited. I am going to buy me a lot somewhere in the suburbs of the city where I can have a garden and a grass plot for the children to play on, build me a nice little home and try and enjoy life. I shall keep right along working at my trade and send my children to school. With a home of my own and no rent to pay I may soon save enough from my earnings to go into business for myself. Mr. Lebin is but thirty years of age and the start his luck gives him, coupled with his own industry and good sense will doubtless make him one day a leading business man of Chicago.—*Chicago* (Ills.) *Arkansaw Traveler*, July 7.

A monster Permesan cheese was one of the amusing features of the Bologna University fetes held last week. The students of Parma presented their Bologna brethren with a cheese weighing 160 pounds, and entirely covered with Latin inscriptions worked in macaroni. This was to be washed down by a huge tunof Berberr wine given by the students of Turin.

### SHAKESPEARE SAID:

"Put money in thy purse." Were the sage living in this age, he would say: "Put money in the PACIFIC BANK," as it is the oldest chartered commercial bank on the Pacific Coast, being incorporated over twenty-five years ago.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"When Thou art wroth then Thou dost hide Thy face;
Thou drawest around Thee a thick curtain of shadows.
Then the Earth grows cold and the Heavens are dismayed;
They tremble, and the sound thereof is the sound of thunder;
They weep, and their tears are outpoured in the rain;
They sigh, and the wild winds are the voice of their sighing;
The flowers die, the fruitful fields languish and turn pale;
The old men and the little children go unto their appointed place
When Thou withdrawest Thy light, O Sun!

Say, what art Thou, O Thou matchless Splendor?
Who set Thee on high, O Thou flaming Terror?
When didst Thou begin and when is the day of thy ending?
Thou art the raiment of the living Spirit.
None did place Thee on high, for Thou wast the Beginning.
Thou shalt not be ended when Thy children are forgotten;
Nay, Thou shalt never end, for Thy hours are eternal.
Thou sittest on high within Thy golden house and measurest out the centuries.
O Father of Life! O dark dispelling Sun!"

He ceased this solemn chant, which, though it seems a poor enough thing after going through my mill, is really beautiful and impressive in the original; and then, after a moment's pause, he glanced up toward the funnel sloped opening in the dome and added:

"O Sun, descend upon Thine Altar."

As he spoke a wonderful and beautiful thing happened. Down from on high flashed a splendid living ray of light, cleaving the twilight like a sword of fire. Full upon the closed petals it fell and ran shimmering down their golden sides, and then the glorious flower opened as though beneath the bright influence. Slowly it opened, and as the great petals fell wide and revealed the golden altar on which the fire ever burns, the priests blew a blast upon the trumpets, and from all the people there rose a shout of praise that beat against the domed roof and came echoing down the marble walls. And now the flower altar was open, and the sunlight fell full upon the tongue of sacred flame and beat it down, so that it wavered, sank, and vanished into the hollow recesses whence it rose. As it vanished, the mellow notes of the trumpets roiled out once more. Again the old priest flung up his hands and called aloud:

"We sacrifice to Thee, O Sun."

Once more I caught Nyleptha's eye; it was fixed upon the brazen flooring.

"Look out," I said aloud; and as I said it, I saw Agon bend forward and touch something on the altar. As he did so, the great white sea of faces around us turned red and then white again, and a deep breath went up like a universal sigh. Nyleptha leaned forward and with an involuntary movement covered her eyes with her hand. Sorais turned and whispered to the officer of the royal body guard, and then with a rending sound the whole of the orazen flooring slid from before our feet, and there in its place was suddenly revealed a smooth marble shaft terminating in a most awful raging furnace beneath the altar, big enough and hot enough to heat the iron stern post of a man of war.

With a cry of terror we sprang backward, all except the wretched Alphonse, who was paralyzed with fear and would have fallen into the fiery furnace which had been prepared for us, had not Sir Henry caught him in his strong hand as he was vanishing and dragged him back.

Instantly there arose the most fearful hubbub, and we four got back to back, Alphonse dodging frantically round our little circle in attempt to take shelter under our legs. We all had our revolvers on—for though we had been politely disarmed of our guns on leaving the palace, of course these people did not know what a revolver was. Umslopogaas, too, had his ax, of which no effort had been made to deprive him, and now he whirled it round his head and sent his piercing Zulu war shout echoing up the marble walls in fine defiant fashion. Next second the priests, baffled of their prey, had drawn swords from beneath their white robes and were leaping on us like hounds upon a stag at bay. I saw that, dangerous as action might be, we must act or be lost; so, as the first man came bounding along—and a great tall fellow he was—I sent a heavy revolver ball through him, and down he fell at the mouth of the shaft, and slid, shrieking frantically, into the fiery gulf that had been prepared for us.

*I sent a heavy revolver ball through him.*

Whether it was his cries, or the to them awful sound and effect of the pistol shot, or what, I know not, but the other priests halted, paralyzed and dismayed, and before they could come on again Sorais had called out something, and we, together with the two queens and most of the courtiers, were being surrounded with a wall of armed men. In a moment it was done, and still the priests hesitated, and the people hung in the balance like a herd of startled buck, as it were, making no sign one way or the other.

The last yell of the burning priest had died away, the fire had finished him, and a great silence fell upon the place.

Then the high priest Agon turned, and his face was as the face of a devil. "Let the sacrifice be sacrificed," he cried to the queens. "Has not sacrilege enough been done by these strangers, and would ye, as queens, throw the cloak of your majesty over evil doers? Are not the creatures sacred to the Sun dead? and is not a priest of the Sun also dead, but now slain by the magic of these strangers, who come as the winds out of heaven, whence we know not, and who are what we know not? Beware, O queens, how ye tamper with the great majesty of the God, even before his high altar. There is a power that is more than your power; there is a justice that is higher than your justice. Beware how ye lift an impious hand against it. Let the sacrifice be sacrificed, O queens."

Then Sorais made answer, in her deep, quiet tones, that always seemed to me to have a suspicion of mockery about them, however serious the theme: "Oh, Agon, thou hast spoken according to thy desire, and thou hast spoken truth. But it is thou who wouldst lift an impious hand against the justice of thy God. Bethink thee the mid day sacrifice is accomplished; the Sun hath claimed his priest as a sacrifice."

This was a novel idea, and the people applauded it.

"Bethink thee, what are these men? They are strangers found floating on the bosom of a lake. Who brought them here? How came they there? How know ye that they also are not servants of the Sun? Is this the hospitality that ye would have our nation show to those whom chance brings to them, to throw them to the flames? Shame on ye! shame on ye! What is hospitality? To receive the stranger and show him favor. To bind up his wounds, and find a pillow for his head and food for him to eat. But thy pillow is the fiery furnace, and thy food the hot savor of the flame. Shame on thee, I say!"

She paused a little to watch the effect of her speech upon the multitude, and seeing that it was favorable, changed her tone from one of remonstrance to one of command.

"Ho! place there," she cried, "place, I say: make way for the queens, and those whom the queens cover with their 'kaf' (mantle)."

"And if I refuse, O queen?" said Agon between his teeth.

"Then will I cut a path with my guards," was the proud answer; "ay, even in the presence of the sanctuary, and through the bodies of thy priests."

Agon turned livid with baffled fury. He glanced at the people as though meditating an appeal to them, but saw clearly that their sympathies were all the other way. The Zu-Vendi are a very curious and sociable people, and great as was their sense of the enormity that we had committed in shooting the sacred hippopotami, they did not like the idea of the only real live strangers they had seen or heard of being consigned to a fiery furnace, thereby putting an end forever to their chance of extracting knowledge and information from and gossiping about us. Agon saw this and hesitated, and then for the first time Nyleptha spoke in her soft sweet voice.

"Bethink thee, Agon," she said, "as my sister queen hath said, these men may also be servants of the Sun. For themselves they cannot speak, for their tongues are tied. Let the matter be adjourned till such time as they have learned our language. Who can be condemned without a hearing? When these men can plead for themselves, then it will be time to put them to the proof."

Here was a clever loophole of escape, and the vindictive old priest took it, little as he liked it.

"So be it, O queens," he said. "Let the men go in peace, and when they have learned our tongue then let them speak. And I, even I, will make humble supplication at the altar lest pestilence fall on the land by cause of the sacrilege."

These words were received with a murmur of applause, and in another minute we were marching out of the temple surrounded by the royal guards.

But it was not till long afterward that we learned the exact substance of what had passed, and how hardly our lives had been wrung out of the cruel gripe of the Zu-Vendi priesthood, in the face of which even the queens were practically powerless. Had it not been for their strenuous efforts to protect us we should have been slain even before we set foot in the Temple of the Sun. The attempt to drop us bodily into the fiery pit as an offering was a last artifice to attain this end when several others quite unsuspected by us had already failed.

### CHAPTER XV.

SORAIS' SONG.

After our escape from Agon and his pious crew we returned to our quarters in the palace and had a very good time. The two queens, the nobles and the people vied with each other in doing us honor and showering gifts upon us. As for that painful little incident of the hippopotami it sank into oblivion, where we were quite content to have it. Every day deputations and individuals waited on us to examine our guns and clothing, our chain shirts and our instruments, especially our watches, with which they were much delighted. In short, we became quite the rage, so much so that some of the fashionable young swells among the Zu-Vendi began to copy the cut of some of our clothes, notably Sir Henry's shooting jacket. One day, indeed, a deputation waited on us and, as usual, Good donned his full dress uniform for the occasion. This deputation seemed somehow to be of a different class to those who generally came to visit us. They were little, insignificant looking men of an excessively polite, not to say servile, demeanor, and their attention appeared to be chiefly taken up with observing the details of Good's full dress uniform, of which they took copious notes and measurements. Good was much flattered at the time, not suspecting that he had to deal with the six leading tailors of Milosis. A fortnight afterwards, however, when on attending court as usual he had the pleasure of seeing some seven or eight Zu-Vendi "mashers" arrayed in all the glory of a very fair imitation of his full dress uniform, he changed his mind. I shall never forget his face of astonishment and disgust. It was after this, chiefly in order to avoid remark, and also because our clothes were wearing out and had to be saved up, we resolved to adopt the native dress; and a very comfortable one we found it, though I am bound to say that I looked sufficiently ludicrous in it, and as for Alphonse! Only Umslopogaas would have none of these things; when his moocha was worn out the fierce old Zulu made him a new one, and went about unconcerned as grim and naked as his own battle ax.

Meanwhile we pursued our study of the language steadily and made very good progress. On the morning following our adventure in the temple three grave and reverend seigniors presented themselves armed with manuscript books, ink horns and feather pens and indicated that they had been sent to teach us, and, with the exception of Umslopogaas, we all buckled to with a will, doing four hours a day. As for Umslopogaas he would have none of that either. He did not wish to learn that "woman's talk," not he, and when one of the teachers advanced on him with a book and an ink horn and waved them before him in a mild, persuasive way, much as a church warden invitingly shakes the offertory bag under the nose of a rich but niggardly parishioner, he sprang up with a fierce oath and flashed Inkosi-kaas before the eyes of our learned friend, and there was an end of the attempt to teach him Zu-Vendi.

Thus we spent our mornings in useful occupation, which grew more and more interesting as we proceeded, and the afternoons were given up to recreation. Sometimes we made trips, notably one to the gold mines and another to the marble quarries, both of which I wish I had space and time to describe, and sometimes we went out hunting buck with dogs trained for that purpose, and a very exciting sport it is, as the country is full of agricultural inclosures, and our horses were magnificent. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that the royal stables were at our command, in addition to which we had four splendid saddle horses given to us by Nyleptha.

In the evenings it was customary for Sir Henry, Good and myself to dine, or rather sup, with their majesties—not every night, indeed, but about three or four times a week, whenever they had not much company or the affairs of state would allow of it. And I am bound to say that those little suppers were quite the most charming things of their sort that I ever had to do with. How true is the saying that the very highest in rank are always the most simple and kindly. It is from your half and half sort of people that you get pomposity and vulgarity, the difference between the two being very much what one sees every day in England between the old, out at elbows, broken down county family and the overbearing, purse proud people who come and "take the place." I really think that Nyleptha's greatest charm is her sweet simplicity, and her kindly, genuine interest even in little things. She is the simplest woman I ever knew, and where her passions are not involved one of the sweetest; but she can look queenly enough when she likes and be as fierce as any savage, too.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## COPPER JEWELRY.

**The Latest Wrinkle Affected by Fashionable Young Men.**

A dealer in men's furnishings: "Copper is coming into fashion. What do I mean? Well, look at this lot of canes and umbrellas that I have just imported. You will notice that each one of them has a piece of ordinary copper wire around the handle.

"God and silver have become so common as heads for these articles that people demand something new for a change, and you see the result before you. Just now great simplicity is affected in this respect, but I haven't the slightest doubt that when this metal becomes popular, as I believe it will, we shall see very elaborate personal ornaments made of it.

"Indeed, I have often wondered why copper was not more generally used before this among civilized people as a material for ornaments. Its peculiar color harmonizes perfectly with dark materials and complexions, and it is comparatively free from oxidization. Barbarous? Not a bit of it! True, the aborigines made use of copper to adorn their persons, and in that they showed excellent judgment. In matters of taste we might frequently take a lesson from the savages."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

### Unavoidable Assets.

Stranger, just arrived in town (stepping into bank)—I am looking for Mr. Gawn. He's an old friend of mine. I supposed he was still cashier of this bank. Has he left your employ?

President of bank (looking dejectedly at empty safe)—Yes, sir. He has left our employ. That's about all he did leave.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### Had Heard It Before.

"Maude," he said softly, as he pulled out the tremulo stop in his larynx, "will you marry me?"

"No," she answered with all the earnestness of sincere conviction.

He paused as if in deep thought, and then said:

"Strange, strange, how a simple word revives scenes and impressions that have passed away. I am almost certain that I have heard that before."—Merchant Traveler.


### TWO WAYS. CHOOSE WHICH!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incompletely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates profusely, abruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect permanent benefit, and he cannot hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If, on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of a regular habit of body, consequently upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal canal. Besides healthfully relaxing the bowels, the Bitters arouses a dormant liver, imparts a beneficial impetus to the action of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout, and malaria in all its forms.


A fashion note says red is the prevailing color. The writer probably got this impression while at St. Louis or Chicago during the convention reason.


### FROM FLORIDA.

FLEMING BROS.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find one dollar for which send me the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. The druggist here keeps the counterfeit, but I must have the genuine. We have been using your pills for thirty-three years and have found them better than any other. We use them in case of chills and fever, dysentary, bad colds, biliousness, headache and kindred troubles. We highly recommend them to all sufferers.

Floral City, Fla., Oct. 28th, 1887.

MRS. F. D. HAMBRICK.

In case of sick headache, biliousness, torpid liver, dyspepsia, and costiveness, DR. C. MCLANE'S Celebrated Liver PILLS never fail to give relief—for both sexes and all ages, they are compounded with regard to even the most delicate constitutions. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Look out for an imitation made in St. Louis which is often palmed off on innocent purchasers as ours.


Some people object to laying up treasures in heaven for fear that they will never be in position to prove property.


### A PRIZE OF $100,000

Is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.


Not less than fifty persons are said to have lost their lives in the Niagara Rapids. Shoot the rapids!

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

### TRULY A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

240 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 12, 1884.

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last twenty years. They are truly a household remedy. If one of my children has a cold and wheezes, I put an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER on the chest and one between the shoulder blades. If any of the children have croupy coughs, or coughs of any kind, I place the plaster close up around the throat, the soothing effect is apparent almost always in two hours. If they have a disordered stomach, a plaster placed just below the chest bones makes digestion perfect in half a day. If there is any looseness of the bowels, accompanied by coldness of the skin, two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS applied over the stomach cure in from two to five hours. I notice particularly that these plasters never abraid the skin or cause the slightest irritation. From my own experience I know they never fail for rheumatism, pains in the back or lumbago.

C. MIDDLEBROOK.


We were not surprised when the hotel waiter said he was for old Tip every time.


### HOW TO REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily. Cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription; or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all, but just go to the druggists and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic. You will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor) will feel happy.


Keep petticoats out of politics, exclaims the Rochester *Union*. We judge from this that the *Union* is opposed to Jeff Davis taking the stump for Cleveland.


THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat. *Speakers* and *Singers* find the Troches useful. *Sold only in boxes.*


### A MODEL HOTEL.

Within the past few months the Baldwin Hotel has been refurnished and refitted throughout, making it the most elegant house in the country. Besides the convenience and elegance of its appointments, the table is pronounced by all to be unrivaled, making it in all, everything that can be desired. Our readers when visiting San Francisco should, by all means, **stop at the Baldwin.**

It has been discovered that a flea uses only one eye at a time. Moral: Keep a single eye to business, and you'll get there every time.


### SHE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look ever so much younger, and its very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."


There is a doctor named Pitcher in Chicago. If this Pitcher goes to the well too often he will be broken. He should go to the sick.


### CONSUMPTION, WASTING DISEASES

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

Four useful and attractive book-marks will be sent to any address on receipt of 2c stamp by E. W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Mass., Prop's of HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE and RUBIFOAM.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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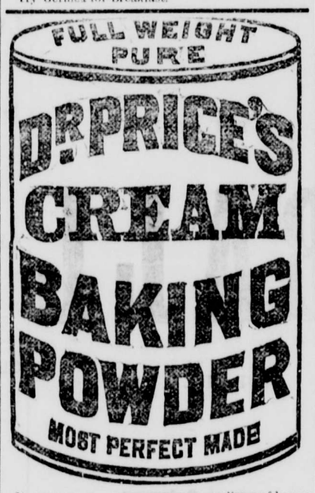


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## GET READY!

Now is the time you should prepare to lay in Winter supplies for remote places—'tis none too early. New Canned and Dried Fruits are coming to hand rapidly. Prices are low and quality fine. You must decide to buy supplies for cash if you intend to get ahead in the world. Sugar Peas of best quality are $1.15 to $1.30 per dozen, instead of $1.50 as last year. Best Corn is $1.25 to $1.50. Fruits are ten per cent lower, notwithstanding that Sugar is so much higher. Many things are lower and we shall be pleased to quote the closest price on everything to cash buyers. Our Eastern goods are coming to hand, too, at low freight rates. Rock Candy Syrup, the finest in the world, our own brand, and but little higher than the common grades; everybody praises it, and 'tis no wander. You ought to try a few kegs or cans. Ask for full list. Address **Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.**

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R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1st, 1888.

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JULY 2d, 1888.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 PER CENT.

Is now due and payable to shareholders of the Pacific Bank.

We take pleasure in informing our shareholders that the close of the first half of 1888 finds our institution in a most prosperous condition.

In addition to paying the regular dividend, we have been enabled to add another $50,000 to the Surplus Fund.

R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.

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A HOME FOR EVERYBODY—SECURE A home in the country, while retaining your present residence, position and salary; 10, 20 or more acres of land, with or without a house, on the installment plan in one of our colonies; we will plant the same to your order with fruit trees or raisin grapes and will keep it in good condition until full bearing; these lands lie north or south of San Francisco, in the coast or interior counties, near or distant from railroad or town and vary in price. For full particulars inquire of C. H. STREET & CO., successors to the Immigration Association of California, 415 Montgomery street.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 8, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## COMMODORE KITTSON.

**The Famous Pioneer Going to the Legislature on a Dog Sledge.**

While at Pembina in 1850 Mr. Kittson established a line of "Pembina carts," which were used to convey furs from that country to Mendota on the Mississippi river and return with goods, taking the place of the voyageurs who had previous to that time transported these articles on their backs in small packs. The shipment of furs was for some twenty years made in those carts. The Pembina cart was a two-wheeled concern made entirely of wood and leather, without a particle of iron, and would carry about six hundred pounds. They cost about fifteen dollars, and were made by Canadians. In this cart was fastened an ox or Indian pony, geared with broad straps of buffalo hide. One driver could manage several of the carts by simply guiding the leading ox, the rest being tied to the tail of the preceding cart. No grease was ever used on the axles, and their creaking was frightful and on still days could be heard for miles. The drivers of these carts were swarthy, half or quarter breeds, usually clad in a suit of coarse blue cloth, with a profusion of brass buttons and a red sash around their waists, into which were stuck a couple of bowie knives.

The distance from Pembina to Mendota was about five hundred miles by the trail of those days. The caravan would generally start in June as soon as there was grass enough for the cattle, and the down trip would consume about forty days. At night the caravan would be drawn up in a circle and the men slept on the ground. Sentinels were posted to watch for Indians. The men subsisted on game and dried meat. Mr. Kittson made many trips with these trains, and while engaged with him J. J. Hill, now president of the Manitoba road, drove many of the trains. He was engaged in the trade for himself at one time and managed his own line of carts. Mr. Hill is a very dark, swarthy man, and as he dressed in buckskin leggins and a blue blouse, and wore a mass of black hair all over his face, old settlers say it was difficult to tell him from one of his half-breed drivers.

In 1859 Mr. Kittson was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Pembina, and made the trip to St. Paul in the middle of winter on snow sledges, the only means of travel in those days. He made the trip in sixteen days. His cariole was drawn by three fine dogs, harnessed tastefully, with jingling bells, and driven tandem. They could make a mile in 2:40 when put to their best speed. They usually traveled thirty or forty miles a day on a pound of pemmican. Mr. Kittson was of robust health, and enjoyed the hardships of those early days when he was laying the foundation of his great fortune.—*N. Y. Times.*

## FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT.

**A Type of Government of Which the United States is the Best.**

A remarkable phenomenon of the last hundred years is the impetus that has been given to the development of federal institutions. There are to-day contemporaneously existing no less than eight distinct federal governments.

First and foremost is the United States of America, where we have an example of the Federal Union in the most perfect form yet attained. Then comes Switzerland, of less importance than the United States of America, but most nearly approaching it in perfection. Again we have the German Empire, that great factor in European politics, which is truly a Federal Union, but a cumbrous one and full of anomalies. Next in importance comes the Dominion of Canada, which is the only country forming a Federal Union and at the same time a colony. Lastly comes the Argentine Republic, Mexico and the States of Columbia and Venezuela.

This is a very remarkable list when we consider that never before the present century did more than two Federal Unions ever coexist, and that very rarely, and that even those unions were far from satisfying the true requirements of federation. Only three well-marked federations existed prior to the foundation of the United States of America. The first belongs to the ancient world, and to the second and third centuries B. C.—namely, the Achæan League—which is interesting, if for no other reason than that Hamilton, the master architect of the American constitution, longed to know more about it. The second is Swiss, which, taking its origin as the old League of Upper Germany in the thirteenth century, has lasted in varying forms to the present day. The third is the United Netherlands, which arose at the end of sixteenth century and lasted to the end of the eighteenth.

The task of any one who has to construct a federal government in the future will be comparatively easy, for the constitution of the United States of America will always stand as his model.—*Westminister Review.*

### The Man Makes Himself.

Polite and civil manners are not lost even in the workshop; it pays to be pleasant and courteous at all times and in all places. Your employer will respect you for it, and your fellow-workmen will honor you. A man's surroundings lower him only as he lowers his surroundings. The blacksmith and moulder may be as true gentlemen as the clerk or the proprietor. Honest labor is no degrader. Man makes or mars his own character, and is alone responsible for the result.—*Boston Budget.*

## LIFE IN HONDURAS.

**Primitive People Who Believe in Throwing Off Work and Worry.**

I do not need to tell you what an enormous difference there is between San Francisco and all its gayety and a place like this, where we live in a brush hut and eat corn-cakes (tortillas) and brown beans. Our camp is in the village of San Martin. Evidently there has been no change in the people's way of living since the time of—well, let us say Columbus, to be on the safe side. The women to-day grind the corn in the same little machine that they made use of then. A stone slab, on which the corn is placed after having been soaked in lye-water, and a stone rolling-pin form the whole outfit.

From morning till night one hears the noise of this crude working. When the corn, mixed with water, has become a dough, a pancake is made of it and baked over the fire. This is the tortilla. The corn is allowed to remain in the water so long that it gets entirely soaked through with lye, and then afterward it is not properly cleansed. The effect of lye on the system must be felt to be appreciated.

The baking ovens are half-round structures built of adobe, and all the cooking utensils are earthenware. Occasionally we have meat, and sometimes we shoot birds, but the natives around here live mainly on tortillas and beans. I have observed that the people are, for the most part, honest. One finds little downright stealing. They live in one place generation after generation. They are lazy; and if they have made money enough the first three days of the week to last them for the next four, you may be sure they will do no more work. They work when they must, never when they feel like it. The latter case is unknown. When they think it about time to stop work, they stop. Our American way of a day's work for a day's pay is something entirely and absolutely new to them. Clocks are unknown, but they tell the time accurately by the sun; and they do have a great deal of sun, as a rule 94 degrees in the huts at noon. Neither the men nor the women are good looking, but I understand that in some of the other departments as, for instance, Olancho (the republic of Honduras is divided into seven departments), the race stands higher both physically and intellectually. They do not seem to marry. They believe in the doctrine of free love. There are no priests for miles around. Of course, in Choluteca, the capital of this department, there are some, but their visits are few and far between.

The maxim of these people, and they live up to it, seems to be "manana" (to-morrow). Every thing is manana or, as we would put it in English: "Do not do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow."

However, if their manana only meant manana; but it generally means—some time before Christmas.

We are a novelty here, and we and every thing we brought with us attract general attention. Outside our hut lies a quantity of lumber, and before we rise in the morning the planks are filled by a curious crowd, desirous of catching the first glimpse of us. Our ablutions, which we have to make outside the house, attract special attention, and seem to be a source of astonishment to all.—*George H. Meincke, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

## PRINTERS AS EDITORS.

**From Amos Cumming's Speech at the Childs Dinner in Philadelphia.**

The type-setter and the proof-reader become editors unconsciously. The evolution from the case into editorial life is as the evolution of a butterfly from a chrysalis. There is nothing marvelous about it. The true typo will develop into the true editor if time and opportunity serve. No careless or incompetent printer have ever become a competent editor. I have seen many a man taken from the case and thrown into an editorial room, and all but one became successful and accomplished reporters, editors and correspondents. The qualities that make a man an efficient compositor are the very qualities requisite to make him an influential editor. His ticket to newspaper prosperity is unpunched by collegiate education, but it is a ticket readily recognized by the people, and one that frequently passes its owner into wealth and fame. The born printer, Mr. Chairman, is a born editor. Some say that a new era is dawning in journalism, that men educated in collegiate schools are assuming the helm; that æsthetic methods are to be applied to the columns of the newspapers dotting the land like mushrooms in a sheep pasture, that a web of newspaper trusts is to cover the country and secure the patronage of the people, and that the old journals must follow suit or go to the wall. All this may go for what it is worth. The past shows that the people have recognized the printing office as the true school of journalism, and it will hold good in the future and as long as a typo union lives and flourishes on the free soil of the Republic.

### Train Men to Be Honest.

If you examine into the history of rogues, you will find that they are as truly manufactured articles as any thing else, and it is just because our present (English) system of political economy gives so large a stimulus to that manufacture that you may know it to be a false one. We had better seek for a system which will develop honest men than for one which will deal cunningly with vagabonds. Let us reform our schools and we shall find little reform needed in our prisons.—*From John Ruskin's "Unto This Last."*

## MINES AND MINING.

**Some Valuable Information Imparted by a Veteran Assayer.**

Since the beginning of time the base has been plentiful, the precious rare. The average ton of iron ore yields 1000 pounds of metal, of lead ore 600 pounds, of copper 200 pounds, of silver three pounds, and of gold less than one of the 32,000 ounces is shining gold. That order of things has never been reversed, yet with a gravity that well becomes the colossal proportions of their veracity (?), men speak of great ledges of precious metal ores that yield 60 per cent of pure silver, or something less of fine gold, and, with a degree of credulity less becoming, other men believe, and, believing, buy shares in those mines upon which rests the ends of the rainbow. The product of fabulously rich mines is usually marketed by mail, but the output of the mines that produce the world's supply of gold and silver is moved in long trains of cars. It is true that an occasional car load of selected ore yields thousands of dollars, but the train loads yields less than $500 per car, and possibly there is one car of the first to five train loads of the latter. Established truths are safe guides and should not be forgotten. Instance the following: The $400,000,000 of gold and silver produced by the Comstock mines of Nevada came from ores having an average value of about $48 per ton. The average value of Leadville ores, which have yielded $135,000,000, was and is less than $30 per ton. In Gilpin County, Colo., whence came more than $70,000,000, the average of all ores, is under $40 per ton, and the number of princely fortunes acquired in the three localities mentioned is a matter of history. Danger of overproduction. None at all. There has been an overproduction of paper mines, but the men who make money dealing in that species of property don't produce much money metal. There has been an overproduction of bonds and mortgages, also, and for some months they have formed a considerable percentage of our exports. The day may come when Europe will not care to exchange gold for large blocks of American securities, and if so the outward flow will be so strong that our present supply will shrink rapidly. No, there is no reason to fear an overproduction of gold and silver. It takes hard work to produce the money metals—very much harder work than to issue bonds, and most men like easy jobs. Presumably, that is the reason why the face value of bonds and mortgages, issued every year, exceeds the value of gold and silver taken from American mines.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## CONTEST OF DIGITS.

**Two Angry Tyrolese Youths Settle a Dispute in a Singular Way.**

The spirit of emulation is one of the strongest in the human breast. In obedience to it men freely risk life, reputation, and even honor itself. A tourist in the Tyrol watched two hot-headed youths, who, having got into some dispute over money matters, had agreed to settle it by a resort to what, in that country, is called "fingerhackeln."

This game, or rather struggle, is a simple trial of strength of arm and biceps. The table is cleared, and the two competitors seated opposite each other, with the table between them, stretch out their right hands so as to let them meet in the center. Each, bending the middle finger in the shape of a hook, intwines it with that of his rival. At a given signal each begins to pull, the object being to drag the antagonist across the board.

Both were strapping young fellows, each eager to show off his prowess, and the fact that they were well-known adepts at it, rendered the struggle doubly interesting. Victory swayed hither and thither; the most prodigious efforts were made to wrest the slightest advantage from the foe, the subtlest ruses coming into play, the most impossible contortions of the body undergone; and yet the issue seemed as far from decision as at the very outset.

With set teeth, rigid features, and heaving breasts, the two young fellows tug and pull, and neither will give in. Their hands are of an angry red, the veins swollen to double their size, while drops of perspiration on their foreheads tell of their almost superhuman exertions.

Watching the face of one, the observer all at once saw a look of agonizing pain shoot across it. His hand dropped; the struggle was at an end. Poor fellow! his finger is maimed for life; for the principal muscle has been rent in the fierce struggle. His antagonist, by a sudden jerk—one of the numerous stratagems of fingerhackeln—has succeeded in unbending his adversary's finger.

One very frequently sees in the Tyrol a man with a finger bent nearly double on the right hand. If you ask the cause, you will invariably be told that it happened while "fingerhackeln."—*Chicago News.*

—"Yes," said the sweet girl graduate in a burst of confidence, "my education is now complete, but still I am not altogether happy. Mamma and papa, unfortunately, have a habit of pronouncing their words so badly and they know so little of polite literature and the sciences, you know, that it really is quite a hardship for me to associate with them."—*Boston Transcript.*

—A Maine baby has been christened Anna Versary, because she was born on the anniversary of the parents' marriage.

## A MINUTE'S WORK.

**Some of the Things That Can Be Done in Sixty Seconds.**

"Well, well, don't fret: I'll be there in a minute."

But, my friend, a minute means a good deal, notwithstanding you effect to hold it of no consequence. Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute? No. Well, while you are murdering a minute for yourself and one for me, before you get ready to sit down to the business we have in hand, I will amuse you by telling you things that may happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled around on the outside of the earth by its diurnal motion, a distance of thirteen miles. At the same time we shall have gone along with the earth, in its grand journey around the sun, 1,080 miles. Pretty quick traveling you say? Why, that is slow work compared with the rate of travel of that ray of light which just now reflected from that mirror made you wink. A minute ago that ray was 11,160,000 miles away.

In a minute, over all the world, about eighty new-born infants have each raised a wail of protest at the fates for thrusting existence upon them, while as many more human beings, weary with the struggle of life, have opened their lips to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 996 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

In a minute an express train goes a mile, and a Cleveland street car 32 rods; the fastest trotting horse, 147 9-13 rods, and an average pedestrian of the genus homo has got over 16 rods.

In each minute in the United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4,830 bushels of grain have come to bin.

If there were a box kept at the city hall in the city of Cleveland into which every minute a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the city debt had to be dropped, the sum so dropped each minute of the whole year would be eighty-seven cents.

How about the National finances? Well, sir, in the same way, each minute, night and day, by the official reports for the year 1886, the United States collected $639 and spent $461. $178 more than necessary. The interest on the public debt was $96 a minute, or just exactly equal to the amount of silver mined in that time.

Now, in the residue of figures I give, you will remember that they represent so much for every minute in the year. All the preceding figures should be so considered. And remember, also, that we are all the time, hereafter, talking about facts connected with the whole United States.

The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times. Of tobacco, 925 pounds is raised, and part of it has been used in making 6,673 cigars, and some more of it has gone up in the smoke of 2,292 cigarettes.

But I am afraid that you will forget that we are talking about a minute, sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then, every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig sixty-one tons of anthracite coal and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pig-iron we turn out twelve tons and of steel rails three tons.

In this minute you have kept me waiting fifteen kegs of nails have been made, twelve bales of cotton should have come from the fields and thirty-six bushels of grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits, while $66 in gold should have been dug out of the earth. In the same time the United States Mint turned out gold and silver coin to the value of $121, and forty-two acres of the public domain have been sold or given away.—*Cleveland Press.*

### Hearts That Are Always Young.

A pleasant, cheerful, generous, charitable-minded woman is never old. Her heart is as young at sixty or seventy as it was at eighteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passion, and feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature, which have cankered their minds, wrinkled their spirits and withered their souls. They are heartless, dull, cold, indifferent; they want the well-spring of youthful affection, which is always cheerful, always active, always engaged in some labor of love that is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. There is an old age of the heart that is possessed by many who have no suspicion that there is any thing old about them, and there is a youth which never grows old, a lover who is ever a boy, a Psyche who is ever a girl.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

### An Atrocious Memory.

The conversation had turned on the husband's shortcomings.

"You have a bad memory, Maria—an atrocious memory," said the husband, wrathfully.

"A bad memory, John?" replied the wife, "how can you say so? You know I never forget any thing, and you know every word I have said of you is true. There isn't a woman alive with a more accurate memory than mine."

"That's the trouble with it, Maria," replied John, as he jammed his hat down over his eyes and started down town through the pelting rain, "you remember millions and millions of things you ought to forget. Darn such a memory!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"Are there too many doctors?" asks an exchange. No, there are not half enough, but there are too many men pretending to be doctors who are not.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## EXAMINING RECRUITS.

**Obstacles in the Way of Getting Into Uncle Sam's Army.**

It is not so easy for a man to get into the United States army. He must go through as rigid an examination as a life insurance company would insist on, and even if he passes that he is not certain to be admitted, as defective eyesight or imperfect hearing, that would not hurt a man's prospects or longevity, keep him out of the army. The recruiting officers need to know as much as a surgeon. Besides that, they acquire a knowledge of human nature which helps them pick out the best men. Hardly half the applicants for enlistment are received, and as a result of this careful culling, and the reenlistment of the best of the old men, the physical and the moral standard of the army is constantly rising.

The most careful examination is made of the chest and heart. A table has been prepared giving the mean chest measurement and mobility for each inch of height. A recruit five feet four should weigh 128 pounds, have a mean chest measurement of thirty-four inches, and a mobility of two inches. At five feet height his weight should be 141 pounds, his mean chest 34½ inches, and his mobility two and one-half inches. Each inch in height over five feet four should mean an increase in weight of two pounds, with five pounds extra for each inch over five feet seven. After five feet seven there should be an increase of half an inch in the mean chest measurement for each inch in height. The table gives the weight, height and chest mobility up to 6 feet 3, where the weight should be 190 pounds, the mean chest 38 inches, and the mobility 2½ inches. It would be ground for rejection if the man should be under weight, or if his mean chest or chest mobility were too small. The measurements of the chest are made by having the recruit raise his arms above his head. The tape is circled around the chest under the arm pits. As the arms are lowered and the air expelled, the measure is taken. Then a full inspiration, and the measure is taken again at the same point. The difference is the mobility. A mobility of over three inches shows that the chest is in good expansive condition.

The recruit hops around the room first on one leg and then on the other. Upon his return the recruiting officer feels his pulse, to see how much it has quickened through the exercise. The glands, muscles and bones are examined, and occasionally measurements are taken of the arms, legs and stomach. The recruit then goes through the positions required in drilling, and he flops his arms, legs, hands, feet and fingers around to show the officer that they work freely. The examination extends to every part of the body, and is as thorough as it can be made.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

**Members of the Historical Corsican Family Residing in Washington.**

Two striking figures have become familiar to people along the fashionable part of Rhode Island avenue and out Fourteenth street. They are always on horseback, sweeping along at a brisk trot or canter, and whisking around corners with a reckless grace.

The one is a man of striking appearance, in high military boots and with the strong face of a soldier. His heavy shoulders bend forward in an un-American fashion for riding, but his strong limbs and the bold carriage of his head attest that he would be an erect figure dismounted, and when his horse comes to a stand he sits his saddle as erect as a statue. His large, round head is set firmly, and his heavy black mustache, brushed straight out on either side and waxed at the ends in the military style of France, and a black goatee, drawn down and waxed in the same style, give him a fierce expression, and bring to mind a historic portrait. His mount is a blood bay of large build, which carries him at a sweeping trot.

The companion who gallops on a smaller animal at his side is a little old lady, with an abundance of iron gray hair, and features that always attract attention. She is a daring rider as well as a good one, and she often presses her horse to a more reckless pace than is his wont. Sometimes they are accompanied by a young girl, apparently their daughter. Nearly every day in the winter, when less enthusiastic horsemen restricted their equestrian exercises to the quadrangle of the riding academy, these two would face the cutting wind with a dash that showed them seasoned to the sport.

The man's striking resemblance to Napoleon III. marks him at once for one of that stock. They are Colonel Jerome Bonaparte and Mme. Bonaparte. It is Mme. Bonaparte's love of this exercise that swings her husband so often into the saddle. This active out-door life gives her a youthful color that disputes the accusation of her gray hair. The Colonel's hair is tinged with gray. Any one at all familiar with the portrait of the last Emperor of France is struck with the resemblance between the two faces. Colonel Bonaparte rides a better horse, but he is not as graceful a rider as his wife.—*Washington Letter.*

### Silence Is Golden.

They were sitting in an easy chair out on the porch.

He—Darling.

She—Darling.

He—Sweet.

She—Sweet.

He—Precious—precious.

She—Precious—ah, but, George, dear, do not let us disturb the solemn stillness—the wide silence of the night, with conversation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## SHOES FOR CRIPPLES.

**A Queer Little New York Cobbler Who Does a Rushing Business.**

There's a funny little man who runs a queer little shoe shop in East Broadway. It is a "hole in the wall," and might properly be called a den. It is not a tidy place, either, but it makes no difference to its pinch-faced occupant, for he gets a lot of money by making boots and shoes for cripples. He does nothing else, and seems to enjoy a monopoly of the custom of people with deformed feet.

"How much do you charge for such a pair of shoes?" asked a reporter, as he picked up a Congress gaiter ornamented with a 5-inch heel and a 2-inch sole.

"Twelve dollars; but," he added, "I usually get $15. This pair of shoes, however, is for a poor man who can't afford to pay the regular price. Sometimes I get $20 for a pair, but not often."

The little shoemaker said that a person desiring a shoe comes in and removes his foot covering, then he measures the distance between the bottom of the shoe and the floor to determine how much cork is needed in the sole. The measuring of the foot proper does not differ much from the measuring of ordinary feet. He makes only three measurements—one at the ball of the foot, one at the heel and one at the toe. Certain afflicted persons wish their shoes made with space between the heel and the sole on the idea that it gives the foot a spring it would not possess were the sole and heel one piece. Each customer has his peculiarities.

The man had just finished three pairs for a gentleman in the wholesale liquor business in this city, who formerly had his shoes made in Paris, London and Vienna without getting satisfaction. That gentleman has a short foot, but so deftly is it clothed that even his intimate friends do not know that he is deformed.

Instead of putting the cork which raises the foot on the outside he places it inside, thus making the boot well proportioned. The wearer's foot rests easily, the heel half way up the leg with a curved, sloping support for the instep and the toes about half way down the middle of the foot. The little man said there were many persons who have one foot shorter than the other, and if their shoes were made to fit the short foot it would give them the appearance of having had their toes amputated.

"There's nothing easier," remarked the little man, "than to prevent this by making the shoe for the short foot as long as the shoe for the normal foot, and filling in the space between the end of the toes and the end of the shoe with light cork."

More trouble is experienced in constructing shoes for club-footed people than any other. This is principally because the foot is turned in and upward, so that the sole is presented to the rear and the person has to walk on the side of his foot. Measurements of such feet can not be successfully taken. A casting has to be made of the foot and then a last formed from that; the sole must be of cork and the upper carefully fitted into every curve and wrinkle in the foot. It requires much skill to make a shoe for a man whose foot has been cut off just above the ankle, for he is obliged to make a leg as well as a last.

The queer little cobbler was unable to say how many men with deformed feet had come under his eye, but he knew there were thousands of them.

Some cripples wear ordinary shoes, while others use the old-fashioned iron lifts; but these are cumbersome and even dangerous, for the wearer may trip and stumble.

"Yes, I do a big business," said the cobbler, "and it keeps four assistants pretty busy filling orders. People who are afflicted can't go into a shoe store and purchase ready-made monstrosities, and so they come to me."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

## A WATCH SPRING NEST.

**How a Wise Swiss Bird Built a Habitation for Her Family.**

A RETURNED TOURIST:—"This last trip, during my wanderings in Switzerland, I happened to be detained for a day in the little town of Soleure. As the day happened to be a rainy one and there were few attractions for me indoors, I strolled into the little local museum. "The collection of curiosities was not extensive and I found little to interest me. I was about to leave in disgust and seek in the seclusion of my room the comfort which a pipe grants, when suddenly my eye caught something, which turned out to be a veritable curiosity.

"It was a bird's nest, which at first had nothing out of the ordinary in its appearance, and had it not been for a metallic glint on a portion of it I would, no doubt, have passed it by. Upon examining it I found that it was made of—what do you suppose? Watch springs.

"Upon inquiry I found that numbers of imperfect springs are thrown out of the little watch factories which abound in this district. Some bird seems to have considered them excellent material of which to construct her nest and with infinite care worked them together into as perfect a structure of the kind as one could desire to see. The nest was picked up a short time before my visit and was at once placed in the museum. The idea struck me that Switzerland is indeed a great country for watch-making, when the very birds know how to make use of watch springs."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

—A pair of clam shells two feet and ten inches long were sold by a Southington, Conn., curio collector for sixty dollars recently.

## DR. EATON ON MURDER.

**He Tells of the Ways in Which the Sixth Commandment Is Broken.**

In a recent sermon upon the Ten Commandments Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, took the Sixth—"Thou shalt not kill"—as his text. These are some of the things he said:

"Among the popular forms of murder war must be placed first. The training of the world has been such that people have come to think that the law "Thou shalt not kill" only applies to individuals and not to the State. For an individual to murder is a crime, but for the people in a collective capacity to devastate the territory of their neighbors is considered perfectly legitimate. Individual murder is a crime, but wholesale murder is civilization. Wars of defense sometimes become a necessity, but the larger proportion of wars have been and still are aggressive, being waged to gratify the ambition of some ruler or 'to preserve the balance of power,' as it is called in Europe. The pretext is frequently made of defending the interests of oppressed countries or that the wars are waged for religion, but such wars not only cause a great sacrifice of human life, but make many desolate homes and undermine religion itself. However much we seek to glorify the soldier's profession, it is at best a necessity and at the worst a murderous trade.

"Other popular forms of murder arise from the narrow attic, the foul basement and the crowded factory, amid the cries of men, women and children, whose lives are being crushed out by a condition for which somebody is responsible. Through the burning days of summer, the cold of winter, in hunger and in rags, with white-faced children crying for bread, needle-women toil from twelve to fourteen hours before their daily task is done. The greed which to some extent underlies modern civilization shows itself in the cruel disregard of the ordinary means of protection to workingmen

"In refusing to put a roof over the heads of the workmen, the foreman of the shop said that men were cheaper than shingles, and that there were dozens eager to take the place of any man who should fall by the way.

"Other forms of murder show themselves in constant attacks upon the happiness of the home, upon reputation and in gossip which takes away a good name and breaks down health by persecution.

"The spirit of the commandment also includes the murder of the soul, and this kind of murder may be practiced on ourselves or on others. There are some things worse than physical death.

"If the spirit of the sixth commandment were obeyed, the greater portion of the world's sin would disappear, human sacrifices would go on no longer, and plots, conspiracies, riots and revolutions would cease; in fact, the spirit of persecution would entirely disappear, prosperity would follow, science enlarge its boundaries, and manhood and womanhood would be ennobled."—*N. Y. Herald.*

## AMERICAN ORATORS.

**Characteristics of Great Men Renowned for Talking.**

Patrick Henry was in early life an utter failure. His father set him up in a small store, which did not succeed, and then the youth married the daughter of an inn-keeper and for awhile tended bar. Later on he became a petty lawyer. But it was a long time before an occasion presented itself which displayed his wonderful genius. Thenceforth, however, he stood at the head of the profession, and soon became the leader of the patriots of Virginia.

James Otis was the only one of the great American orators who suffered the loss of reason, which was due to a blow on the head received in a public affray occasioned by political discussion. During this unfortunate condition he destroyed all his papers, and soon afterward he was struck by lightning, being the only statesman that met such a fate.

John B. Gough was brought out by accident. He did not know what was in him until the hour of utterance came. Gough talked about that very occurrence, and he smiled at the picture he drew of himself—a miserable drunkard who happened into a temperance meeting and was induced to speak. It was the beginning of that reform which he advocated with such fascinating eloquence.

William Henry Seward's speeches are remarkably complete, and are admirable for the eloquence of style as well as for argument. They were written out with elaborate care before delivery.

John Randolph was noted for his withering sarcasm, and was by some considered insane. His speeches were seldom reported, and his fame chiefly rests on tradition.

The most finished of American orators was Edward Everett, but he lacked the magnetic power by which Roscoe Conkling held an audience.

Alexander Hamilton's speeches were not fully reported, and his fame rests upon tradition. He was, however, highly eloquent, and his last effort in behalf of the liberty of the press awoke a general admiration.

Webster's oratory was characterized by robust thought, simple but powerful language, and a bold presentation of national matters.—*Chicago News.*

—Old lady (in Pennsylvania railroad station)—"Is this the car ter Shamokin, mister?" Brakeman—"No, ma'am; if you want to smoke, take the car ahead."—*Epoch.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.....1888


Every day the issue between the two great political parties is being more sharply defined. Republicans are more closely pressing their opponents to a defense of free trade; but farmers, mechanics and all other workingmen cannot see in that anything but injury to themselves. It is reasonably certain that if this were not a matter that will decide the fate of an election there would be as general an agreement between all the States in favor of protective tariff as there now is in California in favor of exclusion of the Chinese. The day is not far distant when the free trade doctrine in America will have as few defenders as slavery has now. It is a fact capable of proof that in any country possessing such boundless resources as the United States free trade could not live except joined with slavery. The abolition of slavery was the strongest protective measure ever taken in the United States.

The Republicans of Alpine county have nominated Cyrus Coleman as Assemblyman from this district. We have personal knowledge that Mr. Coleman is well qualified for the office. We know that he is capable, diligent, and of strict integrity. He has been tried in the Assembly more than once and proved his fitness. If it shall be agreed that Alpine should select an Assemblyman the district will be well served by Mr. Coleman. See a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Alpine

Last Monday a bill was passed in the House of Representatives which provides for the total exclusion of the Chinese. The bill was at once taken up in the Senate. Senators Stewart, Sherman, Mitchell and Dolph all spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made a good deal of rather captious objection, but there was no doubt that the bill would pass. If this measure shall be approved by the President it will free the Pacific Coast from the Chinese curse.

# DEMOCRATIC
## PRIMARIES
AND
## County Convention.

PURSUANT TO CALL THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County met at Independence, August 21st, and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at INDEPENDENCE on

**TUESDAY, September 25, 1888,**

for the nomination of candidates for County Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention. Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several Precincts of the county on

**SATURDAY, Sept mber 8th,**

in accordance with the following Apportionment based on the votes cast for the Democratic Nominee for State Controller at the Gubernatorial Election of 1886, a Delegat for each Precinct voting at said election, 1 for each 10 votes so cast, and 1 for each fraction over one half that number, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 3 | George's Creek | 1 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Station | 2 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 6 | Keeler | 2 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 4 | Darwin | 3 |
| Fish Springs | 1 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 7 | Panamint | 1 |

Polls are to be open from 2 to 6 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, Sept 8th at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Inspector, David Olds; Judges, C A Wildasinn, C H Parsons. Old's House.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, John Blair; Judges, Geo Clarke, T Hutchinson.

STATION—Depot. Inspector, H A Man; Judges, McNally and Deby.

COTTONWOOD—N Gilbert's. Inspector, Scott Broder; Judges, S P Roberts.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, W G McCrosky; Judges, I P Vaney, W W Yandell.

POLETA—Storey's House at Switch. Inspector, Geo Story; Judges, Rube Merryman, — Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, S J McMurry; Judges, Dennis Hession, Jack Mullane.

FISH SPRINGS—Hill's old Store. Inspector, Jas Conners; Judges, Jas Lane, D W Nerney.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, G W Brady; Judges, C S Swain, Thos Kelso.

GEORGE'S CREEK—Half-way House. Inspector, W I Hunter; Judges, Aaron Reynolds, H Hamilton.

KEYNOT—McDonough's Store. Inspector, Thomas McDonough

CERRO GORDO—Boland's Store. Inspector, J Hertel; Judges, J Dunphy, Geo Wist.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Chas Meysan; Judges, A Apple, J G Dodge.

KEELER—Barnes Hotel. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Morton, Tim Madden.

OLANCHA—Wm Walker's. Inspector, Wm Walker; Judges, W T Grant, Ed Walker.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, J C Eldy; Judges John Wilson, Jeremiah Fitzgerald.

LOOKOUT—Store. Inspector, F Fitzgerald; Judges, W Gesmith.

PANAMINT—Store. Inspector, H G Chickering; Judges, Jas Wall, John Curran.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are you a Democrat?**

All Democratic Voters in Inyo County are requested to attend the Primaries and assist in the selection of Delegates to the Convention.

By order of County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary.
Dated, Aug. 21, 1888 tf

SECOND
# ANNUAL FAIR
# Agricultural District
## No. 18.
## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
**Composed Of the Counties of**
## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
# Independence
## Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

A. R. CONKLIN, NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER, W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER, HARVEY BOONE,
J. S. GORMAN, JOHN SHEPHERD.

### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best Stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year-old | 10 00 |
| Best roadster team | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | 10 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than three | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $25 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 10 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, any breed or age Association cup | |
| Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup | |

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $ 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 10 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ½ doz watermelon | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ½ doz cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| best variety of jellies | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.
CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| grapes, white | 5 00 |
| " purple | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.
CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.
CLASS I.

### Sixth Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting done in district | $ 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil satin and Japanese tancis | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.
CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, piece | 2 00 |
| wall panel, or banner | 2 00 |
| silk on flannel | 2 00 |
| on linen | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand in design | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| beach rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| best display fancy work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| overlay of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, outline | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| Hand knit stockings | 2 00 |
| JUVENILE. | |
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.
CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $ 5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above list.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ¾ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3 to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m. sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

**ADMISSION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULLOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# REPUBLICAN
## PRIMARIES
AND
## CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 10th day of August, 1888 it was ordered that a Republican County Convention be held in the Town of Independence, on

**TUESDAY, September 18th 1888,**

to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County and District offices to be filled at the General Election on TUESDAY, November 6th, 1888, also the appointment of a County Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Republican County Convention.

The Apportionment of Delegates to said Convention is based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican nominee for Governor at the General Election in 1886—allowing 1 Delegate for each precinct 1 for each 20 votes, and 1 for a fraction of 12 or more. The several precincts of the county are therefore entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 2 | George's Creek | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Bishop Station | 1 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 4 | Keeler | 1 |
| Poleta | 1 | Olancha | 1 |
| Big Pine | 3 | Darwin | 1 |
| Fish Springs | 2 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 4 | Panamint | 1 |

comprising a Nominating Convention of 33 members.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates in accordance with the above apportionment will be held in the several precincts of Inyo county on

**SATURDAY, September 8th 1888,**

Polls being open between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., of said day, at the places herein named, and under the direction of the following Primary Election Officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Blaisdell's Store. Inspector, F P Blaisdell; Judges, Thos E Jones, R Hilton.

LINCOLN—School House. Inspector, A Matlack; Judges, N C Young, W McLaren.

BISHOP STATION—School House. Inspector, J Peregrine; Judges, Jas G McNally, A Plumley.

COTTONWOOD—Inspector, W A Greenley; Judges, N Gilbert.

BISHOP CREEK—School House. Inspector, J H Stoutenborough; Judges, M C Hall, A Friedline.

POLETA—A O Collins' House. Inspector, A O Collins; Judges, Thos Hughes, Geo Collins.

BIG PINE—School House. Inspector, L M Newman; Judges, E M Crocker, A McDonald.

FISH SPRINGS—School House. Inspector, A J Wien; Judges, A McKellip, N E Conklin.

INDEPENDENCE—School House. Inspector, Thos Parker; Judges, W F Matlack, J D Blair.

GEORGE'S CREEK—School House. Inspector, John Kisperit; Judges, T B Scovil, John Meyer.

KEYNOT—Laskey Mill. Inspector, John Anton; Judges, Ge St. Clair.

LONE PINE—School House. Inspector, Geo H Palmer; Judges, J J Stewart, M Castro.

CERRO GORDO—Store. Inspector, Wm Crapo; Judges, John Thomas, Fred Wallis.

KEELER—Boland Building. Inspector, John Yandell; Judges, E E Hall, W H Walker.

OLANCHA—A Walker's House. Inspector, A Walker; Judges, H Behlons, A Brown.

DARWIN—School House. Inspector, Chas Anthony; Judges, J L McDonald, A J Gould.

LOOKOUT—Company Store. Inspector, J D Chandler; Judges, H P Livingston.

PANAMINT—Company Store. Inspector, E F Rowell; Judges, Wm Horne, — Bennett.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are You a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees?**

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no Delegates or proxies be permitted a voice in the Convention unless actual residents and voters in the precincts represented; and we hereby earnestly recommend that the Convention adopt such a rule of qualification for its members.

It is urgently requested that all Republican voters in Inyo county, laying aside all past differences and uniting for the common good of the party, who in good faith intend to support the Republican nominees, shall assemble in their respective Precincts at the time named for primary meetings, and select delegates who will attend the Convention and truly represent their wishes, to the end that nominations may be fairly made and a ticket presented which shall command the united and enthusiastic support of all Republicans in the county.

By order of the Committee,
S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H HARDY, Secretary. aug18 1m

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. PLAIN, R. S.


**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
**LUMBER**
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sept 11 tf

**Working Classes ATTENTION!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

**Independence Hotel.**

Independence Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy 1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
**C. MULHOLLAND.**
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
**COUNTY CLERK,**
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**PALACE SALOON,**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND GUIFFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a m | 5 45 p m |
| Layton | | 9 45 a m | 4 85 p m |
| Wabuska | | 12 15 a m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | | 4 30 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Mina | | 5 50 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodaville | | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar | 8 40 p m | Lv 6 30 a m |
| | | No. 3 Leave— | No. 4 Arrive— |
| Belleville | | 7 35 a m | 7 25 p m |
| Sodaville | | 11 05 a m | 3 55 p m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10 p m | 11 0 a m |
| Averill | | 2 00 p m | 10 05 a m |
| Independence | | 3 30 p m | 9 05 a m |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p m | 8 5 a m |
| Keeler | Ar | 7 35 p m | Lv 7 0 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (67 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENNER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
**BREWERY,**
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful beer garden for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.


NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wallace deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Law Office of A. R. Conklin, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo.

JAMES J. WALLACE,
Administrator of the estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 6th 1888.


**ICE! ICE ICE!**

We are now prepared to furnish a first-class quality of

ICE

in quantities to suit either at Bishop Creek, or on the cars at Bishop Station, at

**2 Cts. per Pound.**
**Orders Promptly Attended To.**
F. K. ANDREWS & CO.
Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
**Main Street, Independence.**
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**INYO MEAT MARKET,**
**MAIRS & ENOS.**

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Lard,**
**Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

**IRWIN'S SALOON**
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
**Independence . Cal.**

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb18tf


# GRAND
# DEMOCRATIC
## RALLY.

**HON. R. B. TERRY,**
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR
**CONGRESS,**

Will address the People of Inyo County, on the Political Issues of the Day at following times and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BISHOP CREEK | September | 7, 1888 |
| INDEPENDENCE | " | 8, " |
| BIG PINE | " | 9, " |
| LONE PINE | " | 10, " |

Local Democrats will please arrange for the Meetings.

By order County Committee,
A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary. aug28


**BLACKSMITHING,**
**Horseshoeing, General Iron**
—AND—
**WAGON WORK.**

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

**Horseshoeing** .....**$2 50 for Cash.**
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

**PIONEER BREWERY.**
INDEPENDENCE
**PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR**

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8 . . . . . 1888


## BORN.

LEVY—At San Francisco, September 1, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Levy, a daughter.

GOODALE—At Fish Spring, September 21, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Goodale, a son.

A lot of ore is being shipped from the Defiance mine, at Darwin.

Mrs. Holland is reported to be much better the past few days.

Mr. N. G. Fairman came in from Panamint on Thursday morning.

There will be a large audience at the pavilion to hear Hon. R. B. Terry.

Several miners are working claims and taking out fairly good ore at Panamint.

Mr. W. A. Hampton has returned to Independence from a trip to Davisville.

Mrs. S. D. Thurston went north last Tuesday on her way to San Francisco.

Six carloads of ore from Cerro Gordo were shipped by Boland & Gorman this week.

A meeting of the Fair Directors will be held this—Saturday—afternoon at four o'clock.

Mr. A. J. Johnson, nephew of W. T. C. Elliott, arrived at Independence last Monday from Oregon.

Everybody who can get away from Independence will attend the fair at Bishop Creek next week.

The Fair privileges will be sold on Monday afternoon at the Norman House. See the advertisement.

Last Sunday Tom Goodale was made happy by the birth of another son. The mother and boy are doing well.

Four inch water pipe is being laid to the race track. This will enable the Directors to have the track put in excellent condition.

Mr. James R. Moffett has again been appointed Marshall of the race track and fair grounds at Independence during the fair.

A good deal of ore and other material has been collected at the mill at Panamint. It is intended to start the mill early next week.

At a meeting of the Fair Directors held last Tuesday it was ordered that races heretofore fixed at three heats in five be changed to two in three.

No one should fall into the mistake of thinking they have nothing worth bringing to the fair. Every farmer and every housekeeper can show something of interest.

Last Tuesday the remains of J. C. Hampton, who lost his life on the *City of Chester* arrived at Virginia City. Next day there was a very large funeral conducted by the Masonic Knights Templar.

A large audience met A. R. Conklin at Bishop Creek last Saturday evening. His speech was a plain statement of facts pertaining to the political issues and his hearers listened to him attentively.

Mrs. James Holland, of Lone Pine, has been very ill for some weeks past. On several occasions Dr. Woodin has been telegraphed for to Independence, her friends thinking she was dying.

On application of counsel for W. T. C. Elliott an extension of time has been granted till October 8th, consequently the sentence will not be executed at the time fixed by the Superior Court, viz, September 21st.

From Bishop Creek fifteen horses will come to Independence to try their chances at the races. At least five horses will come from Mono county. From the South Fork of Kern river several horses will come to take part in the sport.

Over at Deep Spring Samuel Chalmers continues to open up his mine and is getting out ore to ship to England. He sank one hundred feet on the ledge and is now drifting. He reports the ledge getting larger and yielding more ore.

Hon. R. B. Terry has telegraphed that he will not be able to get to Independence till next Monday evening, September 10th. On that evening he will deliver an address at Independence. Notice will be given when he can be at Lone Pine, Bishop Creek and other places.

At the beginning of the week the hoisting works of the Lucky Jim mine, at Darwin, caught fire and were totally destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated. The works had not been used for some time, the mine being operated by tunnels. The fire will not hinder work at the mine.

Last Sunday a boy aged about twelve years, son of Mrs. W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, had a very serious accident. The boy was riding very fast, when he got thrown from his horse and his head struck a stone. The skull was crushed and it was expected he would die. The boy has since recovered consciousness and may recover.

At the Methodist Conference recently held at Reno, Nev. Rev. Edward McEvers was appointed to Independence. He is described by Mr. De La Matyr, formerly stationed here, as a man of much ability; a fine scholar and preacher. Mr. McEvers has a wife and two children and the family expect to arrive here about the middle of next week. The new pastor will probably preach at Independence on Sunday week. If so due notice will be given.

David S. Terry and his wife have been sent to jail; he for six months and she for thirty days. The woman grossly insulted Judge Field in open Court. Terry drew a large dirk and threatened to murder an officer of the Court. The brutality and shamelessness of this man and woman have been rarely excelled by people supposed to be civilized and educated. Terry is the same savage bully in old age that he was when he killed Broderick, so many years ago.

Last Tuesday Ed. Ober started from Big Pine for Sacramento with his company of Indian baseball players. The State Association gave funds for the expenses of Ed. and his Indians and they will play at the State Fair. From Sacramento Ed. expects to take his men to San Francisco and other parts of the State and play against any amateur clubs who may be willing to meet them. During the past two years Ed. has given a good deal of time to training the Indians.

### Great Projects.

James D. Schuyler visited Independence at the end of last week. Mr. Schuyler is a Civil Engineer and is the designer of the celebrated Sweetwater dam, near San Diego. He had been in the mountains at the headwaters of Kern river for some weeks past, with eight assistants, making surveys for the construction of immense reservoirs. At one point he will recommend the building of a dam two hundred and fifty feet high. This can be done by running tunnels into the mountain, filling the cavities with giant powder and blowing down a whole mountain side, that will fill a narrow gorge to the required depth. Above the gorge is a nearly level valley that will make the largest reservoir in the world. Tunnels will be cut in the solid rock at different elevations so that the water can be drawn off as wanted. The streams from Mt. Whitney and other high mountains will supply the new lake with water. From the lake ditches will convey the water down into the San Joaquin Valley. This is an immense project and if completed will attract visitors from many lands, and will fertilize thousands of acres that would be quickly covered with orange groves and with every desirable product of the earth. Two and a half years ago the editor of this paper met Mr. Scuyler at San Francisco. A good deal was then said about Owens Valley that was not forgotten by Mr. Schuyler, and led him to make his visit here. He said the country more than met his expectations. He saw and heard enough to satisfy him that in Owens Valley capital can be invested to good purpose. He came through the mountains here on horseback, no light trip for a man who weighs over three hundred pounds. He sent back his horse with an attendant and went from here to San Francisco by rail. It is quite probable that he will be here again not a great while hence.

### Claims the Assemblyman.

At a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee of Alpine county held at Woodfords, this 25th day of August, 1888, pursuant to due notice given, the following proceedings were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, the Republicans of Alpine county have not in the past asked for a direct representative from this county in the Legislature, but have loyally and without question supported the choice of candidates of Mono and Inyo counties, and

WHEREAS, the Republicans do now believe, and of right, that they are justly entitled to name the joint candidate from this county, therefore

*Resolved*, that this Committee duly representing the Republicans of Alpine county now proceed to nominate a joint candidate for the Assembly for the 72d District of California, and earnestly ask the Republicans of Inyo and Mono counties to endorse such candidate and give to him the same loyal support that the Republicans of this county have always given to the candidates from said counties.

Whereupon Cyrus Coleman was unanimously nominated as such joint candidate for the Assembly and the Secretary instructed to notify the Republican Central Committees of Inyo and Mono counties of these proceedings.

FRANK SMITH, Sec.
Rep. Co. Cen. Com., Alpine Co.

### Legal Argument.

Last week in the Superior Court up at Bridgeport, Mono county, R. S. Miner and C. Schuman, attorneys, had a lively set to. Mr. Schuman offered an objection to a question put by Mr. Miner to a witness. Mr. Miner said it looked to him that objections were made for the purpose of disconcerting witnesses, counsel &c. Mr. Schuman replied that it was false, and Mr. Miner could take it any way he pleased. Mr. Miner was pleased to give Mr. Schuman a belt on the ear and there was a lively scrimmage for a few minutes. The combatants were separated. First blood for Miner. Both attorneys were fined fifty dollars for contempt of Court.

### Meteorological Summary for July, 1888. Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer.....29.810 inches.
Mean temperature .....80°
Highest temperature.....100°
Lowest temperature.....60°
Monthly range of temperature.....40°
Mean relative humidity 26 per cent.
Mean dew point, 40 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 39 miles S. 29th.
Precipitation .....0.10
Number of clear days.....27
Number of fair days .....3
Number of cloudy days.....1

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

### Finding Water.

Henry Melone and C. F. Fuller started to prospect for water recently. They opened a cut at the foot of the mountains near Black Rock and after running a short distance struck about forty inches of water. Mr. Melone believes the flow can be doubled by tunneling into the mountain a short distance. There is plenty of excellent land to run the water upon. All along the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains are plenty of indications that water can be found with but little trouble.

### Be On Time

It is earnestly requested that all goods intended for exhibition at the pavilion during the Fair be brought there at an early a date as possible. It is a very great deal of work to get everything put in proper place and order; and if goods are not delivered until the last hour much confusion is caused and it is nearly impossible to get goods displayed to the best advantage. Those who get their articles on hand first will secure good positions.

### A Relic of Antiquity.

Began ten years ago, puttered at from time to time but never pushed vigorously, and for years together seemingly abandoned entirely, the Big Pine ditch is at last to be completed. The Crocker Brothers have taken hold of it. A recent survey shows that the canal was laid out on Hogarth's line of beauty, being sixteen feet too low in the middle from where it rises with a graceful curve to either end. The Crockers expect to finish the canal some time this fall.

Messrs. James F. Moore and H. G. Kimmick arrived at Independence on Wednesday. They are from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and are making a tour of the Pacific Coast. They came from Oregon here and will stay some days yet.

Long double-decked tables have been made for the reading room of the Norman House for the accommodation of commercial travelers to display their goods. Merchants now go to the room when the agents have their good arranged upon these tables and in a few minutes can make their selections and give their orders.


# SECOND ANNUAL BALL!

AGRICULTURAL

District No. 18.

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Sept. 21, 1888.

—THE FINEST—

# BALL

OF THE YEAR.

Music by a Large

ORCHESTRA.

Tickets - - - $2.00

The Ball will be held in the large Hall of the Association.



## CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

*CROCKER BROS., Props.*

sep1-tf



# A THOUGHT TO THIS!

The profusion and regularity with which orders pour in upon us with every mail, has a meaning—a meaning that is significant. It shows that there must be something in our goods our prices or our methods which attracts. As it has the power of interesting others, WHY MAY IT NOT INTEREST YOU?

## SEND FOR IT

We believe we can safely announce September 1st, as the date of the appearance of our FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK. It will be a large sized volume of over 100 pages, with over 1000 illustrations, and handsomely printed. It is full of facts, figures and information, and is both valuable and interesting. We are confident that those who send for a copy will bear us out in the assertion that is absolutely the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi river. Sent to any address FREE. Send in your names now. Regular customers who do not receive the catalogue will please notify us.

## IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Below are several lines of goods which we can recommend as being of good value. All are in first-class condition and are a part of our regular stock.

A Model Boot at a nominal price is Hale's Full Stock Calf Boot at $2.50. It is made of first class tannery calfskin with sole leather innersole and counter. Sizes 6 to 10.

Ladies White Merino Vests and Drawers, silk-bound, catstitch, 44 cents each.

Ladies Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and extra long. Price 16 2-3 cents per pair.

The Stanley Hat for gentlemen is an exceptionally good article. It is a soft hat, has a raw edge and cord band, and comes in black, wine and nutria colors. It holds its shape well and gives good wear.

Gents all-wool knit Undershirts and Drawers—Made especially for us, HALE'S brand being on every garment. The goods are heavy weight, cut full size and both shirt and drawers are ribbed at the bottom. Best value on the coast. Price $1.50 per garment. Colors, scarlet and natural grey.

Boys mudium brown mixed cassimere suits, well made and trimmed. Ages 10 to 18 Price $6.50.

Childrens Knee Pants Suits in dark fancy broken plaid suitings. Ages 4 to 12. Price $2.50.

Figured Lawns in neat designs at 4 cents per yard.

English Challis—a soft and airy fabric with a cream white ground and figured and geometrical designs. It contains a small percentage of wool for drapery purposes. Price 12 yards for $1. Samples sent upon application.

# HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

Sacramento, Cal.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.



James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.


### SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar at race track.
Ice cream stand at Race Track and Pavilion.
Confectionery stand at Race Track and Pavilion.
Lunch stand at Race Track and Pavilion.
Selling pools on the Fair Grounds.

All during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 17th, 1888, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 10, 1888. Said sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, cash at sale.

C. MULHOLLAND,
By order of Directors. Secretary.


A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.



FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.



W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.



BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.



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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Republican County Covention.
W. H. WALKER.
Olancha.

### FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
J. J. STEWART,
Lone Pine.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for nomination for Sheriff of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
MARTIN MEE.
Darwin, August 18, 1888.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH.

### FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
W. W. COLLINS.
Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE COLLINS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. E. SHEPHERD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.
THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
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## WHANGDOODLE BAXTER.

**The Silver-Tongued Colored Orator Lectures on the Subject of Worry.**

BERLUBBED AWJIENCE: De subjec' ob my discuss on dis heah ercashun am "Worry."

Man am de cweature ob sorrer. When he am in de heydey ob his youf his perseshuns consist mostly ob a few marbles and a sore toe. When he grows older he am weighed down wid cares and he am filled wid patent medicines, and when he am done got old all dat he has am a will and de rheumatiz.

Yes, berlubbed bredderen and sistern, man walketh forth for pleasure and enjoyment, and behold! he steps on de bananer peel ob disappointment, and de sidewalk flies up and smites him on de small ob his back.

Hit's not work what makes 'em curl up in de corner and die. Hit's de worry what makes men die young. My advice ter yer am ter do like a man what I read about. Wienebber he ate berries he put on a par ob magnifyin' glasses so dat dey would look bigger and more temptin'. Dat's de way yer wants ter do wid yer pleasures, but yer don't wanter to put on no magnifyin' glasses when yer looks at yer troubles. Yer wants ter look at dem fru de wrong end ob a spy-glass, so dat dey will seem ter be a long way off.

Dar am seberal remedies for worry. Pashience am a good one. I knows dat pashience am mightily like castor ile—hit's easier to prescribe hit den ter take hit—but you will be better for hit afterward. I has read in de Good Book dat Job was de most pashient man, but he didn't hab no cause ter brag. He nebber had ter wait till his wife put on her bonnet. Dat's what tries a man's paschience. I'se had four wives, and so I knows what I'se talkin' about. We am all more or less wicked, but de man what kin eat his dinner during fly time widout swearin', he has more paschience in a minit den Job had in a week. De pusson who sets upon de eggs ob borrowed trouble will some ob dese days hatch out de genuine chickens. While singin' de sockdology Uncle Mose will take up de kerlecshun

—A French writer classes all women by the size of their thumbs. Those with large thumbs are said to be more likely to possess native intelligence while the small thumbs indicate feeling.

—Mr. R. (furnisher and decorator)—"Now, sir, your house has the magnificence of an oriental potentate, except, of course, the—er—seraglio." Mrs. Michael Van Flanigan (proudly to her husband)—"Mike, dear, spare no expense, let us have one."—*Life.*

—What irregularities there must have been to cause this! In the room of a railway depot in Iowa is the following placard over the clock: "This is a clock; it is running; it is Chicago time; it is right; it is set every day at ten o'clock. Now keep your mouth shut."

—Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, is buried on the outskirts of Lincoln City, Ind. A plain slab of marble about four feet high, almost covered with grass and dogweed, marks her grave. On the stone is the inscription: "Erected by a friend of her martyred son, 1879."

—A Maltese cat and a large rattlesnake had a fight in a yard at Albany, Ga. Every time the snake would attempt to strike with its wicked looking fangs, the cat would give it a vigorous slap on the side of the head and it would be withdrawn. This lasted for fully an hour, when at last the cat pounced upon the snake and killed it.

—Friend—"Was your uncle's will satisfactory to you, Brown?" Brown—"Perfectly so; I'm a lucky dog! He left his entire fortune to an insane asylum." Friend—"You mean that you are the unlucky dog." Brown—"No, I don't; the other relations are going to contest the will and I'm to be the attorney."—*Life.*

—The health of New York compares very unfavorably with that of London. The annual mortality in the British metropolis is about 20 in 1,000, while in New York it is 26 in 1,000. The population of New York is also much more crowded, there being an average of 16 persons to a dwelling, while in London the average is only 7.

## A BIRTHDAY PRIZE.

**Mr. Crichlow's Lucky Experience With The Louisiana State Lottery.**

Mr. J. A. Crichlow, a young man who has made a host of friends since his arrival from Tallahassee, Fla., a few weeks ago, celebrated his 31st anniversary on Friday last and on that date he received from The Louisiana State Lottery a roll of crisp $10 bills, amounting to $5,000 which he had caught in the June drawing. In chatting about his lucky dealings with this lottery to-day Mr. Crichlow said he had at intervals patronized the institution for the past ten years, and his drawings prior to this one amounted to over $600. On May 17th he left Florida and came to Santa Fe for the benefit of his health, friends having recommended the pure air of this region for a slight lung trouble, with which he was afflicted. Prior to leaving the South he wrote to a party in New Orleans for a ticket and secured No. 71,678. The drawing came off June 12th, and a few days later he received notice that he had drawn a big prize. Accordingly ticket No. 71,678 was forwarded to New Orleans through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, and one-twentieth of the second capital prize of $100,000 was promptly paid by the lottery company, and on Friday it came to hand here and was turned over to the Mr. Crichlow. This gentleman says he has always had great faith in the fairness and business like methods governing this institution, and in the future as in the past he means to have a few chances in each monthly drawing. Mr. Crichlow is being generally congratulated by his friends over his success.

Rev. Dr. Meany, at whose suggestion Mr. Crichlow came to Santa Fe in search of health, speaks in the highest terms of this young gentleman. He knows his family intimately, and says they are among the most respected people of Florida.—*Santa Fe* (N. Mex.) *New Mexican*, July 3rd.

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

For instance, never shall I forget that scene when I for the first time was sure that she was really in love with Curtis. It came about in this way—all through Good's weakness for ladies' society. When we had been employed for some three months in learning Zu-Vendi it struck Master Good that he was getting rather tired of the old gentlemen who did us the honor to lead us in the way that we should go, so he proceeded, without saying a word to anybody else, to inform them that it was a peculiar fact, but that we could not make any real progress in the deeper intricacies of a foreign language unless we were taught by ladies—young ladies, he was careful to explain. In his own country, he pointed out, it was habitual to choose the very best looking and most charming girls who could be found to instruct any strangers who happened to come that way, etc.

All of this the old gentlemen swallowed open mouthed. There was, they admitted, reason in what he said, since the contemplation of the beautiful, as their philosophy taught, induced a certain porosity of mind similar to that produced upon the physical body by the healthful influences of sun and air; consequently it was probable that we might absorb the Zu-Vendi tongue a little faster if suitable teachers could be found. Another thing was that as the female sex was naturally loquacious, good practice would be gained in the viva voce department of our studies.

To all of this Good gravely assented, and the learned gentlemen departed, assuring him that their orders were to fall in with our wishes in every way, and that, if possible, our views should be met.

Imagine, therefore, the surprise and disgust of myself, and I trust and believe Sir Henry, when, on entering the room where we were accustomed to carry on our studies, the following morning, we found, instead of our usual venerable tutors, three of the best looking young women whom Milosis could produce—and that is saying a good deal—who blushed and smiled and courtesied, and gave us to understand that they were there to carry on our instruction. Then Good, as we gazed at one another in bewilderment, thought fit to explain, saying that it had slipped his memory before—but the old gentleman had told him, on the previous evening, that it was absolutely necessary that our further education should be carried on by the other sex. I was overwhelmed, and appealed to Sir Henry for advice in such a crisis.

"Well," he said, "you see the ladies are here, ain't they? If we sent them away, don't you think it might hurt their feelings, eh? One doesn't like to be rough, you see; and they look regular blues, don't they, eh?"

By this time Good had already begun his lessons with the handsomest of the three, and so with a sigh I yielded. That day everything went very well; the young ladies were certainly very clever, and they only smiled when we blundered. I never saw Good so attentive to his books before, and even Sir Henry appeared to tackle Zu-Vendi with a renewed zest. "Ah," thought I, "will it always be thus?"

Next day we were much more lively; our work was pleasingly interspersed with questions about our native country, what the ladies were like there, etc., all of which we answered as best we could in Zu-Vendi, and I heard Good assuring his teacher that her loveliness was to the beauties of Europe as the sun to the moon; to which she replied with a little toss of the head that she was a plain teaching woman and nothing else, and that it was not kind "to deceive a poor girl so." Then we had a little singing that was really charming, so natural and unaffected. The Zu-Vendi love songs are most touching. On the third day we were all quite intimate. Good narrated some of his previous love affairs to his fair teacher, and so moved was she that her sighs mingled with his own. I discoursed with mine, a merry, blue eyed girl, upon Zu-Vendian art, and never saw that she was waiting for an opportunity to drop a specimen of the cockroach tribe down my back, while in the corner Sir Henry and his governess appeared, so far as I could judge, to be going through a lesson framed on the great educational principles laid down by Wackford Squeers, Esq., though in a very modified or rather spiritualized form. The lady softly repeated the Zu-Vendi word for "hand," and he took hers; "eyes," and he gazed deep into her brown orbs; "lips," and—but just at that moment my young lady dropped the cockroach down my back and ran away laughing. Now, if there is one thing I loath more than another it is cockroaches, and moved quite beyond myself, and yet laughing at her impudence, I took up the cushion she had been sitting on and threw it after her. Imagine then my shame, my horror and my distress, when the door opened, and, attended by two guards only, in walked Nyleptha. The cushion could not be recalled (it missed the girl and hit one of the guards on the head), but I instantly and ineffectually tried to look as though I had not thrown it. Good ceased his sighing, and began to murder Zu-Vendi at the top of his voice, and Sir Henry whistled and looked silly. As for the poor girls, they were utterly dumfounded.

And Nyleptha! she drew herself up till her frame seemed to tower even above that of the tall guards, and her face went first red and then pale as death.

"Guards," she said, in a quiet, choked voice, and pointing at the fair but unconscious disciple of Wackford Squeers, "slay me that woman."

The men hesitated, as well they might.

"Will ye do my bidding?" she said, again in the same voice, "or will ye not?"

Then they advanced upon the girl with uplifted spears. By this time Sir Henry had recovered himself, and saw that the comedy was likely to turn into a tragedy.

"Stand back!" he said, in a voice of thunder, at the same time getting in front of the terrified girl. "Shame on thee, Nyleptha—shame! Thou shalt not kill her."

"Doubtless thou hast good reason to try to protect her. Thou couldst hardly do less in honor," answered the infuriated queen; "but she shall die—she shall die!" and she stamped her little foot.

"It is well," he answered; "then I will die with her. I am thy servant, O queen; do with me even as thou wilt," and he bowed towards her, and fixed his clear eyes contemptuously on her face.

"I could wish to slay thee, too," she answered; "for thou dost make a mock of me;" and then feeling that she was mastered, and I suppose not knowing what else to do, she burst into such a storm of tears, and looked so royally lovely in her passionate distress that, old as I am, I must say I envied Curtis his task of supporting her. It was rather odd to see him holding her in his arms considering what had just passed; a thought that seemed to occur to herself, for presently she wrenched herself free and went, leaving us all much disturbed.

Presently, however, one of the guards returned with a message to the girls that they were, on pain of death, to leave the city and return to their homes in the country, and that no further harm would come to them; and accordingly they went, one of them remarking philosophically that it could not be helped, and that it was a satisfaction to know that they had taught us a little serviceable Zu-Vendi. Mine was an exceedingly nice girl, and, overlooking the cockroach, I made her a present of my favorite lucky sixpence with a hole in it when she went away. After that our former masters resumed their course of instruction, needless to say to my great relief.

That night, when in fear and trembling we attended the royal supper table, we found that Nyleptha was laid up with a bad headache. That headache lasted for three whole days; but on the fourth she was present at supper as usual, and with the most gracious and sweet smile gave Sir Henry her hand to lead her to the table. No allusion was made to the little affair described above beyond her saying, with a charming air of innocence, that when she came to see us at our studies the other day she had been seized with a giddiness from which she had only now recovered. She supposed, she added, with the touch of the humor that was common to her, that it was the sight of people working so hard which had affected her.

In reply Sir Henry said, dryly, that he had thought she did not look quite herself on that day, whereat she flashed one of those quick glances of hers at him, which, if he had the feelings of a man, must have gone through him like a knife, and the subject dropped entirely. Indeed, after supper was over Nyleptha condescended to put us through an examination to see what we had learned, and to express herself well satisfied with the results. Indeed, she proceeded to give us, especially Sir Henry, a lesson on her own account, and very interesting we found it.

And all the while that we talked, or rather tried to talk, and laughed, Sorais would sit there in her carven ivory chair, and look at us and read us all like a book, only from time to time saying a few words, and smiling that quick ominous smile of hers which was more like a flash of summer lightning on a black cloud than anything else. And as near to her as he dared would sit Good, worshiping through his eye glass, for he really was getting seriously devoted to this sombre beauty, of whom, speaking personally, I felt terribly afraid. I watched her keenly, and soon I found out that for all her apparent impassibility she was at least bitterly jealous of Nyleptha. Another thing I found out, and the discovery filled me with dismay, and that was, that she also was growing devoted to Sir Henry Curtis. Of course I could not be sure; it is not easy to read so cold and haughty a woman, but I noticed one or two little things, and, as elephant hunters know, dried grass shows which way the wind has set.

And so another three months passed over us, by which time we had all attained to a very considerable mastery of the Zu-Vendi language, which is an easy one to learn. And as the time went on we became great favorites with the people, and even with the courtiers, gaining an enormous reputation for cleverness, because, as I think I have said, Sir Henry was able to show them how to make glass, which was a national want; and also, by the help of a twenty year almanac that we had with us, to predict various heavenly combinations which were quite unsuspected by the native astronomers. We even succeeded in demonstrating the principle of the steam engine to a gathering of the learned men, who were filled with amazement; and several other things of the same sort we did. And so it came about that the people made up their minds that we must on no account be allowed to go out of the country (which indeed was an apparent impossibility even if we had wished it), and we were advanced to great honor and made officers of the body guards of the sister queens, while permanent quarters were assigned to us in the palace, and our opinion was asked upon questions of national policy.

But like as the sky seemed, there was a cloud, and a big one, on the horizon. We had, indeed, heard no more of those confounded hippopotami; but it is not on that account to be supposed that our sacrilege was forgotten, or the enmity of the great and powerful priesthood headed by Agon appeased. On the contrary, it was burning the more fiercely because it was necessarily suppressed, and what had perhaps begun in bigotry was ending in downright direct hatred born of jealousy. Hitherto the priests had been the wise men of the land, and were on this account, as well as from superstitious causes, looked on with peculiar veneration. But our arrival, with our outlandish wisdom and our strange inventions and hints of unimagined things, dealt a serious blow to this state of affairs, and, among the educated Zu-Vendi, went far toward destroying the priestly prestige. A still worse affront to them, however, was the favor with which we were regarded, and the trust that was reposed in us. All these things tended to make us excessively obnoxious to the great sacerdotal clan, the most powerful because the most united faction in the kingdom.

Another source of imminent danger to us was the rising envy of some of the great lords, headed by Nasta, whose antagonism to us had at best been but thinly veiled, and which now threatened to break out into open flame. Nasta had for some years been a candidate for Nyleptha's hand in marriage; and when we appeared on the scene, fancy, from all I could gather, that though there were still many obstacles in his path, success was by no means out of his reach. But now all this had changed; the coy Nyleptha smiled no more in his direction, and he was not slow to guess the cause. Infuriated and alarmed, he turned his attention to Sorais, only to find that he might as well try to woo a mountain side. With a bitter jest or two about his fickleness, that door was closed on him forever. So Nasta bethought him of the 30,000 wild swordsmen who would pour down at his bidding through the northern mountain passes, and no doubt vowed to adorn the gates of Milosis with our heads.

But first he determined, as we learned, to make one more attempt, and to demand the hand of Nyleptha in the open court after the formal annual ceremony of the signing of the laws that had been proclaimed by the queens during the year.

Of this astounding fact Nyleptha heard with simulated nonchalance, and with a little trembling of the voice herself informed us of it as we sat at supper on the night preceding the great ceremony of the law signing.

Sir Henry bit his lip, and, do what he could to prevent it, plainly showed his agitation.

"And what answer will the queen be pleased to give to the great lord?" asked I, in a jesting manner.

"Answer, Macumazahn" (for we had elected to pass by our Zulu names in Zu-Vendi), she said, with a pretty shrug of her ivory shoulder. "Nay, I know not; what is a poor woman to do when the wooer has 30,000 swords wherewith to urge his love?" and from under her long lashes she glanced at Curtis.

Just then we rose from the table to adjourn into another room. "Quatermain, a word, quick!" said Sir Henry to me. "Listen; I have never spoken about it, but surely you have guessed—I love Nyleptha. What am I to do?"

Fortunately, I had more or less already taken the question into consideration, and was therefore able to give such answer as seemed the wisest to me.

"You must speak to Nyleptha to-night," I said. "Now is your time—now or never. Listen; in the sitting room get near to her, and whisper to her to meet you at midnight by the Rademas statue at the end of the great hall. I will keep watch for you there. Now or never, Curtis."

We passed on into the other room. Nyleptha was sitting, her hands before her, and a sad, anxious look upon her lovely face. A little way off was Sorais talking to Good in her slow, measured tones.

The time went on; in another quarter of an hour I knew that, according to their habit, the queens would retire. As yet Sir Henry had had no chance of saying a word in private; indeed, though we saw much of the royal sisters it was by no means easy to see them alone. I racked my brains, and at last an idea came to me.

"Will the queen be pleased," I said, bowing low before Sorais, "to sing unto her servants? Our hearts are heavy this night. Sing to us, O Lady of the Night" (Sorais' favorite name among the people).

"My songs, Macumazahn, are not such as to lighten the heavy heart, yet will I sing if it pleases thee," she answered, and she rose and went a few paces to a table, whereon lay an instrument not unlike a zither, and struck a few wandering chords.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—"I think," said the minister, who was visiting the parishioner, "that it is easier to coax children than to drive them. Gentle words are more effective than harsh ones." "I think so, too," said the lady, tenderly. Then she raised her window and suddenly shouted to her boy: "Johnnie, if you don't come in out of that mud-puddle I'll break your back!"—*Columbus Dispatch.*

—It is reported that a "devil fish" or ocean vampire, weighing fully two tons, was recently caught in a fishing seine on the Mexican coast near Tampico. When dead and spread out on the beach it presented every appearance of an enormous bat or vampire. It was fifteen feet long and seventeen feet wide from the edges of the pectoral fins, and its mouth was five feet across.

—An office boy, fourteen years old, recently ran off with $25 belonging to a London firm. In count he made this statement: "Some time ago I went to see Buffalo Bill's 'Wild West' and made up my mind to go to America, and as soon as I got the check cashed I started off, but, not having enough money to take me to America, I followed the show. I still intend to go to America, and, even if I shall get ten years for this offence, I shall go afterward."

—There is at Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal., a rock that might be easily passed off for a petrified elephant. A photograph of the rock shows as like as possible to the photograph of an elephant. The trunk, the eyes, the head and body are all as well formed in the photograph as if the camera had been turned to a living animal. The wrinkles and folds in the skin of an elephant and the color are all repeated in the rock. The symmetry and proportions of the living animal are reproduced in this remarkable freak of nature.

### HELPING THE RIGHT SIDE.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick-headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, an unpleasant breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

The same papers that are in the habit of saying "funeral obsequires" refer to the Thurman ensign as a "bandana handkerchief."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do you suppose the clock feels any richer after it has made a ten-strike?

### A PROMINENT MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
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With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets:—vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 15, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## OLD-TIME PUNISHMENTS.

**Days When Laws Were More Cruel Than They Are To-day.**

In 1637 Dorothy Talby, for beating her husband, was ordered bound and chained to a post.

In the last half of the eighteenth century it appears to have been a capital crime for negroes to steal.

In 1638 the assistants of Salem, Mass., ordered two men to sit in stocks on lecture day for traveling on the Sabbath.

Mr. Southwick, for returning after having been banished, was whipped through the towns of Boston, Roxbury and Dedham.

On May 3, 1669, Thomas Mule was whipped for saying that one Higginson preached lies, and that his instruction was the doctrine of devils.

At Springfield, Mass., in October, 1767, one Elnathan Muggin was found guilty of passing counterfeit money and was sentenced to have his ears cropped.

John Gray, of Cordwainer, who endeavored to spread the small-pox, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of six pounds and costs.

In 1762 Jeremiah Dexter, of Walpole, pursuant to sentence, stood in the pillory of that town for two hours for "uttering" two counterfeit milled dollars.

Andrew Cayto received forty-nine stripes at the public whipping post in Boston for house-robbing; thirty-nine for robbing one house and ten for robbing another.

On December 6, 1787, William Clark was executed at Northampton for burglary. The same day Charles Rose and Jonathan Bly were executed at Lennox for robbery.

Josiah Southwick, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Buffum, and other quakers, for making disturbances in meeting houses were whipped at the cart's tail through the town of Salem.

The Boston *Chronicle*, of November 20, 1769, narrates the fact that one Lindsay was branded with hot iron for forgery. The officers put a letter "F" on the palm of his hand.

In New York during the month of January, 1761, Joseph Bennett, John Jenkins, Owen McCarthy and John Wright were publicly whipped at the cart's tail for petty larceny.

In 1767 a negro wench was executed by hanging for stealing sundry articles out of the house of Mr. Forbes; and one John Douglass was burned with a letter "S" for stealing a copper kettle.

At a session of court held at Norristown, Pa., October 11, 1786, Philip Hoosenagle was found guilty of burglary, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to accept hard labor instead of hanging.

On March 12, 1715, one Mecum, of Newport, R. I., was executed for murder, and his body was hung in chains on Miantonamy hill, where the remains of an Indian were then hanging, who had been executed September 12, 1712.

In 1649 women were prosecuted for scolding, and in May, 1762, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that "scolds and raiders should be gagged or set in a ducking stool and dipped over head and ears three times."

At Ipswich, Mass., June 16, 1763, Francis Brown, for stealing a large quantity of goods, was found guilty on second trial, and was sentenced to sit on the gallows an hour with a rope around his neck, to be whipped thirty stripes, and pay treble damage.

In Boston, in 1762, the then noted Dr. Seth Hudson and Joshua Howe stood a second time in the pillory for the space of one hour, and the former received twenty and the latter thirty-nine stripes for stealing, and were compelled to pay triple damages (30 pounds) and costs.

In 1644, Mary, wife of Thomas Oliver, was sentenced to be publicly whipped for reproaching the magistrates; in 1646 she slandered the elders and was sentenced to have a cleft stick put on her tongue for half an hour. She finally, in 1850, left the colony, after having caused much trouble in the church and to the authorities.

In 1788, at the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem, Mass., James Ray, a thief, laughed out at the judge when he was sentenced to sit on the gallows with a rope around his neck for an hour, and to be whipped with thirty-nine stripes. The judge had not finished the sentence when he was interrupted by Ray's boisterousness. He concluded the sentence with three years to Castle island (Boston Harbor), when Ray grew pale, his head dropped on his breast, and he said he would rather die than work.—*Chicago News.*

### Individual Stationery.

Individual stationery is a notion that spreads like witch grass in the ground. Each woman must have something that is characteristic of herself, something original, something by which her private letter paper may anywhere be known. A favorite fancy is a black and white sketch in broad outline, done with light strokes, and not too large or conspicuous, just an odd bit of something to catch the reader's eye stowed away in one corner. A woman who can handle a pencil has the advantage here. She will have a thorny rose, or a heap of sea shells, or a couple of tennis rackets hurling cupids toward each other, or a yacht in a stiff breeze, or a blue stocking bending over a writing desk, or any one of fifty oddities else heading her letter paper. Girls in want of pin money are earning large sums doing these things for richer friends. They are never pretty, nor even tolerable, unless they are done with a half dozen free strokes, and then they are some times very pretty indeed.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The late Vice-President Wheeler gave away between forty and fifty thousand dollars during the closing years of his life.

—In the Stewart will case at New York, Mr. Ansley testified that Mrs. Stewart distributed nearly $1,500,000 among her relatives before she died.

—Fred Douglass has a fortune of $300,000, and there are said to be more than one hundred colored men in Washington who are worth $25,000 or more.

—General Patrick Collins, who presided over the St. Louis convention, got his schooling in Ohio while working hard in a coal mine and on a farm. At sixteen he became an apprentice in Boston, and on the expiration of his apprenticeship had $1,100 to his credit.

—Munemitsu Mutsu, the new Japanese Minister to this country, is about forty-five years of age. He is extremely learned and possesses great executive ability. In 1877 he was imprisoned near Tokio for his connection with the Sigo rebellion. His sentence was for twelve years, but at the end of five years the Government released him, having discovered that his offense was less flagrant than at first supposed.

—Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has accepted the call to Plymouth pulpit, is a man with remarkable capacity for work. In his personal appearance he is just the opposite of his famous predecessor. He is tall and thin, with delicately-cut features and a flowing beard. One thing in common with Mr. Beecher is the big slouch hat or wide-awake that adorns his head.

—Brother Simpson (examining a neighbor's horse behind the church sheds)—"I ain't a-tryin' to work up no hoss trade on the holy Sab'th. 'Tain't my style o' doin' business. Sunday's for relig'ous dooties. But I say, if you'll bring that thar mare o' yourn round to-morrer mornin' I'll swap even, and throw in that old ram o' mine. I will. I swan I will!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Eli Perkins, the alleged humorist, was lately paid in his own coin, according to the Albany *Journal*. He wrote to Mr. Caldwell, the general manager of the Michigan Central railroad, for a pass over the Nickel Plate road. Caldwell is a dignified gentleman, who seldom condescends to a joke. Perkins wrote what was intended to be a funny letter, closing with: "Inclosed find five dollars—if you can!" Mr. Caldwell's reply acknowledged the receipt of the letter briefly, and closed by saying: "Inclosed find pass as requested—if you can!" Mr. Perkins paid his fare.

—Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone millionaire, has only just turned his fortieth year, and yet his hair and beard are streaked with gray. Mr. Bell is a Scotchman, and has only been in this country since 1872. He was very poor when he landed, but he is very rich now, and his poor relations in Scotland have profited by his generosity. Mrs. Bell is a deaf-mute, but she understands lip-reading so well that her husband converses with her the same as he would if she were not so afflicted, and no one who hears them suspects that she can not speak and hear as other people.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—In a Temperance Hotel.—Guest—"Is there a chance for a man to get any spirits here?" Clerk—"No sir, not the ghost of a chance."—*Critic.*

—A Cape Cod farmer says: "This larnin' ev'ry girl to play on the pianner, and ev'ry boy to be a book-keeper, will make pertaters five dollars a bushel afore many years."

—Farmer's Wife (limping into the house)—"That brindle cow kicked me, John, an' I'm afraid my leg is broken." Farmer—"Gash ding that critter! Is the milk spilled."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Husband—"That gas ought to be turned down. It is singing away there in lively style." Wife (laughingly)—"Singing, eh? In what meter is the music? Can you tell me?" Husband (crossly)—"Yes. Gas meter."—*Lowell Citizen.*

—A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she "looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew." "Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me; I told him that everyone in town would find it out."

—It is an excellent plan, the *American Cultivator* says, as soon as potatoes are well up to go over the piece and throw a handful of a mixture of salt and ashes on each hill. The preparation is soon washed down into the ground by rains. It repels insects, makes the potatoes fair and smooth and helps to draw moisture to the potato during a dry time.

—"Yes," said old Mrs. Loosetongue, "I know when it's best to keep still about certain things, and running 'round talking 'bout my neighbors is something I won't do. There's enough I could tell if I wanted to, but I won't. If folks want to know that that stuck-up Mrs. Lofty has an own brother in State's prison they can find it out from somebody besides me. I'll not tell it to anybody. I ain't a talkin' person, I ain't."

—"Fain would I write a poem on the delights of fishing; but, ah, me! I can not find a word to rhyme with angleworm,'" sighed Pisistratus, as he gazed thoughtfully into the dark, sullen waters. "But why must you put that word at the end of a line?" queried Eucalyptus. "Because an angleworm is always at the end of a line," hissed Pisistratus between his set teeth; and for a long time it was so still that one could distinctly hear a peach blow.—*Puck*

## CHIROGRAPHIC FACTS

**Notes Concerning the Handwriting of Some Great Men and Women.**

Poe wrote an exceedingly beautiful hand, and was pronounced "the first of geniuses who had written legibly." N. P. Willis wrote a very dashing hand; Leigh Hunt, a graceful one; Gray, Tom Moore and Buchanan Read a pleasant running hand. Keats' handwriting was bold but rather clerky, not the kind of a hand we might expect from the author of the "Eve of St. Agnes." Sir Walter Scott wrote a hand that will disappoint all admirers of his works; it is entirely devoid of character, being formed in his early manhood by copying law papers. Paul H. Hayne wrote a very dainty hand, with many quaint and curious little flourishes. Longfellow's hand did not display much character; Bryant's would make the fortune of a clerk, but it is not the graceful hand we expect in a poet. Father Ryan, author of "The Conquered Banner," wrote a very beautiful hand, while Ralph Waldo Emerson's was sprawling and decidedly bad; but that of Oliver Holmes is highly finished, with a charming and picturesque quaintness.

Chesterfield, who wrote a most graceful hand, declared that "every man who has the use of his eyes and right hand can write whatever hand he pleases." This is going a little too far. If Byron, who had "the use of his eyes and his right hand," could have written "whatever hand he pleased," is it natural to suppose that he could have written his wretched schoolboy scrawl? or would Macaulay have written his sprawling hand? or would Napoleon I. have written the worst hand on record?—so bad that his letters to Josephine from Germany were sometimes mistaken for maps of the seat of war. In marked contrast were the signatures of the three Napoleons. The first wrote a mere scrawl, no letter formed, no words completely written out; the second wrote a large, fair, handsome hand; while the third wrote a neat, running, easy and legible hand.

Washington wrote a firm, dignified and manly hand; Cromwell, a large, bold and steady hand; Henry VIII. a strong and determined hand, while that of Charles II. was a running scrawl.

Before Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne her handwriting was clear, regular and beautiful. A melancholy change took place after she became Queen. The letters grew thin and spiteful, the lines irregular—a cross old maid's copy of her former hand. Mary, Queen of Scots, wrote a graceful, feminine hand, indicating sweetness and nobility. Queen Victoria's signature is well formed, each letter being carefully written.

Some handwritings are unpardonably bad. Among these may be mentioned that of J. Fenimore Cooper. It looks as if written with a stick instead of a pen; that of Reverdy Johnson, which was an illegible, ill-formed scratch; that of Horace Greeley, which was almost unreadable. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, wrote like one more familiar with the shears than with the pen; Charles Dickens wrote a very poor hand.—*B. L. Didier, in Collector.*

## IN A HEMP HACIENDA.

**Peculiar Sights and Customs in a Queer Corner at Yucatan.**

There are no less than three hundred peons and workmen employed on this estate, and every body seems busy and happy. Every servant we met saluted us with a cheery buenos dias (good day), and when we left all added to their regretful farewell an earnest "To God I commend you." Outside the hacienda walls the homes of the laborers are scattered along the road, curious elliptical huts with stone walls and thatched roofs. At sunset, when the chapel bell sounded for oracion or evening prayer, all the peons and workmen, male and female, gathered about with reverent faces. When it was finished they came in procession, one by one, and wished their masters and ourselves buenos noches (good night). In every portion of Yucatan this is the universal custom, servants and children never failing to give this salutation of peace as the last stroke of the vesper bell dies upon the air. We had intended to go on that night but yielded to earnest entreaties to remain—the more readily, perhaps, because every one of us was suffering horribly from garripotas (wood-ticks), with which the whole peninsula abounds. They are tiny creatures, but produce an unbearable itching, festering bodily in the wounds they make. It is impossible to travel here without encountering them, and the only remedy is to keep one's self well saturated with petroleum, and to change one's clothes every time a tree is passed.

For dinner, in addition to the usual eggs, frejoles and tortillas, we had turtle-soup, roast pig, claret and honey. Let me tell you how that pig was cooked, in the national way derived from their forefathers—the same manner in which Bernal Diaz says those respectable people cooked men and women—"by a sort of oven made with heated stones, which are put under ground." A hole was dug in the courtyard, a large fire kindled in it, and kept burning until it was heated like an oven. Two clean stones were placed in the bottom, the dressed pig laid upon them, and covered with leaves and bushes, packed down with stones so closely as barely to allow the smoke to escape. The result was a barbecue of finest flavor, which even an enemy to pork must admire.—*Philadelphia Record.*

## YUCATECAN ETIQUETTE.

**Some of the Commendable Traits of Our Spanish-American Neighbors.**

Yucatan gentlemen higher in the social scale than John the Baptist are less extravagant in their expressions of gallantry. In saluting ladies they still observe the Spanish form *a los pies de usted*, "at your feet;" to which figure of speech the correct response is *Beso a usted la mano*, "I kiss the hand to you." In closing an ordinary letter of business or friendship every body in this part of the world always adds B. S. M., meaning *beso sus manos*, "I kiss your hands." The Spanish-American, like his Latin brethren across the sea, talks quite as much with hands and eyes as with his tongue, and shrugs his shoulders as frequently as a Frenchman. One of the prettiest of the many gestures in general use here is called the *beso soplado*—throwing kisses by gathering the fingers of the right hand into a close group, touching the lips, then throwing them out like a fan, at the same time blowing on the hand as it is outstretched toward the person for whom the demonstration is intended, thus signifying that five kisses are given at once.

Gentlemen manifest their appreciation of female beauty by gazing intently into the faces of the ladies, whether in the street, in the church or at the opera. This custom, which elsewhere would be resented as an impertinence, is here accepted, as it is meant, merely as a flattering tribute to the fair one's charms. Between acts of the opera men rise to their feet, and with leveled glasses, pay admiring homage to those dark-eyed senoritas whose beauty has attracted them. Then the pretty language of the fan comes into play, and the well-pleased maidens carry away blissful memories of gallant knights and "eyes that spake again."

In ascending a stairway the lady takes the gentleman's arm, as at the North; but in descending he always goes a step or two ahead, holding her firmly by the hand, to avoid accidents, with as much solicitude as if she were an invalid or a cripple. The same careful attention is offered to the veriest stranger, as naturally, and with far more regularity and promptitude than our own countrymen show in relinquishing a seat in a crowded car to one of the weaker sex. On leaving the house after having made a friendly call, the salutation with the hand the oft-repeated bow and the "*a los pies de usted*," are continued just as long as one is in sight, and instead of finding any thing tedious and wearisome in this long-drawn-out civility, one feels as if he had been transported back to the days of chivalry.

One highly commendable trait of Yucatecan character is that they will never say any thing disagreeable to you, either on their own account or in repeating the gossip to others. For instance, in alluding to one's age, the greatest delicacy is always exercised. If one is considerably advanced in years he is spoken of as *viejito*—"a little old." A girl may remain unwedded thirty years or more before she is considered a *soltera*, or, in plain English, an old maid; and after that nothing more offensive is ever said than that she is "*very fastidiosa*," "very difficult to please," and they sometimes add that she is "good to dress the saints," meaning that, having no family of her own to make garments for, she may devote her time to the holy work of making vestments for the sacred images.—*Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

## OUR COAL PRODUCTION.

**An Increasing Output Indicated by Official Figures.**

The following statistics of coal production in the United States are furnished from the department at Washington:

The total production of all kinds of commercial coal in 1887 was 123,965,255 short tons (increase over 1886, 16,283,046 tons), valued at the mines at $173,530,996 (increase, $26,418,241). This may be divided into Pennsylvania anthracite, 39,506,255 short tons (increase, 2,809,780 short tons), or 35,273,442 long tons (increase, 2,508,732 long tons), valued at $79,365,244 (increase, $7,807,118); all other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite, small lots of anthracite produced in Colorado and Arkansas, and 6,000 tons of graphitic coal mined in Rhode Island, amounting in the aggregate to 84,459,000 short tons (increase, 13,473,266 tons), valued at $94,165,752 (increase, $18,611,123).

The colliery consumption at the individual mines varies from nothing to 8 per cent. of the total output of the mines, being greatest at special Pennsylvania anthracite mines and lowest at those bituminous mines where the coal bed lies nearly horizontal and where no steam-power or ventilating furnaces are used. The averages for the different States vary from 2 1-10 to 6 1-7 per cent.

The total output of the mines, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite, 37,578,747 long tons (increase over 1886, 2,725,670 long tons), or 42,088,197 short tons (increase, 3,052,751 short tons); all other coals, 87,837,360 short tons (increase, 14,129,403 tons), making the total output of all coals from mines in the United States, exclusive of slack coal thrown on the dumps, 129,925,557 short tons (increase, 17,182,154 tons), valued as follows: Anthracite, $84,552,181 (increase, $8,433,061); bituminous, $97,939,656 (increase, $19,458,600); total value, $182,491,837 (increase, $27,891,661). The above figures show a notable increase in 1887 over 1886 in the aggregate output and value of both anthracite and bituminous coal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## CLOTHES FOR SOLDIERS.

**How Uncle Sam Supplies His Army With Good Goods at Cost.**

The largest clothing, boot and shoe store in this country is run by the United States though they sell things down at cost prices and there is no profit in it. Every army recruiting station is a branch store where supplies are dealt out. It is different from ordinary stores, in that the United States treasury furnishes the money that buys the boots, hats, blankets and clothes, and the money that pays from the United States also comes from the Treasury. Besides his pay each soldier in the regular army has an allowance for clothing which varies from $178.85 to $228.49 for his five years' term. This is only from $35.77 to $45.69 a year. If the soldiers had to go around and buy their own clothing at ordinary rates they would not have a new coat more than once every other year, and they would have to sleep in their underclothes to keep warm.

So the United States have gone into the business of supplying their ordinary things to soldiers at the bottom price at which the contracts for them can be made. There is no rent nor salesmen's salaries nor insurance nor profit to be paid by the Government. As a result, the prices at which clothing is sold to the soldiers are so low that many working-men who are paid four times as much wages as the soldiers are not glad as well. The blue coats cost $3.38. They are made of good material, well cut, and are better fitting than the uniform of the average policeman, for which he pays several times what the soldier pays. His caps cost 49 cents. His stockings cost 9 cents a pair, and they are better than those the Bowery boys sell for a quarter, while the 49-cent caps are as good as any man could wear. For his blue trousers the soldier pays $2. They are so cheap that he can buy half a dozen pairs with his month's pay, which is more than many working men who look down on soldiers can do.

The two bits of extravagance are the flannel shirts and the blankets. The shirts cost thirty-eight cents more than the trousers, but they are as good shirts as can be bought at any price, and they do not shrink into a woolly ball when they are washed. The blankets are sold for $4.28. It is easy enough to go to almost any dry goods shop and buy cheaper blankets than the soldiers have, but these blankets are wool and weigh six pounds. One pair of them is enough in cold weather, and they are warmer than several pairs of cheap blankets. The United States consider the health of their soldiers, and though they economize on the caps and trousers they supply the best woolen shirts and blankets.

There are various kinds of shoes, that sell from $1.76 to $3.04. Then there are heavy stockings that sell for more than the nine cents that the summer stockings bring. There are underclothes for sale, that are of such a good quality that the officers wear them in preference to the underclothing that they can buy in the usual way.

The United States go further and supply all the necessities of the soldiers at cost prices, and their cost rates are frequently lower than those at which a private storekeeper could buy, as the United States buy in large quantities and are sure pay. It also tends to increase a manufacturer's outside trade if he gets large garment contracts, and a big manufacturer, with a large stock on hand, can afford to sell to the United States at cost. If he sold at the same rate to private sellers they might cut retail rates, while the United States sell to nobody but soldiers.

When a recruit is sworn in the sergeant takes him into the clothing-room and fits him up with a full outfit. The cost of it is taken from his pay, though at the rates at which the Government sells it does not take him long to pay up. No one may buy clothing in this way from the Government except soldiers, and it is a crime for any clothing to be given or sold to any one else. If the Government were to sell to everybody at the same rate the business of the furnishing goods stores in the neighborhood of recruiting stations would be ruined.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Hanged with a Woman's Hair.

Among the strange things which have found their way into the rooms of the Natural History Society is a sparrow which was hanged by a woman's hair. It was discovered by T. A. Lamson, of 24 Florence street. Near his house is a large number of pine trees, and he saw at the end of a limb on one of these trees a sparrow suspended from a branch. He could see nothing by which the bird was hung, and it was a very curious sight. His son, who was called, went up into the tree and carefully sawed off a small portion of the limb. The whole secret was then revealed. On the twig was a neatly built nest, in which there were three speckled eggs. When examined they were found to be cold, which showed the home had been broken up for some time. The male sparrow was hung by a woman's hair which was placed around his neck just as neatly as though it had been done by human hands. The other end was fastened to the nest, being a part of it. The eggs were on one side of the nest, while on the other side was a hole just large enough for the bird to go through.

It may be, perhaps, that he had been attacked by an enemy and took this way of escaping, only to meet his death. In going through the nest the hair might have caught around the "chippers" neck, and thus caused the bird to choke to death.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—Popping the question would be just as light and easy a question as popping corn if it wasn't for the atonement.—*Binghamton Leader.*

—A tarantula escaped from the bottle in which an embryo naturalist was bringing it away from Hot Springs the other day, and for an half hour or more was decidedly the most important passenger on a crowded car.

—Mr. Gotham—"Would you like to see 'Pygmalion' to-night, Miss Porcine?" Miss Porcine (of Cincinnati)—"Yes, very much, Mr. Gotham. I believe in encouraging any thing connected with the great hog industry."—*Puck.*

—The maximum cost of feeding a Chinese passenger from China to San Francisco is twelve cents a day, but the Canadian Pacific steamship Abyssina recently brought over 1,500 Celestials at an average cost of 4¾ cents a day. It was mostly rice and not much of it.

—The oldest house in Indiana, the old Moore mansion, situated on the Utica pike, near Four Mile Springs, was recently torn down. It was built in 1800, of stone and brick, and for many years past has had the reputation of being haunted.

—Of all the mean things said by men, to and about women, commend us to that crabbed parson who told the sisters of his flock that "Christ appeared first to women after the resurrection, just so as the news might spread faster."

—Scientists are of the opinion that the newly discovered cities of Arizona are those sought by Cortez and the early Spanish adventurers in their expeditions after gold. The cities are seven in number, and give evidence of former civilization and wealth.

—A speed trial between the telegraph and telephone from New York to Boston was lately undertaken at the *Sun* office in New York City. The contest lasted for ten minutes; 330 words were delivered in Boston, ready for the printer, by the telegraph, and 346 words by telephone. But many of the telephone words were incorrectly received. So the telegraph was the winner.

—Within the Antartic Circle there has never been found a flowering plant. In the Arctic region there are 762 kinds of flowers; fifty of these are confined to the Arctic region. They are really Polar flowers. The colors of these Polar flowers are not as bright and varied as our own, most of them being white or yellow, as if borrowing these hardy hues from their snowy bergs and golden stars.

—Brown (to Dumley, who has had a bout at billiards with Robinson)—"What do you think, Dumley, of Robinson's game?" Dumley—"He's a fair player, but mighty lucky." Brown (a little later, to Robinson)—"What do you think, Robinson, of Dumley's billiards?" Robinson—"He plays a fair game, but is one of the luckiest men I ever saw."—*Drake's Magazine.*

—Omaha man—"Think law is a useless relic of barbarism, eh?" Enthusiastic Socialist—"It's worse, it is a curse; there should be no law; men don't need law, and they would get along much better without it. But I am in a hurry; have an engagement to meet the committee to-night." "What committee?" "The committee to draft oath-bound, iron-clad, obey or-die laws to govern our Socialistic organizations."—*Omaha World.*

—In 1742 there flourished in Boston an original sort of a character, Thomas Fleet, who was a printer and the most popular auctioneer of his day. Among other rare bargains he offered at public sale was this: "A negro woman to be sold by the printer of this paper; the very best negro woman in this town, who has had the smallpox and the measles; is as hearty as a shore, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver."

—"Don't be a clam" is a warning that meets one very frequently now-a-days. Well, why not? What's the matter with a clam? He's all right. If he fulfills his mission and makes the most of himself, what more could be expected and what more could any person do? The clam is as well born, as well bred, and as respectable as the oyster, yet nobody thinks of speaking disrespectful of the oyster. What has the clam done that it should be made a term of derision? Nobody ever heard of a clam getting drunk, lying, cheating at cards, abusing dumb animals, putting a little dog's eyes out, or doing any of the thousand things by which men distinguish themselves from brutes. The clam is yet to be heard from. Perhaps he would say, "Don't be a man."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

### Clugston Departed in Haste.

"Matilda," fervently exclaimed the lovelorn youth, "I can no longer endure this suspense and uncertainty. I must know my fate this night. For months I have carried your image in my heart. You have been first in my waking thoughts, last in the reveries that have filled my midnight vigils, and your lovely face has been ever present in my restless dreams when sleep has kindly sought to ease the burden that oppresses me. You have been the—the——"

"The lode-star of your existence and the Ultima Thule of all your hopes, Mr. Clugston," suggested Matilda, observing that the young man hesitated.

"Why, how did you know what I was going to say?" he demanded in astonishment.

"I got it from Lula Bilderback and Mary Jane Wheelhouse," replied Matilda; "it's the same thing you said to them. I can repeat the whole speech, Mr. Clugston."—*Chicago Tribune.*

## A MODEL FACTORY.

**The Almost Perfect Management of a Large English Institution.**

Lord Meath, in a recent magazine article, describes a model factory that exists in England—he does not tell where. It is provided with club rooms, reading rooms, gymnasium and all sorts of appliances for the comfort and health of the employes. It is surrounded with flower beds, lawns, fish ponds and fountains. In one of the flats a well-attended undenominational religious service is held by a chaplain attached to the factory. The owner, who pays for all these "extras," lives close to his business and is on terms of familiar acquaintance with his people. Every employe who serves faithfully a certain number of years receives a pension when overtaken by age, infirmity or accident. In unusually good years the extra profits are fairly divided between capital and labor. The concern is in fact one whose owner has managed to establish a state of things in which capitalist and workman are in good Christian relations to each other, mutually helpful, trusting one another, all alike fully interested in the common concern. There is nothing very novel in or about this "model factory." In Great Britain and the United States there are a number of notable institutions conducted on a similar basis, though they are but a small number in proportion to those conducted on what are called "business principles," i. e., upon the system in which employer and employed are each bent on getting the most from and giving the least to one another. We call attention to this particularly "model factory" because the financial report from it bears out the lesson taught by almost all others carried on in the same way. The lesson is that that way pays best. Lord Meath says: "The manager informed me that the proprietor, who is a thorough man of business, and who looked most closely into his affairs, was persuaded that the money expended on the introduction of these unusual amenities into factory life had been most profitably invested, and that it returned him a large interest, not only in the good feeling which existed between him and his work-people, but in hard cash."—*Toronto Globe.*

## LAMM'S EXPLOSIVE.

**A New Substance Which is Far More Powerful Than Dynamite.**

"Bellite," the new explosive which has beeen invented by M. Lamm, of Stockholm, seems destined to knock dynamite, and perhaps melinite, out of the field. A select party of scientific men and journalists went down to the Argenteuil quarries for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with the new explosive, which were made for the first time in France, under the superintendence of M. Lamm himself. The party included General Fredericks, of the Russian Embassy, and was chaperoned by M. Herlitz. A tremendous lump of rock was drilled, and the "bellite" being put in the hole was caused to explode by contact with fulminating mercury. The explosion was not loud, nor did the debris fly dangerously into the air, as is the case with blasting by dynamite. On the contrary, the rock gave way in huge flakes. Experiments were then made to show the safety of the explosive as compared with the matter used by the "Invincibles." "Bellite" was placed on an iron rail and was struck with a sledge-hammer, when it merely became heated, but did not explode. A small cartouche of the material was placed on a strong iron rail and ignited. It reduced the rail into fragments, some of which flew into perilous proximity to persons who were placidly looking on from what they considered a safe distance. A shell was next filled with "bellite," and blew a wooden-raftered hut to pieces. The new explosive is evidently efficient for blasting purposes, and its inventor hopes to be able to demonstrate its availability for military use likewise. "Bellite" is composed of about four parts of nitrate of ammonium and one part of a mixture of binito and trinitrobenzine with saltpetre. It smells like pitch, and is made up into capsules which look like thick wax candles, and are covered with glazed paper. The stuff itself resembles sulphur in appearance.—*London Telegraph.*

—Perfect equality in matrimony was the belief of a late resident of Jamaica, L. I. As he married a young woman with means of her own, he charged her one-half of the family living expenses. If he contributed to the church or the improvement of the village, just one-half of that sum did he transfer from his wife's account to his own. He reduced the system to such fineness that when he gave his wife a shawl in remembrance of the anniversary of their marriage, her bank account suffered to exactly one-half of the price of the shawl.

—A late fad in social circles in Chicago is news classes among young ladies. A large party meets twice a week in the afternoon, and the teacher, a lady of great culture, discusses with them the news of the day. She takes a newspaper, and selecting matters of foreign and domestic interests, discusses and explains them in a most entertaining manner, the members of the class asking questions, making comments and suggestions freely.

—The largest sum ever known to have been paid for a single book was $50,000, which the German government gave for a vellum missal, originally presented to King Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X. Charles II. gave it to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, and it became the property of the German government at the sale of the Duke's library a few years ago.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.....1888


In discussing matters of public interest it should be remembered that stuperation is not argument and carries no conviction to fair minded persons; that a senile and prejudiced attack has the effect of a sick horse in the traces and serves to retard progress. The best interests of parties will be served by holding up to a gentlemanly standard and not resorting to base subterfuges, catchpenny libels and mudslinging. Such a course is an insult to the understanding and demeans and belittles any press that will so seek to dupe an intelligent people who are as well read on the events of the day as the Grub street writers of such articles.

The Retaliation bill, in which President Cleveland asked for power to enforce a law in relation to the landing of Canadian goods in American ports, passed the House by a vote of 176 to 4. Some striking speeches were made, notably one by Amos Cummings. The Retaliation bill has grown out of the Fisheries question and shows an evident intention on the part of the President to protect American rights. The support he has received in this measure from Congress attests the feeling of the American people in the matter.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## DEMOCRATIC County Convention.

PURSUANT TO CALL THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County met at Independence, August 21st, and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at INDEPENDENCE on

**TUESDAY, September 25, 1888,**

for the nomination of candidates for County Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

**INYO MEAT MARKET,**

**MAIRS & ENOS.**

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

**IRWIN'S SALOON**

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

**Independence . Cal.**

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

**THE BAR**

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

**Bee Keeper.**

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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SECOND

# ANNUAL FAIR

# Agricultural District

## No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

**Composed Of the Counties of**

## ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence

Commencing Monday, September 17th, and Continuing Five Days.

*A. R. CONKLIN*.....*President.*
*C. MULHOLLAND*.....*Secretary.*
*O. I. MAIRS*.....*Treasurer.*

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### First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion | $20 00 |
| Second best stallion | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Stallion, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Stallion, 2 year old | 15 00 |
| Best Stallion, 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Colt under 1 year | 5 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 10 00 |

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Roadster, 3 years and upward | 20 00 |
| Best Roadster, 2 year old | 10 00 |
| Best Roadster colt | 10 00 |

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $20 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 10 00 |
| Best colt | 5 00 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best mare, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best mare, 1 year old | 5 00 |
| Best mare and family, not less than to go | 20 00 |

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, 3 years old and upward | $25 00 |
| Best stallion 2 years old | 15 00 |
| Best stallion 1 year old | 7 50 |
| Best mare, 3 years old and upward | 10 00 |
| Best mare and colt | 5 00 |
| Best matched team | 10 00 |
| Best mare and 3 colts | 10 00 |

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best matched carriage team | 10 00 |
| Best matched buggy team | 15 00 |

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best, any age | |
| Second best | |

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stallion, any breed or age Association cup. | |
| Best mare, any breed or age, Association cup. | |

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Jack, 2 years old and upward | 15 00 |
| Best Jack 1 year old | 10 00 |

CLASS X.
MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over | 10 00 |
| Best span under 3 years | 10 00 |

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward | 20 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best bull, any breed, 1 year old | 5 00 |

CLASS XII
COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cow, 3 years old and upward | $15 00 |
| Best cow, 2 years old | 10 00 |
| Best cow and calf | 10 00 |
| Best cow and 2 calves | 15 00 |
| Best milch cow, quantity and quality of milk | 20 00 |

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of sheep | 10 00 |

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of Angora goats | 20 00 |

CLASS XV.
SWINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of hogs | 10 00 |

CLASS XVI
POULTRY ETC

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of fowls, any age or breed | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best pair of bronze turkeys | 5 00 |

### Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 100 pounds of flour | $ 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of wheat | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of barley | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of oats | 5 00 |
| Best 100 pounds of corn, shelled | 5 00 |
| Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed | 5 00 |
| Best bale of timothy hay | 5 00 |
| Best bale of alfalfa hay | 5 00 |
| Display of Agricultural Products | 15 00 |
| Second Best | 10 00 |

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds Early rose potatoes | 2 00 |
| 100 pounds any variety of potatoes | 2 00 |
| 12 parsnips | 2 00 |
| 12 carrots | 2 00 |
| 12 pounds turnips | 2 00 |
| 12 beets | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds tomatoes, any variety | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. cabbage | 2 00 |
| 50 pounds any variety onions | 2 00 |
| ½ doz. squash | 2 00 |
| pumpkin | 2 00 |
| sample of red peppers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. watermelon | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cucumbers | 2 00 |
| ¼ doz. cantaloupes | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of white beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds of pink beans | 2 00 |
| 10 pounds garden peas | 2 00 |

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old | 10 00 |
| single cheese any weight | 10 00 |
| 10 pounds of lard | 2 50 |
| display of honey | 5 00 |
| Apiary display | 10 00 |
| display of bread, all varieties | 2 50 |
| display of cake | 2 50 |
| variety of fruit in jars | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of jellies | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of preserves | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best variety of pickles | 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best Sample of hams and bacon | 10 00 |

### Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of apples | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display pears | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display peaches | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display plums | 5 00 |
| Second best | 2 50 |
| Best display quinces | 5 00 |
| Display wine | 5 00 |
| Display raisins | 5 00 |
| prunes | 5 00 |
| raisins | 7 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| Best exhibition of dried fruits in varieties | 10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display of wine made in district | $10 00 |
| Second best | 5 00 |

### Fifth Department.

CLASS I

### Sixth Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting (one model not art) | $ 7 50 |
| Second best | 5 00 |
| crayon drawing | 5 00 |
| Oil satin and Japanese panel | 5 00 |
| Collection of paintings by any Artist | 5 00 |

### Seventh Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Handsomest pillow shams | 2 50 |
| Best patchwork quilt | 2 50 |
| Best crochet quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest crazy quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest knitted quilt | 2 50 |
| Handsomest sofa cushion | 2 00 |
| Handsomest tidy | 2 00 |
| Best embroidered lady's dress | 2 00 |
| children's dress | 2 00 |
| ottoman cover | 2 00 |
| table cover, four corners | 2 00 |
| scarf, two ends | 2 00 |
| lambrequin, pair | 2 00 |
| wall panel or banner | 2 00 |
| silk or flannel | 2 00 |
| on linen | 2 00 |
| Kensington, crewel or wool | 2 00 |
| toilet set, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| lace work, hand made | 2 00 |
| darned net, three or more pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet shawl | 2 00 |
| hand painted table scarf | 2 00 |
| hearth rug | 2 00 |
| Handsomest and best made lady's dress | 5 00 |
| Best display hand knit work | 2 00 |
| Best display of fancy articles | 5 00 |
| display of Spanish needle work | 5 00 |
| embroidery, outline | 2 00 |
| variety of artificial flowers | 2 00 |
| hand knit stockings | 2 00 |

JUVENILE.

| | |
|---|---|
| calico dress made by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces | 2 00 |
| crochet work by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| patchwork quilt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |
| hand made shirt by girl under 16 | 2 00 |

### Eighth Department.

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each | $ 5 00 |
| Cabinet of minerals | 15 00 |
| Second best | 10 00 |

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion, on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

## Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

LALIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will receive a suitable premium and there will be prizes for all who compete.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Stallions, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—saddle horses, ½ mile and repeat free for all. Purse, $50.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3 to harness. Purse, $100.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—Completing Wednesday's riding.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $100.

SATURDAY.

RUNNING—Consolation purse, free for all beaten horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $50.

TROTTING—Three-year olds, mile, 2 in 3. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

**ADMISSION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| To stock ground and pavilion, each | $ 50 |
| Single Season Ticket | 2 50 |
| Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children | 5 00 |
| Life membership | 30 00 |

A. R. CONKLIN,
President.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 10th day of August, 1888, it was ordered that a Republican County Convention be held in the Town of Independence, on

**TUESDAY, September 18th, 1888,**

to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County and District offices to be filled at the General Election on TUESDAY, November 6th, 1888, also the appointment of a County Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Republican County Convention.

The Apportionment of Delegates to said Convention is based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican nominee for Governor at the General Election in 1886—allowing 1 Delegate for each precinct, 1 for each 20 votes, and 1 for a fraction of 12 or more. The several precincts of the county are therefore entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 2 | George's Creek | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | Keynot | 1 |
| Bishop Station | 1 | Lone Pine | 3 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Cerro Gordo | 1 |
| Bishop Creek | 2 | Keeler | 1 |
| Poleta | 1 | Owens lake | 1 |
| Big Pine | 3 | Darwin | 1 |
| Fish Springs | 2 | Lookout | 1 |
| Independence | 4 | Panamint | 1 |

comprising a Nominating Convention of 33 members.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates in accordance with the above apportionment will be held in the several precincts of Inyo county on

**SATURDAY, September 8th, 1888,**

Polls being open between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., of said day, at the places here named, and under the direction of the following Primary Election Officers:

ROUND VALLEY—Blaisdell's Store, Inspector, F P Blaisdell; Judges, Thos E Jones, R Hilton.

LINCOLN—School House, Inspector, A Matlack; Judges, N C Young, W McLaren.

BISHOP STATION—School House, Inspector, J Peregrine; Judges, Jas G McNally, A Plumley.

COTTONWOOD—Inspector, W A Greenley; Judges, N Gilbert.

BISHOP CREEK—School House, Inspector, J H Counteenborough; Judges, M C Hall, A Freedline.

POLETA—A O Collins' House, Inspector, A O Collins; Judges, Thos Hughes, Geo Collins.

BIG PINE—School House, Inspector, L M Newman; Judges, E M Crocker, A McDonald.

FISH SPRINGS—School House, Inspector, A J Wren; Judges, A McKellip, N E Conkin.

INDEPENDENCE—School House, Inspector, Thos Parker; Judges, W F Matlack, J D Blair.

GEORGE'S CREEK—School House, Inspector, John Kispert; Judges, T B Scovil, John Meyer.

KEYNOT—Luskey Mill, Inspector, John Anton; Judges, Geo St. Clair.

LONE PINE—School House, Inspector, Geo H Palmer; Judges, J J Stewart, M Castro.

CERRO GORDO—Store, Inspector, Wm Crapo; Judges, John Thomas, Fred Wallis.

KEELER—Boland Building, Inspector, John Yandell, Judges, E B Hall, W H Walker.

OWENS'S LAKE—A Walker's House, Inspector, A Walker; Judges, H Bellows, A Brown.

DARWIN—School House, Inspector, Chas Anthony; Judges, Jas McDonald, A J Gould.

LOOKOUT—Company Store, Inspector, J D Channell; Judges, H F Livingston.

PANAMINT—Company Store, Inspector, E F Rowell; Judges, Wm Horne, — Bennett.

**PRIMARY TEST—Are You a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees?**

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no Delegates or proxies be permitted a voice in the Convention unless actual residents and voters in the precincts represented; and we hereby earnestly recommend that the Convention adopt such a rule of qualification for its members.

It is urgently requested that all Republican voters in Inyo county, laying aside all past differences and uniting for the common good of the party, who in good faith intend to support the Republican nominees, shall assemble in their respective Precincts at the time named for primary meetings, and select delegates who will attend the Convention and truly represent their wishes, to the end that nominations may be fairly made and a ticket presented which shall command the united and enthusiastic support of all Republicans in the County.

By order of the Committee,

S. A. DENSMORE, Chairman.
GEO. H. HARDY, Secretary. aug18 1m

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 28th |
| " | February 25th |
| " | March 24th |
| " | April 21st |
| " | May 19th |
| " | June 23rd |
| " | July 21st |
| " | August 18th |
| " | September 15th |
| " | October 13th |
| " | November 17th |
| " | December 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


**JOHN W. P. LAIRD,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

**S. G. GREGG,**
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

**LUMBER**

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

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**Working Classes ATTENTION!**

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel,**

Indepen e . . Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars**

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**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**PALACE SALOON,**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms to the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of investing fifty or one hundred dollars to advertising and us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND GOLDEN PRIZE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1. | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | LEAVE— | ARRIVE— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 5 35 p m |
| Layton | 9 45 a m | 4 35 p m |
| Wabuska | 12 40 a m | 2 25 p m |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p m | 10 40 a m |
| Mottie | 5 50 p m | 9 20 a m |
| Sodaville | 7 0 p m | 8 0 a m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p m | 7 0 a m |
| Candelaria | Ar 8 50 p m | Lv 6 30 a m |
| | No 3 Leaves— | No 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a m | 5 25 p m |
| Zeno | 11 00 a m | 1 55 p m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p m | 11 0 a m |
| Averill | 2 00 p m | 10 35 a m |
| Independence | 3 30 p m | 9 05 a m |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p m | 8 5 a m |
| Keeler | Ar 6 45 p m | Lv 7 0 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connects at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (67 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK

**BREWERY,**

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

**BLACKSMITHING,**

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

**MY STOCK**

Consisting of most every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

ON

SAN FRANCISCO

**DRAW DIRECT**

ON

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Exchange Business

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
**Life Insurance Co.**
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

**PIONEER BREWERY.**
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. .....1888


## MARRIED.

McLEAN—RITTGERS—At Independence September 8, 1888, by C. Mulholland, J. P., Mr. John G. McLean and Miss Della Rittgers.

## DIED.

JENKINS—At Georges Creek, September 11, 1888, Mabel, daughter of W. H. Jenkins, aged 6 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Cloudy weather during the week.

A pleasant shower of rain fell Thursday afternoon.

Too many cooks spoil broth. How about a racetrack?

Don't fail to secure tickets for the Grand Fair Ball.

Billy Grant will engineer the bar at the track next week.

The fair privileges were sold at the Norman House last Monday.

The Pavilion grounds are being cleaned up and put in good condition.

A number of new stock sheds have been erected at the Pavilion grounds.

The Republican County Convention will meet at Independence next Tuesday.

O. I. Mairs received a fine new buggy on Wednesday from Davis & Son, Sacramento.

Mrs. C. H. Parsons, of Round Valley, is visiting with Mrs. Enos at Independence

Quite a number of people from the Darwin country will attend the fair next week.

The double team trot at Bishop Creek was won by Ned and mate, owned by D. Olds.

Riding habits are in demand. There will be prizes for all the ladies at the tournament.

At the Democratic primary at Independence 56 votes were polled. At the Republicad 55.

A force of men has been at work night and day putting the racetrack in condition for next week.

A line of four-inch pipe has been laid to the racetrack and a large sprinkler is kept going constantly.

Mr. Davidson and party returned on Tuesday from a trip to the lower end of the Valley.

Miss Barnes has returned to Independence. She will teach the Fort school during the coming term.

Harvey Boone, of Bodie, was at Bishop Creek during the week. He will attend the fair at Independence next week.

There will be purses for every class of horses that may compete at the District Fair next week.

A large number of Independence people have been at Bishop Creek during the week attending the Eastern Slope Fair.

Mr. J. Wilson came up from Darwin on Thursday to attend the fair. He will remain until after the Democratic Convention.

O. I. Mairs is building a new corral and putting up box stalls for the accommodation of those who bring fast horses to the Fair.

There was an impromptu dance after Mr. Terry's address last Monday evening. It passed off very pleasantly and was much enjoyed.

Woodnut, by Nutwood–Addie, won the stallion trot at the State Fair, the other entries being Stamboul and Guy Wilkes. Best time, 2:16¼.

Irwins three-year-old filly "Biddy Muldoon," by Bismark, did not trot at Bishop Creek, there being nothing to compete with her for the purse.

A surprise party was tendered Mr. D. Crough and family by the people of Camp Independence on Tuesday evening. It was well attended and proved a very enjoyable affair.

Farmers are again reminded that it takes quantity as well as quality to make an impressive and creditable display at an agricultural fair. Bring plenty of everything and make an extensive display.

At Mr. Enos' place at Camp Independence are walnut trees three feet high that have grown from the seed since last April. There are also a number of young mulberry trees that have made astonishing growth.

The railroad surveyors started out from Keeler last Tuesday morning. They are running a working survey from that point to Mojave. Virginia papers state that excursion trains will be run to Los Angeles over the new road on the Fourth of July next.

The Republicans of Mono county will nominate an Assemblyman and ask Alpine to endorse the nominee. Cyrus Coleman has been nominated by the Republicans in the latter county. There is a strong probability that the Democrats of Alpine county will nominate a Representative who will be endorsed by both Mono and Inyo counties.

The Democratic Primary held here last Saturday resulted in the election of five delegates, W. J. Lake, J. Zeigler, A. D. Gilbert, C. S. Swan and D. Stubblefield. There were five ties for the remaining two places. An election will be had to fill the vacancy.

Last Saturday Mr. John G. McLean and Miss Della Rittgers were united in matrimony. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. P. H. Mack at Independence. Mr. and Mrs. McLean will make their home at Darwin. Mrs. McLean has lived with her parents at Lone Pine since childhood.

### Hotel Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals at the Independence Hotel, H. Levy, Proprietor:

R Barragan, M Diaz, L Padillo, M Romero, James Jenkins, Lone Pine; W T Grant, Olancha; Jesus Eucinus, Mazourka; M Sammorthy, M Faurel, Kings River; S S Andrews, Sunnyside; James Clark, Panamint; William Lee, Jack Willitt, Jake Pfohl, Citrus; A McKillip, Chrysopolis; J H Reddy, M G Reddy, J Wilson, Darwin; A F Rose, Tulare; Dave Wells, Citrus; Silas Reynolds, Eclipse.

### Eastern Slope Fair.

The fair at Bishop Creek opened on Monday as favorably as need be desired. The town was full of people.

MONDAY.

The first race was Indian ponies; mile dash; won by Indian Dick. Second race; running, ¼ mile dash for 2 year olds; won by Brown Fierenza, owned by T. K. Hutchinson: time, 54 seconds. Second place, Lady Bell; owned by Oscar Hilton.

Third race; untried horses; ¼ mile dash Won by daisy, owned by Barna Peeler; second place, Jessie James, owned by A. P. Smith, time 54 seconds.

TUESDAY.

First race, ¼ mile dash. There were five to start; Daisy, owned by Barna Peeler; Billy S, owned by W. Collins; Dandy Pat, owned by Charles Burns; Queen, owned by J. M. Horton, and Jessy James owned by A. P. Smith. Won by Daisy; second place, Billy S. time 24 seconds. This was an exceedingly close race; all five of the horses dashed under the wire in a bunch, and it was a nice matter to decide how places should be assigned.

Second race, trot; mile heats. Three started, Ned, owned by D. Olds; Andy, owned by A. Allen; Kingsley, owned by J. M. Horton. Kingsley was not in condition being lame and not fit to compete in a race. Andy was evidently not trained at all; he went into the air every hundred yards or so and waltzed nearly as much as he trotted. When the horse did trot he made good time. Frank Williams drove Ned and jogged along leisurely so as not to distance either of the other horses. Ned took the heat, time, 3:41½.

The second heat differed from the first only in in the matter of time, 3:49.

THE PAVILION.

The display at the pavilion was such as any part of the State might be proud of. The fruits were beautiful; vegetables, grain and other farm products being very fine. The display would have been far more impressive had farmers and fruit raisers put three or four times as much in the pavilion as they did, which would have been very easy for them to do.

The ladies deserve a little censure as well as the farmers. They showed enough to prove their skill and taste, but the display was not so extensive as it should have been.

A few oil paintings were shown by Mrs. Wils. Yandell. These pictures do great credit to the artist and would attract attention in any collection. The coloring is true to nature, a rather rare merit in oil paintings, and the subjects are beautiful and are treated with great delicacy.

### Rich Strike.

Within the past few days a very rich strike has been make in the Defiance mine, at Darwin. When work was discontinued at the 600-foot level, the deepest workings in the mine, what appeared to be the foot wall of the main ledge was struck and work discontinued. Recently while at work in the 300-foot level Mr. James McDonald, the Superintendent, concluded to make a cut through this wall; on doing so a body of ore and ledge matter was struck back of any workings that had hitherto been made. A drift was then run through at the 600 foot level and struck a body of galena ore four feet thick in a well defined ledge that has every appearence of permanency. Enough metal is already in sight to warrant the belief that it is the best find yet made in the mine. The ore goes 73 per cent. lead and over one hundred ounces silver per ton. As Darwin is in a great measure dependent upon the Defiance mine the outlook for that place is very encouraging; a large force of men in the preliminary will soon be put to work. The new strike is in the deepest workings in the Darwin District.

### Political Meeting.

Hon. R. B. Terry, of Los Angeles, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 6th District, delivered an address at the Pavilion on Monday evening that was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, and was well received. At 7 p. m. the Silver Cornet Band, formed on Edwards St. and marched to the Pavilion. A number of illuminated transparencies with appropriate inscriptions were carried. The speaker was introduced by Mr. A. N. Bell, Chairman of the County Central Committee. He spoke an hour and half and was attentively listened to and enthusiastically applauded. On account of missing train connections Mr. Terry was unable to keep his appointments at Lone Pine and Big Pine. He addressed the people of Bishop Creek on Tuesday evening and went north Thursday. The gentleman certainly made a very good impression and will undoubtedly receive the full support of his party in this county.

### Death of Mabel Jenkins.

On Tuesday last Mabel, daughter of Mr. W. H. Jenkins, died at Georges Creek after a short illness of two days. The mother of the little girl died two years ago, since which time his only daughter has been the comfort and solace of her father. In this, his double bereavement, Mr. Jenkins has the heartfelt sympathy of his neighbors and friends. In the midst of their sorrow the afflicted will remember that He who said "Suffer little children to come unto me," gave the comforting promise, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

### Bitten By a Rattlesnake.

Ernest Vogie was bitten by a rattlesnake on the index finger of the right hand while in the act of lifting a rock not far from the County Hospital. He did not see the reptile until after he felt its fangs. With great presence of mind he tied up the wound and then walked to the hospital. He there placed his finger in ammonia and placed all the whisky he could down his throat. He then went to his home and repeated the dose. Nevertheless it was thought yesterday that he might have to lose his finger yet.—*Enterprise.*

### An Old Timer.

John E. Bodley, a pioneer of Owens Valley, is in the newspaper business in Minneapolis. In a letter received from him a few days ago he says: "I remember old Lone Pine, the excitement of Cerro Gordo; Kearsarge and Bend City. I took part in all the battles with the redskins at Saline Valley and other places. I intend to make a visit to Owens River Valley to visit the old scenes and meet old friends, if any yet remain. Yours truly,

JNO. E. BODLEY."

Mr. D. Crough has removed his family from the Post to town. He has been engaged to teach the Independence school during the ensuing term.

## FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

C. MULHOLLAND.

# SECOND ANNUAL BALL!

## AGRICULTURAL

**District No. 18.**

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Sept. 21, 1888.

—THE FINEST—

# BALL

OF THE YEAR.

**Music by a Large**

ORCHESTRA.

**Tickets - - - $2.00**

The Ball will be held in the large Hall of the Association.


## CROCKER'S HOTEL.

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New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

*CROCKER BROS., Props.*

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# A THOUGHT TO THIS!

The profusion and regularity with which orders pour in upon us with every mail, has a meaning—a meaning that is significant. It shows that there must be something in our goods our prices or our methods which attracts. As it has the power of interesting others, WHY MAY IT NOT INTEREST YOU?

## SEND FOR IT

We believe we can safely announce September 1st, as the date of the appearance of our FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK. It will be a large sized volume of over 100 pages, with over 1000 illustrations, and handsomely printed. It is full of facts, figures and information, and is both valuable and interesting. We are confident that those who send for a copy will bear us out in the assertion that is absolutely the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi river. Sent to any address FREE. Send in your names now. Regular customers who do not receive the catalogue will please notify us.

## IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Below are several lines of goods which we can recommend as being of good value. All are in first-class condition and are a part of our regular stock.

A Model Boot at a nominal price is Hale's Full Stock Calf Boot at $2.50. It is made of first class tannery calfskin with sole leather innersole and counter. Sizes 6 to 10.

Ladies White Merino Vests and Drawers, silk-bound, catstitch, 44 cents each.

Ladies Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and extra long. Price 16 2-3 cents per pair.

The Stanley Hat for gentlemen is an exceptionally good article. It is a soft hat, has a raw edge and cord band, and comes in black, wine and nutria colors. It holds its shape well and gives good wear.

Gents all-wool knit Undershirts and Drawers—Made especially for us, HALE'S brand being on every garment. The goods are heavy weight, cut full size and both shirt and drawers are ribbed at the bottom. Best value on the coast. Price $1.50 per garment. Colors, scarlet and natural grey.

Boys mudium brown mixed cassimere suits, well made and trimmed. Ages 10 to 18 Price $6.50.

Childrens Knee Pants Suits in dark fancy broken plaid suitings. Ages 4 to 12. Price $2.50.

Figured Lawns in neat designs at 4 cents per yard.

English Challis—a soft and airy fabric with a cream white ground and figured and geometrical designs. It contains a small percentage of wool for drapery purposes. Price 12 yards for $1. Samples sent upon application.

# HALE BROS & CO.

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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

**A NEW DEAL!**

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**Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.**

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.

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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

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Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

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**W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,**

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR TREASURER

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER,
Olancha.

### FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. J. STEWART,
Lone Pine.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for nomination for Sheriff of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

MARTIN MEE.

Darwin, August 18, 1888.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH.

### FOR CLERK.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. W. COLLINS.

Bishop Creek, July 17, 1888.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE COLLINS.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. E. SHEPHERD

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES R. ELDRED.

### FOR SHERIFF.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE H. SHEDD.

### FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of Inyo County.

THOMAS C. BOLAND.

### FOR CLERK.

I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. H. MACK.

### FOR TREASURER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.


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Together with an Assortment of

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ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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NORMAN HOUSE,

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New Furniture,

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☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

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# THE AMERICAN CRAZE.

## Just Now it is Exemplified in the Several Games of Chance So Liberally Patronized.

### The North Takes to Stocks and Grain, While the South Holds to Its Beloved Louisiana State Lottery.

### Something About Gen. Jubal Early, the Old Confederate Leader, and His Connection with Lotteries.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14, 1888.—Last Tuesday morning no one was on the street who could by any possibility remain in-doors. Those who were out walked slowly and hugged the shady side of the street. It was 10 o'clock when an old man pushed aside the swinging doors of a house on St. Charles street and stepped out to the sidewalk.

It was old Gen. Jubal Early of Lynchburg, Va., and the Louisiana Lottery.

Although not a resident of this city, Gen. Early is perhaps as well-known a figure here as he is in Lynchburg, for he comes here every month to superintend the drawings of the state lottery, and so, as he crosses the sunny street with two little cotton bags carried in one hand behind the bent back, every one in sight stops to look at him. People crane their necks out of street-car windows to get a glipse of him; shop-keepers leave their counters to gaze at the bent figure, a confederate Father Time, picking his way across the cobblestones. The old gentleman makes straight for the Academy of Music, which is on the opposite side of the street from the building he has just left—the office of the Louisiana State Lottery.

A party of us had been sitting in the Commercial club the night before discussing everything from politics down or up, to Creole cuisine, when the conservation turned upon the lottery, and the passion of the Latin races for the games of chance. A young man from Iowa remarked that in Louisiana, at least, the lottery seemed to have a legitimate business status, that it was recognized as a factor in the commercial world.

"And why not?" broke in Col. Dan Wilson, twisting his huge bulk about to a more comfortable position in his favorite easy chair. "The lottery has been recognized by the state government for a quarter of a century, and its contributions to the school and general fund of the state have been such that the latter could not very well maintain certain necessary institutions without its aid. The proprietors simply turned the public's inherent passion for chance to the account of the state and themselves, guarantesing the people against fraud by conducting the business of the lottery upon strictly business principles. There is no room for sentiment in this matter. The passion I have spoken of exists everywhere, and the incorporation of the lottery company simply, as I say, protected the people from actual fraud. Previous to this the public had been swindled out of millions of dollars by irresponsible people who conducted lotteries in an underhand and fraudulent way, and who often decamped with the cash without even turning the wheel. It is not strange, then, that a responsible body of men should organize an institution which would stand between the people and the scamps who would cheat them, and it is still less strange that the state, having the interest of the people at heart, to say nothing of substantial actualities, received annually, should not only authorize but foster an institution of this kind. The act under which the lottery was incorporated is an interesting one as showing under what circumstances the lottery came into existence. Here, John, bring me the statutes, that big sheep-skin book," and when the negro had brought the law-book the colonel opened it and read:

ARTICLE 1. The name and title of this corporation shall be the Louisiana State Lottery company, and the domicile thereof shall be in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana.

ART. 2. The objects and purposes of this corporation are:

1. The protection of the state against the great losses heretofore incurred by sending large amounts of money to foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets and devices, thereby impoverishing our own people.

2. To establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery, policy, and combination tickets, devices, and certificates, fractional parts thereof at terms and prices in just proportion to the prizes drawn, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of such prizes.

3. To provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the citizens of Louisiana.

ART. 3. The capital stock of this corporation shall be $1,000,000, represented by ten thousand shares of $100 each.

There were provisions for a board of directors composed of seven stockholders, and the corporation was given all the corporate rights to sue and be sued, etc. The duration of its existence was fixed at twenty-five years. In consideration of the privileges thus granted and guaranteed, the company on its part agreed to the following:

ARTICLE 5. SEC. 1. The corporation shall pay to the state of Louisiana the sum of $40,000 per annum, which sum shall be payable quarterly in advance from and after the 1st day of January, 1869, to the state auditor, who shall deposit the same in the treasury of the state, and which sum shall be credited to the educational fund; and said corporation shall be exempt from all other taxes and licenses of any kind whatever, whether from state, parish, or municipal authorities.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall furnish bonds to the auditor in the sum of $50,000 as security for prompt and punctual payment of the sums set forth in the preceding section.

"And so on, and so on," continued the colonel. "The election of officers is provided for, and the company is given the sole right to maintain a lottery in the state of Louisiana for twenty-five years from January, 1869. About eleven years ago, however, the new state constitution was adopted. By this the monopoly privileges of the company were abrogated and the business thrown open, provided each charter of privileges shall pay not less than $40,000 per annum of money into the treasury of the state, and provided further, that all charters shall cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the state.

"The $40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lottery company according to the provisions of its charter, granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the charity hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the state for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated, and all laws contrary to the provisions of this article are hereby declared null and void, provided said company shall file a written renunciation of all its monopoly features in the office of the secretary of state within sixty days after the ratification of this constitution.

"Of the additional sum raised by licenses on lotteries the hospital at Shreveport shall receive $10,000 annually, and the remaining sum shall be divided each year among the several parishes in the state for the benefit of their schools.

"So, sir, you see why the Louisiana state lottery is a recognized factor in Louisiana commerce, and if you can go anywhere on earth and find a set of men whose commercial standing in the community in which they live is any better than that of the lottery directors you are welcome to their acquaintance, and are to be congratulated."

It was proposed that we visit the drawing of the day following, and Col. Wilson extended an invitation to sit with the commissioners on the stage and observe at close range the manner in which the drawing was done. There would be an additional interest, he said, from the fact that it was a grand drawing, with the capital prize of $300,000 in the wheel. This is the way that I came to be crossing St Charles street just as old Jubal Early hobbled along with the two cotton bags in his hand. One of these sacks contained the 833 prizes—that is, the tickets with the amounts printed thereon; the other contained the tickets the numbers of which drew the prizes at the last monthly drawing. Both these bags were filled a month ago, the necks tied with cord and bound with slips of paper, on the inside folds of which are the autographs of Gen. Early and Beauregard, and sealed with wax and stamped with a private signet. They have remained locked in a private vault in the lottery office till the hand of Gen. Early took them up once more and carried them across the street.

People invest in the lottery as a matter of fact. For twenty-nine and one-half days they live in hope, exhilarating, buoyant hope. For half a day they are somewhat disappointed, but, pah! what have they lost? Only a dollar generally, and they try it again. Who knows but they will win next time. Did not Ambrose Patin, the locksmith on Toutone street, win $5,000. To be sure he lost it next week on a cotton-exchange, but that was his own fault; and there was Mme. Sophie Bois, who used to work in the artificial flower store on the Rue Royale. How could she have started that magnificent undertaking establishment on Magazine street if she had not won $1,000 last July! And so another twentieth ticket is bought and we live again in hope for another month. They say, it need never ruin a man—a dollar a month is only two bits a week. That means one pint less of St. Julian a month or a few less cigars, and then look at the possibilities, *mon fos!* Who would hesitate? No one ever seems disheartened or downcast at his monthly failure to win a prize, though months may stretch into years of investment without returns. The people go to the drawing, listen to hear which number has won the prize, and when it is over tear up their old ticket and start out to purchase new issues.

We followed the old confederate leader into the theatre down the middle aisle and up a temporary incline to the stage where the work of the drawing was to take place. There Waiting him sat General Beauregard and the assistant commissioners, the recording clerk, and the four little boys who, blindfolded, take the prizes and the tickets from the wheels. To the right of the stage stood a "wheel" over four feet in diameter. It was more like a bass-drum than a wheel, the circle being formed of a continuous strip of wood about eighteen inches wide; the sides are of glass. It is held up free from the floor by a stout frame of iron and wood and kept in position by an iron axle, on each end of which was a stout crank. Two negroes dragged upon the stage a pair of large boxes, out of which they took eight large bags, each with a capacity of over a bushel. Each bag was brought to Gen. Early, who carefully examined it, especially the seal, and then cut the strings which bound the neck. Each bag had papers around the neck similar to those around the necks of the small bags brought in by Gen. Early. The autographs on these slips of paper were closely scrutinized. As he finished the inspection of each bag it was lifted by the negroes and emptied into the large wheel through a door in the wooden rim. This operation was closely watched by the old men. When they were all emptied the wheel was just half full of tickets. These tickets are slips of stout paper, four inches long by two inches wide, each one containing a number from 1 to 100,000. The figures are printed in large full-face characters which, when the ticket is held up, can be plainly distinguished by a large part of the audience. Each ticket is tightly rolled and thrust into a tiny hollow cylinder of gutta percha about the thickness of a lead pencil and about an inch and a half long. The last to be put in were those which had been drawn out against the prizes at the last drawing, and which had been preserved separately since that time. The little door was then shut and the darkies were told to "roll." The wheel was vigorously turned both ways several times, the little black cylinders being thoroughly mixed in the operation. The other little bag was then given to Gen. Beauregard, who paid his sole attention to the prize-wheel. This is about two feet in diameter and has a rim of brass instead of wood. The prizes were dumped into the smaller wheel and the door closed. These tickets merely contained the money figures for the various prizes and were inclosed in similar India rubber cylinders. There are 836 of these prizes, divided as to amount in this way:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 capital prize of $300,000 is | $300,000 |
| 1 capital prize of $100,000 is | 100,000 |
| 1 capital prize of $50,000 is | 50,000 |
| 1 grand prize of $25,000 is | 25,000 |
| 2 large prizes of $10,000 are | 20,000 |
| 5 large prizes of $5,000 are | 25,000 |
| 25 prizes of $1,000 are | 25,000 |
| 100 prizes of $500 are | 50,000 |
| 200 prizes of $300 are | 60,000 |
| 500 prizes of $200 are | 100,000 |

But besides these there are 2,228 other prizes, or rather chances to win money with or having your number drawn out of the big wheel. This is adjusted according to the numbers which draw the $50,000, the $100,000, and the $300,000 prize. These approximate, or terminal prizes, as they are called, are distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 prizes of $500, approximating to $300,000 prize | $50,000 |
| 100 prizes of $300, approximating to $100,000 prize | 30,000 |
| 100 prizes of $200, approximating to $50,000 prize | 20,000 |
| 999 terminals $100, decided by $300,000 prize | 99,900 |
| 999 terminals $100, decided by $100,000 prize | 99,900 |

That is, if your ticket's number is within fifty numbers more or less than the $300,000, $100,000, or $50,000 prizes you will receive $500, $300, or $200 as the case may be, just as a consolation, so to speak. The terminal prizes are awarded to the holders of all tickets the last two numbers of which correspond with the last two numbers of those two capital prize tickets. Thus in all there are 2,134 prizes, amounting to $1,054,800. Gen. Beauregard gives the prize-wheel a whirl and the 836 little black rolls dance around merrily. There is a vast difference between the contents of the two wheels. A pigmy to a giant, a mole-hill to a mountain, a bellows to a cyclone, and yet with the difference in plain sight there are not wanting people to purchase 100,000 tickets a month.

All this time the theatre has been gradually filling up. Silently the people have filed in and found seats for themselves wherever fancy or hearing dictated. There is about the same atmosphere in the house that there would be were they there to witness a play instead of the drawing. Many are acquainted, and they chat with their friends while the preliminaries are being performed. The operation of filling the wheels, opening the sacks has no interest for them. It is an old story to them. They have seen it every month for years. It is not till the commissioners' voices are heard that they pay much attention to what is going on upon the stage. The four small boys on the sofa are squirming about in kittenish play, an older lad has seated himself upon the stage about where the prompter's box would ordinarily be, with his back to the audience. Before him is a small chest, on the upper side of whose opened lid are compartments for the various prizes. A signal is given and a boy comes forward to Gen. Early and another to Gen. Beauregard. The men turn handkerchiefs about the boys' heads so that they can not see. The recording clerk gets his book ready; the tally-man sits with pencil poised above the sheet; Col. Wilson, as assistant, stands by Beauregard; J. A. A. Rousseau is at Early's side. The Generals open the little doors.

"Draw!" says the tally man. Each boy inserts his right hand into his respective wheel, takes out a roll and hands it to the officer, who pulls the rolled ticket from the cylinder and drops the latter in a box before him. Gen. Early unrolls his ticket first.

"Twelve thousand and seventeen," says the old Virginian in a piping voice as he hands the ticket to Mr. Rousseau.

"Two hundred dollars!" says Beauregard, giving his ticket to Col. Wilson.

"Twelve thousand and seventeen," repeats Mr. Rousseau, turning his ticket so that the audience may read the figures.

"Two hundred dollars," says Col. Wilson, also holding his slip up that the figures may be seen. Both assistants then hand the tickets to the boy who sits in front, who rolls them up together and drops them into the proper compartment of the box. The drawing thus proceeds, the number of each ticket being recorded by the clerk, together with the prize, and the number of tickets drawn being kept by the tally man. The audience remains impassive. Some of the ladies are whispering softly to each other. A man with a Jewish cast of face sits in the front row of the parquet, next to the incline leading to the stage. He was the first man in the building. He looks straight at the stage without moving a muscle of his face. He drew a prize twelve years ago, they tell me, and has never missed a month since, attending every drawing, as if it was a ceremony in his synagogue. There are quite a number of ladies present, all in the charming white costumes common to New Orleans. A faint odor of patchouly is wafted to the stage. The fans are the only things stirring. When the drawing had gone on some time Mr. Rousseau repeats:

"Twenty-seven thousand fo' hundred and twenty-five!"

"Ten thousand dollars!" says Gen. Beauregard. Something like a sigh is heard from the Jew in the front row. For every prize of $5,000 or over a special slip is sent by messenger to the lottery office that the holders of the ticket may be looked up immediately. When nineteen drawings have been made the scorer calls out:

"Roll on the next draw!" and both wheels are vigorously rolled about and the tickets thoroughly shuffled. When fifty-nine tickets are drawn the cry is: "Roll and change boys on the next draw." Whereupon the tickets are again rolled and the boys are relaved by their fellows in the rear. The assistant commissioners change also.

The drawing proceeds. The voices of the commissioners break the silence monotonously. Here and there a man in the audience yawns, but they keep their seats bravely, a few of them making notes of the larger prizes. The ladies fan more vigorously, for the heat is becoming more intense. The Jew is as immovable as a sphinx.

"Forty-nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-six," says the quavering voice of Sheridan's old enemy.

Gen. Beauregard paused a second and then said: "Fifty thousand dollars!"

"There is a slight movement in the audience and a low buzz of conversation is heard. A little man with a sallow face and a long black mustache gets out of his seat in one of the back rows and walks out quietly. He is a French tailor on Dryades street. He stops at the door, strikes a match, and lights his cigarette, pauses a moment to blow a cloud of smoke out, and then saunters leisurely down the street.

He has won the prize. Frenchman to the core, he would have lost the same sum with equal nonchalance.

The boys, like little blind gods of fortune that they are, dip in their hands and deal out wealth in blocks large and small, giving this one spending money for a week, and making that one independently rich for the rest of his life; here it is a man already wealthy, there it is one who has felt the damnable grind of poverty all his life; there it goes to a man who will waste it before the night is over, here it enriches a man who will invest it till it repays him a hundred fold. The boys change. Col. Wilson sits down to nurse a rheumatic knee, and his place is taken by J. P. Roux. Rousseau gives way to Ald. Hodgson. The drawing continues. Most of the prizes, of course, are from $200 to $500, and occasion no comment. The announcement of a $1,000 prize causes a stout, handsome lady in the gallery to jump up and impulsively clap her plump, gloved hands. The talmi look on her face showed that she was one of the lucky ones. Two friends press her hands in congratulation and they go off, stopping at a "confiserie" on the way.

"Ninety thousand, fo' hundred, and fo'ty-three!" says Gen. Early.

"Ninety thousand, fo' hundred, and fo'ty-three," says Capt. Hodgson.

"Gen. Beauregard, who had been looking at the ticket in his hand, says in a sharp, distinct tone:

"Three hundred thousand dollars!" This is a little too much even for that audience. Several people rise to their feet and put their hands to their ears to catch the repeat of Mr. Roux. The latter says, taking both tickets in his hand:

"Ticket number 90,443 wins the first prize of $300,000."

The drawing is practically over. The interest ceases when the great capital prize is announced, and most of the people go out. A few remain, however, for the second prize has not been reached. The prizes yet remaining in the smaller wheel could be held in the hollow of a man's hand. Over eight hundred tickets have been taken out of the larger wheel, and still it seems as full as it did before the first order to "roll" was given. Col. Wilson yans capaciously. Gen. Early draws a watch and fob from his pocket. It is twenty minutes after 1. Capt. Hodgson repeats the remark attributed by history to the Governor of North Carolina. Then the $100,000 prize is reached, and the audience goes out as one man—all but the Jew, who sits like Memnon turned to stone. The other prizes are announced to him, and the drawing is over. Then the laborious task of sealing up the tickets begins. It is faithfully supervised by two commissioners, who, with their own hands, put up the tickets, tie and seal the bags, and see them safely stowed away in the boxes. Gen. Early locks the chest, which the boy in front has guarded, and the whole paraphernalia of the lottery is carted under their escort across the street to the vaults of the company. Just before the janitor locks the doors the Jew gravely walks out. He has won no prize, but he is not disappointed.

By the time we have crossed the street the place of sale of the lucky tickets had almost been determined by the clerks. The large prizes had already been located as follows:

No. 99,443 which drew the capital prize, $300,000, was sold in New Orleans, Boston, Mass., Oakland, Cal., Key West, Fla., Galveston and Bonham, Tex., and Guatemala, C. A. No. 71,678, which drew the second capital prize, $100,000, was sold in New Orleans, Boston, Mass., Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., Charleston, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Mich., Gainesville, Ga., Babylon, N. Y., Sebago Lake, Me., Hot Springs, Ark., Paris and Blossom, Tex. No. 40,566, drawing third capital prize of $50,000, was sold in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Boston, Jackson, Mich., Houma, La., Middleton, Md., and San Marcial, N. M. No. 80,032, drawing $25,000, sold in New York, San Francisco, Kansas City, Mo., Gainesville, Ala., Lynden, Washington Territory, and Vera Cruez, Mex. Nos. 27,425 and 45,212 drew each $10,000, sold in New York, Ormond, Fla., San Francisco, Cal., Washington, D. C., Chicago, Dallas, Texas, and Dow City, Iowa.

The three-story granite building on St. Charles street is owned by the lottery company and presents a busy sight just before and just after the drawing. It is filled with clerks from top to bottom. It has the usual court extending half way into the structure, and containing a fountain with a four-foot aligator, and mass of green foliage and plants. There are about one hundred clerks and fifty folders employed in the work of recording the correspondence, tracing letters and prizes and folding and mailing circulars. The system by which the books are kept and all the complex correspondence is recorded is one that for its thoroughness and exactness would delight the heart of any accountant. The mail received, especially toward the end and the beginning of the month, often amounts to fifteen thousand pieces a day. Remittances by letter are in the hands of one set of clerks who do nothing but separate the receipts and record their amounts. Orders calling for special numbers or requests, the granting of which would violate the regulations of the company, fall into the hands of another relay of clerks. Still a third set record the address of every patron and a fourth directs the envelopes. The envelopes are compared back with the address, and the inclosure is then sealed up and mailed. So perfect is the system of checks that a mistake or a descrepancy cannot pass one set of clerks without being detected. The payment of prizes is made in coin, check, or draft, by another class of clerks. The mailing and folding department is an important one. The printed list of prize drawings has been to every patron by nightfall on the day after the drawings. In order to prevent delay, and also to maintain regular habits among its clerks, the company spreads a series of lunches, beginning at 11 o'clock, to which the clerks go, twenty at a time, till all have dined. It takes a good deal of the manager's time to keep sufficient tickets ordered up. The tickets are ingeniously printed with delicate water-marks that defy counterfeiting. One clerk does nothing but devote his attention to the "old boss" department. This is the dead-letter department of the lottery, where all the unsigned remittances are received. Hundreds of letters unsigned, without any locality clue to the writer's identity, are received every year, and these letters with the money they contain are deposited in two large chests in one of the vaults. Before putting it away for good, however, every effort is made to trace the writer. Several thousands of dollars have now accumulated in this way, and it is rapidly increasing.

The Louisiana lottery is merely another phase of the speculative in American human nature. There is taste in speculation as in other things. We in the north use grain and provisions; here in the south the lottery is the basis. They know the chances and they perceive the advantages of their system. As one creole said to me:

Why should not I buy lottery tickets? I know the scheme is safe. Our best men are stockholders; two of our old generals are the commissioners. There are one hundred thousand tickets and three thousand prizes. Thirty to one. That is not bad. Then, too, the working goes on in plain sight. I once gave a broker in your town $150 to do what he could for me in wheat. Two days later he came to me and said: "You were on the wrong side of the market. You lost." That is all the consolation I had. Here we can see the tickets shuffled and the prizes drawn, and we are willing to take our chances in a thing that we understand and which we have confidence in. "Truly, why not?"—*Chicago* (Ill.) *Times*, July 5th.

## UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

No better word of praise or confidence can be given to the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, than the statement that its record is without a blot, and stands as clean as "Truth" itself. No runs have ever been made upon it, no panic has ever impaired its credit.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Rubbing a bruise in sweet oil, and then in spirits of turpentine, will usually prevent the unsightly black-and-blue spots.

—Mahogany furniture should be washed with warm water and soap; an application of beeswax and sweet oil upon a soft cloth, and polished with chamois, gives a rich finish.

—To Polish Brass or Copper.—Take a wet cloth and pour on a few drops of ammonia, and dip in fine ashes off the top of the oven, and rub well the article to be polished and finish with a chamois skin.

—Many delicate and sickly persons like to drink cocoa, and it is considered very nutritious. Of course, you require milk and sugar when you prepare your cup of cocoa: so many products are needed for that seemingly simple article, a cup of cocoa.

—Lemon Cheese Cake.—One pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, juice of three lemons, grated rinds of two, yelks of six eggs, whites of four; beat thoroughly, put in a jar and place in a pan of water and boil till thick; turn into a mold; serve cold.

—The annoying dryness of the tongue and pharynx, so common in acute febrile diseases, may be relieved by brushing pure and undiluted glycerine over the affected parts. The great thirst ceases, and the patient's condition is made more comfortable.

—For washing fine blankets, take two gallons of water, add a half cup each of ammonia and alcohol, mixed to a suds with castile soap. They should be sopped up and down in it, rinsed in tepid water, well shaken, and improved by carding with a comb while on the line drying.

—A person suffering with boils should eschew rich pastry, gravies and every kind of meat, except lean mutton. The boils may be brought to a head by using a warm poultice of camomile flowers, or boiled white lily root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters.

—A cheap chamois skin for washing windows will soon repay its cost in time and labor saved, and nothing makes glass look better. To cleanse the skin after use rub plenty of soft soap into it, let it lie an hour or two in a warm solution of soda water, rub clean and rinse in warm water in which soda and hard soap have been dissolved.

—Raspberry Pudding.—Boil a pint of milk and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which have been wet with a little cold milk. Then add two eggs beaten with one-half a cupful of sugar. Put a cupful of raspberry jam in the bottom of a dish and pour the custard over it. Serve while warm with sugar and cream.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—There are few desserts more acceptable than oranges, cut up and sugared, and chilled for a couple of hours in the refrigerator. Some add to it grated or dessicated cocoanut, but as strawberries and raspberries can not be improved by cooking, so good oranges can not be improved by adding any thing besides sugar, especially so indigestible a thing as a cocoanut.

—Milk heated to much above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

—One of the best and simplest remedies for torpid liver or biliousness is a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in it, but no sugar, night and morning. A person to whom this was recommended tried it and found himself better almost immediately. His daily headaches, which medicine had failed to cure, left him; his appetite improved and he gained several pounds within a few weeks. This is so simple a remedy that any person thus afflicted will do well to give it a trial, as it can not possibly do any harm.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Then suddenly, like the notes of some deep throated bird, her rounded voice rang out in song so wildly sweet, and yet with so eerie and sad a refrain, that it made the very blood stand still. Up, up soared the golden notes, that seemed to melt far away, and then to grow again and travel on, laden with all the sorrow of the world and all the despair of the lost. It was a marvelous song, but I had not time to listen to it properly. However, I got the words of it afterward, and here is a translation of its burden, so far as it admits of being translated at all:

SORAIS' SONG.

As a desolate bird that through darkness its lost
way is winging,
As a hand that is helplessly raised when Death's
sickle is swinging,
So is life! aye, the life that lends passion and
breath to my singing.

As the nightingale's song that is full of a sweetness unspoken,
As a spirit unbarring the gates of the skies for a token,
So is love! aye, the love that shall fall when his
pinion is broken.

As the tramp of the legions when trumpets their
challenge are sending,
As the shout of the storm god when lightnings
the black sky are rending,
So is power! aye, the power that shall lie in the
dust at its ending.

So short is our life; yet with space for all things
to forsake us,
A bitter delusion, a dream from which naught
can awake us,
Till Death's dogging footsteps at morn or at eve
shall o'ertake us

REFRAIN.

Oh, the world is fair at the dawning—dawning—
dawning,
But the red sun sinks in blood, the red sun sinks
in blood.

I only wish that I could write down the music too.

"Now, Curtis, now," I whispered, when she began the second verse, and turned my back.

"Nyleptha," he said—for my nerves were so much on the stretch that I could hear every word, low as it was spoken, even through Sorais' divine notes—"Nyleptha, I must speak with thee this night; upon my life I must. Say me not nay, oh, say me not nay!"

"How can I speak with thee?" she answered, looking fixedly before her; "queens are not like other people. I am surrounded and watched."

"Listen, Nyleptha, thus: I will be before the statue of Rademas in the great hall at midnight. I have the countersign and can pass in. Macumaz he will be there to keep guard, and with him the Zulu. Oh, come, my queen; deny me not."

"It is not seemly," she murmured; "and to-morrow"——

Just then the music began to die in the last wail of the refrain, and Sorais slowly turned her round.

"I will be there," said Nyleptha, hurriedly; "on thy life see that thou fail me not."

## CHAPTER XVI.

### BEFORE THE STATUE.

It was night—dead night—and the silence lay on the Frowning City like a cloud.

Secretly, as evil doers, Sir Henry Curtis, Umslopogaas and myself threaded our way through the passages towards a by entrance to the great throne chamber. Once we were met by the fierce, rattling challenge of the sentry. I gave the countersign and the man grounded his spear and let us pass. Also, we were officers of the queen's body guard, and in that capacity had a right to come and go unquestioned.

We gained the hall in safety. So empty and so still was it that even when we had passed, the sound of our footsteps yet echoed up the lofty walls, vibrating faintly and still more faintly against the cavern roof, like ghosts of the footsteps of dead men haunting the place that once they trod.

It was an eerie spot, and it oppressed me. The moon was full, and threw great pencils and patches of light through the high, windowless openings in the walls, that lay pure and beautiful upon the blackness of the marble floor, like white flowers on a coffin. One of these silver arrows fell upon the statue of the sleeping Rademas, and of the angel form bent over him, illumining it, and a small circle round it, with a soft, clear light, reminding me of that which Catholics illumine the altars of their cathedrals.

Here by the statue we took our stand and waited—Sir Henry and I close together, Umslopogaas some paces off in the darkness, so that I could only just make out his towering outline leaning on the outline of an ax.

So long did we wait that I almost fell asleep resting against the cold marble, but was suddenly aroused by hearing Curtis give a quick, catching breath. Then from far, far far away there came a little sound, as though the statues that lined the walls were whispering to each other some message of the ages.

It was the faint sweep of a lady's dress. Nearer it grew, and nearer yet. We could see a figure steal from patch to patch of moonlight, and even hear the soft fall of sandaled feet. Another second and I saw the black silhouette of the old Zulu raise its arm in mute salute, and Nyleptha was before us.

Oh, how beautiful she looked as she paused a moment just within the circle of the moonlight! Her hand was pressed upon her heart, and her white bosom heaved beneath it. Round her head a broidered scarf was loosely thrown, partially shadowing the perfect face, and thus rendering it even more lovely; for beauty, dependent as it is to a certain extent upon the imagination, is never so beautiful as when it is half hid. There she stood, radiant but half doubting, stately and yet so sweet. It was but a moment; but I then and there fell in love with her myself, and have remained so to this hour; for indeed she looked more like an angel out of heaven than a loving, passionate, mortal woman. Low we bowed before her, and then she spoke.

"I have come," she whispered, "but it was at great risk. Ye know not how I am watched. The priests watch me. Sorais watches me with those great eyes of hers. My very guards are spies upon me. Nasta watches me too. Oh, let him be careful!" and she stamped her foot. "Let him be careful; I am a woman, and therefore hard to drive. Ay, and I am a queen, too, and can still avenge. Let him be careful, I say, lest in place of giving him my hand I take his head;" and she ended the outburst with a little sob and then smiled up at us bewitchingly and laughed.

"Thou didst bid me come hither, my Lord Incubu" (Curtis had taught her to call him so). "Doubtless it is about business of the state, for I know that thou art ever full of great ideas and plans for my welfare and my people's. So, even as a queen should I have come, though I greatly fear the dark alone;" and again she laughed and gave him a glance from her gray eyes.

At this point I thought it wise to move a little, since secrets "of the state" should not be made public property, but she would not let me go far, peremptorily stopping me within five yards or so, saying that she feared surprise. So it came to pass that, however unwillingly, I heard all that passed.

"Thou knowest, Nyleptha," said Sir Henry, "that it was for none of these things that I asked thee to me at this lonely place. Nyleptha, waste not the time in pleasantry, but listen to me, for—I love thee."

As he said the words I saw her face break up, as it were, and change. The coquetry went out of it, and in its place there shone a great light of love, which seemed to glorify it, and make it like that of the marble angel overhead. I could not help thinking that it must have been a touch of prophetic instinct which made the long dead Rademas limn in the features of the angel of his inspiring vision so strange a likeness of his own descendant. Sir Henry also must have observed and been struck by the likeness, for, catching the look upon Nyleptha's face, he glanced quickly from it to the moonlit statue, and then back again at his beloved.

"Thou sayest thou dost love me," she said, in a low voice, "and thy voice rings true; but how am I to know that thou dost speak the truth? Though," she went on, with proud humility, and in the stately third person which is so largely used by the Zu-Vendi, "I be as nothing in the eyes of my lord"—and she courtesied towards him—"who comes from among a wonderful people, to whom my people are but children, yet here am I a queen and a leader of men, and if I would go to a battle a hundred thousand spears shall sparkle in my train like stars glimmering down the path of the bent moon. And although my beauty be a little thing in the eyes of my lord"—and she lifted her broidered skirt and courtesied again—"yet here among my own people am I held right fair; and ever since I was a woman the great lords of my kingdom have made quarrel concerning me, as though, forsooth," she added, with a flash of passion, "I were a deer to be pulled down by the hungriest wolf, or a horse to be sold to the highest bidder. Let my lord pardon me if I weary my lord, but it hath pleased my lord to say that he loves me, Nyleptha, a queen of the Zu Vendi; and therefore would I say, that though my love and my hand be not much to my lord, yet to me are they all."

"Oh!" she cried, with a sudden and thrilling change of voice, and modifying her dignified mode of address—"oh, how can I know that thou lovest but me? How can I know that thou wilt not wear of me and seek thine own place again, leaving me desolate! Who is there to tell me but that thou lovest some other woman, some fair woman unknown to me, but who yet draws breath beneath this same moon that shines on me to-night? Tell me how am I to know?" And she clasped her hands and stretched them out towards him, and looked appealingly into his face.

"Nyleptha," answered Sir Henry, adopting the Zu-Vendi way of speech, "I have told thee that I love thee; how am I to tell thee how much I love thee? Is there, then, a measure for love? Yet will I try. I say not that I have never looked upon another woman with favor, but this I say, that I love thee with all my life and with all my strength; that I love thee now, and shall love thee till I grow cold in death, aye, and as I believe, beyond my death, and on and on forever; I say that thy voice is music to my ear, and thy touch as

water to a thirsty land; that when thou art there the world is beautiful, and when I see thee not it is as though the light was dead. Oh, Nyleptha, I will never leave thee! Here and now, for thy dear sake, I will forget my people and my father's house; yea, I renounce them all. By thy side will I live, Nyleptha, and at thy side will I die."

He paused and gazed at her earnestly, but she hung her head like a lily, and said never a word.

*Before the statue.*

"Look!" he went on, pointing to the statue on which the moonlight played so brightly. "Thou seest that angel woman who rests her hand upon the forehead of the sleeping man; and thou seest how at her touch his soul flames up and shines out through his flesh even as a lamp at the touch of the fire; so is it with me and thee, Nyleptha. Thou hast awakened my soul and called it forth, and now, Nyleptha, it is not mine, not mine, but thine, and thine only. There is no more for me to say; in thy hands is my life." And he leaned back against the pedestal of the statue, looking very pale and his eyes shining, but proud and handsome as a god.

Slowly, slowly she raised her head, and fixed her wonderful eyes, all alight with the greatness of her passion, full upon his face as though to read his very soul. Then at last she spoke, low indeed, but clearly as a silver bell:

"Of a truth, weak woman that I am, I do believe thee. Ill will be the day for thee, and for me also, if it be my fate to learn that I have believed a lie. And now hearken unto me, O man, who hath wandered here from far to steal my heart and make me all thine own. I put my hand upon thine hand thus, and thus I, whose lips have never kissed before, do kiss thee on the brow; and now by my hand, and by that first and holy kiss, ay, by my people's weal and by my throne that like enough I shall lose for thee, by the name of my high house, by the sacred stone and by the eternal majesty of the Sun, I swear that for thee will I live and die. And I swear that I will love thee and thee only till death, ay, and beyond—if, as thou sayest, there be a beyond—and that thy will shall be my will, and thy ways my ways.

"Oh, see, see, my lord! thou knowest not how humble is she who loves; I, who am a queen, I kneel before thee; even at thy feet I do my homage;" and the lovely impassioned creature flung herself down on her knees on the cold marble before him. And after that I really do not know what happened, for I could stand it no longer, and cleared off to refresh myself with a little of old Umslopogaas' society, leaving them to settle it their own way, and a very long time they were about it.

Some three-quarters of an hour afterward the "pair of doves" came strolling toward us, Curtis looking slightly silly, and Nyleptha remarking calmly that the moonlight made very pretty effects on the marble. Then, for she was in a most gracious mood, she took my hand and said that I was "her lord's" dear friend, and therefore most dear to her—not a word for my own sake, you see. Next she lifted Umslopogaas' ax and examined it curiously, saying significantly as she did so that he might soon have cause to use it in defense of her.

After that she nodded prettily to us all, and casting one tender glance at her lover, glided off into the darkness like a beautiful vision.

When we got back to our quarters, which we did without accident, Curtis asked me, jocularly, what I was thinking about.

"I am wondering," I answered, "on what principle it is arranged that some people should find beautiful queens to fall in love with them, while others find nobody at all, or worse than nobody, and I am also wondering how many brave men's lives this night's work will cost." It was rather nasty of me, perhaps, but somehow all the feelings do not evaporate with age, and I could not help being a little jealous of my old friend's luck. Vanity, my sons, vanity of vanities!

(To Be Continued.)

Lord Aveland has intimated to his tenants in Lincolnshire, England, his intention to remit 20 per cent. of the current half year's rent, in consequence of the agricultural depression.

The South Pole Expedition planned several years ago by Dr. Neumayer of the marine observatory at Hamburg, is likely to start in the spring.

—Amber cream is an excellent, easily prepared dessert—in favor when milk and eggs are plentiful. Soak half a box of gelatine in one quart of milk for ten minutes. Let it come to a boil and stir in the yelks of six eggs, beaten, with seven heaping teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cook until it is like soft custard. When it has been off the stove just five minutes, put in the beaten whites, flavor and mold.

## "TARIFF AND WAGES"—A NOVEL DISCUSSION.

Geo. W. Elliott, A. M., Rochester, N. Y., has just published in book form, through Moulton, Wenborne & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., the very original and interesting dialogue discussion between "PAUL (a young graduate) AND HIS FATHER," an American farmer, which appeared serially three years ago in *The American Rural Home*, and attracted wide attention. The father is a thoroughly well posted man of affairs, who is theoretically a free-trader, but practically, as an American, a strong defender of a judicious tariff. He thus treats both sides very fairly and gives each, in a dialogue, a chance to be heard. He discusses general principles and under his theory that selfishness must be the secret of success of *international* commercial policy, and self-sacrifice the secret of success in national commercial policy, he makes out a strong defense of simple protection. In the matter of wages, he holds that wages begins and ends with production, and hence if judicious protection stimulates production, as he holds, then a judicious tariff maintains the source of wages. This book makes men and boys think. It unfolds the dark mysteries of the tariff simply and should have a wide reading. Mr. Elliott, as advertising manager of H. H. Warner & Co.'s safe cure house, Rochester, N. Y., has had unusual opportunities to see the effects of different commercial policies in eight sections of the globe. In cloth, 50 cts.; in paper, 25 cts.; prepaid by Moulton, Wenborne & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Do not allow idleness to deceive you; for while you give him to-day he steals to-morrow from you.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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## HER BEAUTIFUL DRIVING.

**A Humane Woman Wants to Know What Ailed Her Horse.**

"Woman coming driving a horse!" The word was quickly passed along the street. Children screamed and scattered right and left, strong men shuddered and grew pale and some drew back into doorways. Suddenly she dashed around the corner. Then she was gone. A policeman crawled out of the street with a broken leg and ruined countenance.

She dashed on down the street. Those who were warned in time got out of the way; the others were borne down. The truck drivers and ice-wagon men hurried into side streets. The passengers got off a horse-car and lifted it from the track and gave her the right of way. Was she insane or any thing of that kind? Oh, no, not at all. She was all right—simply one of those ladies who "like to drive," and "can handle a horse better than any man they ever saw," "dearly love horses," and all that sort of thing.

Occasionally she turns a corner and snaps off a lamp-post or draws under a shade tree. The horse is breathing pretty hard, so to take his attention from his lungs she stirs him up with the whip. Then she comes to a hill and agitates the whip all the way to the top. She is so fond of riding fast when she drives. And this horse just loves to go if you only let him know what you want of him. She lets him know all right enough. She allows the horse to rest once in awhile of course—not long at a time, but, then, when we consider that she always stays for that purpose at the intersection of two narrow streets and right across the car-track, perhaps it is long enough. Then she always drives fast enough to make up the lost time. She's doing it now. See the steam fire engine get out of her way. There goes the wheel off a hose cart—those hose carts can't stand every thing. Then there are a few more hills and the horse again gets his attention drawn from the condition of his lungs. At Tenth street the horse lies down exhausted.

"Oh, dear," she says as a policeman approaches, "I really don't know what's the matter with my horse—I never saw him lie down this way before. I've driven him from One-Hundred-and-Twenty-third street, and he came all right to here. He must be balky or something of that kind."

"Is it a question of life or death, madam?" asks the policeman, as he approaches cautiously.

"Oh, dear, yes, pretty nearly. I am going to the meeting of the Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I don't see what they can do if their president isn't there. Can't you poke him in the side a little with that stick you've got?"—*Fred H. Carruth, in N. Y. Tribune.*

## RIBBONS ON GOWNS.

**They Were Never in Greater Demand by Parisian Dames of Fashion.**

Ribbons were never in greater request in Paris than they are at present. They serve to transform the bodice of average length of waist into one pseudo-Empire in style. If you happen to catch a front view only, you fancy you have at last come across one of the much-discussed short waists; one glance, however, at the back assures you of your mistake. The broad piece of ribbon above, which the material sets full over the bosom, is sewn into the side seams up close to the armpits, from whence it is drawn down into a point, the back piece being cut nearly if not quite as long as usual.

Black silk dresses are much worn with colored sashes, now arranged in the way just described or simply knotted round the waist. Light blue, mauve, lilac, green and the slightly bluish shades of pink are the favorites for the purpose.

Red is much less worn than it was, and is reserved more especially for juvenile frocks, or those of quite young girls. Moss and green ribbons are used to brighten up gray and other neutrals such as stone-color, fawn and beige; also as an admirable finish to Pompadour toilets, which continue to hold their own against Empire influences.

A pale pink moire gown, figured with colored bouquets, and made with a long pointed bodice, plain tunic open in front, and elbow sleeves, is cut three-quarters high and supplemented by a fichu of cream-colored gauze trimmed with apple-green leaves. It was worn at a wedding in conjunction with a tiny bonnet made entirely of roses and tied on with apple-green strings.

On the same occasion I noted another in striped Louis XV. silk—bands of cream-white satin brocaded with rose-pink flowers and pale-blue watered silk placed alternately, the trimmed shirt open in front so as to show a pink petticoat fastened with white lace. Also a train of silver-gray damask combined with an under-skirt of the same material and design in pinkish cream; an exquisite arrangement in mauve; pale pale mauve brocaded for the train and bodice and satin to match for the tablier and plastron, embroidered with large pansies in several tints of lilac, mauve and violets, and two half-mourning costumes, without trains. The first, composed of a double-skirt of pearl-gray satin, slightly draped and a black satin cuirass ruched with white guipure down the front and on the hips; the second in silver gray Sicilienne—a redingote and fan-plaited skirt, with a half-breadth of white watered silk down the center and white lapels and cuffs on the coat, bound with a black watered silk sash. —*Paris Letter.*

—There is a clump of thirty orange trees near Lakeland, Fla., that yields annually over one hundred thousand oranges.

## STREAMS OF MERCURY.

**How Quicksilver Is Produced from the Mines of California.**

By the advice of the gatekeeper we first went upon the "Hill." They told us that by the foot trail it was but a short distance, while by the wagon trail it was about three miles. After thirty minutes' up-hill work we reached what is called English Camp. This is a village of Cornish miners, and is a colony as distinct and separate from its surrounding neighbors as if it were planted on an island in mid-ocean. They have their church, school and public hall.

From here we kept onward and upward to Spanish camp, which, as its name indicates, is a similar camp to English camp, except that its population is composed of Spaniards. We did not tarry here long enough to make much acquaintance with this village, but passed on by the old deserted Washington shaft to the American shaft, where we camped. The officer in charge of the American shaft took charge of us and showed us through his department. In this shaft the water is four hundred feet deep, and they keep a pump running day and night to keep it to that level. By the kindness of one of the employers those of the party that were not too timid of being under ground and wading in a little mud were favored with a trip of five hundred feet through an old deserted tunnel. It was in this dismal place that our guide told us an old legend of the early mining days.

As the story runs, a youthful native became enamored of a dusky maiden, but the cruel parents saw fit to frown upon his suit, and the dutiful daughter acquiesced in their decision and would have no more of him. Out of revenge for his slighted love he murdered the parents and stole away the maiden, and carried her to this deserted shaft, where he had previously prepared a strong room and plenty of provisions for a long siege. The friends of the kidnaped girl sought her far and wide, but found no trace of her. He kept her here for several weeks, until his fiendish heart had tired of its revenge, when he fled to unknown parts and has never been heard from since. Before leaving he hung an old skirt at the mouth of the shaft with a note telling the friends of the girl her place of concealment, from which she was rescued more dead than alive.

The entire mountain is honeycombed with miles and miles of tunnels, cuts and cross-cuts, there being upward of thirty miles of underground work.

There are the Washington, American, Buena Vista, St. Isabel and Randol shafts, all excepting the first being connected by tunnels and underground ways. Some of these shafts are over 2,000 feet deep, and one of them is 500 feet below the sea level. In this the temperature is very high, the miners being compeled to work in almost a nude condition, and to change shifts very often. Of late some of the shafts have been bothered with an accumulation of gases that are very unwholesome to the laborer, and it is feared that it will seriously impede the workings of the mines.

The mining of quicksilver is far from being as profitable as in years past, and it is only by the application of the most improved methods that it is made to pay at present prices. The reduction works are situated at the base of the hill and cover an immense area, and there is enough here to consume an entire day in sight-seeing. All the ore from the various shafts is wagoned to the brow of the hill, and then let down to the works, by means of an inclined cable railway, right into the upper story of the building, thereby saving the hauling of it a long distance, and also the elevating of it to the top of the works, where it begins its journey in the reduction process. The furnaces are run day and night, Sunday or Monday. Every hour they dump in a carload of ore at the top, and take a load of rock from the bottom. A small stream of pure quicksilver is constantly running into an iron basin, from which it is ladled out into a scoop balanced for ninety pounds, from which it is funneled into an iron flask and tightly sealed.

The novice is very much surprised after viewing the white heat of the furnace and seeing the solid ore thrown in, to go to the base of the furnace and see the melted silver stream running out, to find that he can hold his hand in the liquid without being burned. Again he is surprised to see his guide drop a heay iron bolt into the liquid and find that the solid iron floats like cork. The most surprising thing to the stranger is to view all those shafts, pumping-engine, hoisting-works, hundreds of men employed in mining, teams and cars used in mining and transporting ore from the mines to the furnaces, acres of furnaces and miles of piping, and nothing to show for this great outlay of labor and capital but a tiny stream of bright silver that you would guess you could carry away in a bucket at night.—*San Jose (Cal.) Herald.*

—In reply to the question why a woman table-servant is called a waitress, and a woman poet is simply a poet, and not a poetess, the *Critic* replies: "Why we should thus make fish of the one and flesh of the other, as it were, we do not know, yet the fact remains that we should. We should call the late Mrs. Jackson a poet, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge an editor, Mrs. Putnam-Jacobi a doctor, Miss Grant a sculptor, a woman who preached a preacher, one who taught a teacher; and one who stood behind our chair and served our meals a waitress. Perhaps we oughtn't to, but we should."

## NEW YORK'S RODENTS.

**How and Where the Countless Millions of Gotham's Rats Live.**

"Manhattan Island," said a native who is an infallible authority on all things, in New (and old) York, "is inhabited by 100,000,000 creatures, mostly rats." Rat baiting contests are of frequent occurrence in all Eastern cities. Harry Jennings, the celebrated rat catcher and dog fancier of this city, says that the New York rat is the largest and strongest of the species and the best fighter. He says that he could select fifty rats out of the cellars which he visits daily that would give the best dog in the world a hard fight. He thinks that the Scotch terrier is the best rat dog. The black and tan is fully as quick but not so strong. The Dachshund, a short-legged, ungainly creature, is stronger than either and slower. Their strong jaws end the life of the rat so easily that it robs the sport of its interest. The genuine Gotham rodent has still a few retiring habits, and prefers secret haunts, like a hermit, but he certainly believes in fearless publicity. You meet more rats in the open streets of New York than you will find in London, or even in Paris or Amsterdam, the paradise of the race.

The miles of riverside accommodation in and around New York afford luxurious board and lodging for our nimble fellow-citizens. Between the rock and soil, and the pier piles the rat colony flourish and keep up the population. They intermarry just like other natives, and the infusion of foreign blood has helped to develop the rare intellectual qualities of the Empire City rat. Each river and canal boat that goes up the country in spring carries a few adventurers from New York to brighten up the rustics in Wayback County. Each foreign ship that anchors in the North river debarks a band of sturdy immigrants from European ports, which, in turn, are supplied from the interior. The Hanoverian rat is of noble, some say of royal lineage, and has had even a lion's share in populating our free and open country. The rat is by choice a vegetarian. He is not a tectotaler, or at least he insists on experiments before he decides. Watch near one of the bonded stores where wines and liquors are landed. Soar around the malting houses in breweries and you will see a sleek-coated, bright-eyed tippler sally forth, reckless of danger, as full as a keg and as happy as a President. He shoots ahead for a few paces, stops dead, and lifts up his nose to sniff the breeze. Then you will see his sides swell out round, as if he was bursting with jollity. All of a sudden he careens over to the left, and only after a severe mental effort does he square himself up for another trot homewards.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## HABITS OF OSTRICHES.

**Glimpses of the Great Birds Kept in California for Their Plumage.**

It is too bad to say any thing against these magnificent creatures, but their big eyes and grinning look reveal an ugly disposition. They will strike with their feet and trample whenever they have a chance. Contrary to my expectations the ostriches are very clean in appearance, and the feathers in their natural state are beautiful and rich. They are not packed down close to the body, but very loose, so that the wind blows through them, fanning the body and keeping it cool. This shows more than any thing else that they belong to a hot climate. The chicks are plucked at seven months of age and the large birds every six months.

The head, which is wonderfully small compared to the great size of the body, is very queer, consisting of hardly any thing except two big eyes and a wide, deep bill, splitting the head back to the neck. The top of the head is flat and often sunken; there absolutely seems to be no room for brains. As authority has placed the size of the brain to be in proportion only of 1 to 1,500, while the eagle's is 1 to 160 and the parrot's as 1 to 45. Notwithstanding their brainless heads they show an intelligence that overthrows all laws of phrenology. When hatching their young they carefully break the thick shells of the eggs, and show the greatest tenderness and affection for the chicks.

Although viciously disposed they beg for food most winningly. First they toss their wings about, as if to drive off flies. They open their mouths and follow you along the fence, reaching out their long necks. If you wait a little to test their importunity they will sit down and raise their wings, sway their bodies, and pound their heads from side to side. Now reward one by throwing him a big orange and he will quickly gulp it down whole. While it is retained in the neck, slowly working down, he will stretch his mouth with another, and so on until you can see four or five bunches where the oranges are working down his neck at the same time. They drink water in the same gulping manner, seizing it in big mouthfuls like a solid substance. Their chief food is alfalfa, given all the year round, with corn occasionally, in the proportion of a pound to each large bird. This grass is cut fresh and chopped with a revolving knife. A bushel basketful daily answers for two birds. It is also the principal food used in Australia and Africa, but known under a different name—viz., lucern, which Webster gives as the only proper name for it in this country. This herb of the clover, new only in the United States, grows very rank, and, being green all the year, the ostriches, by feeding upon it, thrive amazingly.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

## BALLOT REFORM.

**The System of Voting Adopted by the State of Massachusetts.**

Probably not one in a hundred of readers ever had an opportunity to observe an election in which the grossest forms of corruption and fraud are practiced. These evils are at the worst in the slums of great cities.

A voter approaches the polls through a throng of rowdy ballot-distributors and "ward-heelers." He is beset by these men who offer him "tickets" and follow him up until his vote has been deposited. In many cases the ballots they offer are fraudulent. For while "Republican Ticket" or "Democratic Ticket" is conspicuously printed upon the ballot, one or more names, perhaps all the names, are different from those of the actual candidates, and a person casting one of these ballots votes for men whom he does not wish to be elected.

This is only one of the several evils which have led to an agitation in favor of the "Australian system" of voting, which, with modifications, is that employed in England and in Canada. At least two States of the Union have now adopted the principle, and laws to change radically the method of voting will go into effect as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The principle is, after all, a very simple one. All the ballots are printed, not by parties, but by the State, and they are all alike. Each ballot contains the names of all candidates nominated, and the names are arranged in alphabetical order. In order to vote for a candidate, the person puts a cross opposite that candidate's name.

For example, in Massachusetts, the Legislature of which State has passed a law introducing this system, the ballot, or a part of it, will look something like this when it is ready to be voted:

| FOR GOVERNOR: [Vote for one.] | |
|---|---|
| JOHN ADAMS (Federal) | |
| JOHN HANCOCK (National Union) | X |
| CHARLES SUMNER (Free Soil) | |
| HENRY WILSON (American) | |
| **FOR REPRESENTATIVES.** [Vote for three.] | |
| HENRY BASCOM (Republican) | |
| JOHN H. BLANDING (Prohibition) | X |
| THOMAS T. CANDAGE (Prohibition) | X |
| EDWARD E. ESTERN (Democrat) | |
| FRANK GORE (Republican) | |
| THOMAS S. GORE (Democrat) | |
| HENRY L. Q. HOBBS (Democrat) | |
| OBED N. NATHAN (Republican) | |
| JOSIAH WILKINS (Prohibition) | X |

This ballot is printed on the inside pages of a folded sheet, so that when the voter has marked the names as above indicated the ballot is folded up and is so passed in to be deposited in the ballot-box. There are many provisions of the law to adapt the machinery of voting to this system, but it is not necessary to mention them here. What has been said is enough to show how men will vote, and that is, for the general public, the important thing.

Now what will be gained by this change of system, in the interest of purity of elections and good politics? Many things. First, there can be no ballot-box stuffing, since each voter will receive only one ballot, and that one will be numbered.

Secondly, the ballot will be really secret, as it ought to be, and every voter will be free from intimidation.

Again, each voter will be secured against the fraud of forged and purposely incorrect ballots, and a heavy blow will be dealt to the practice of trading off one part of the ticket against another, which is one of the worst forms of electoral corruption by party "workers."

Once more, the corruption of ballot-distributors and workers at the polls will be destroyed completely, and men may hope to vote freely and in peace. —*Youth's Companion.*

### Evolution of the Dinner Pail.

The original dinner pail was a common little tin pail with a cover. Meat, bread, pie, pickles and all other solids were put in it together and no liquids could be taken unless in a bottle. Then somebody devised a pail with two compartments, one pail fitting into another, and one of them for coffee. Then some other genius got up a pail with four or six parts, all fitting into each other and making it possible to carry four or six articles separate from each other. All this was discounted by the fellow who got up a pail in which the coffee could be heated by alcohol at an expense of a cent. A warming compartment was got up by another man by the use of water and lime, in which the former was made to slake the latter, some heat being the result. In other complicated dinner pails lamps are fitted for supplying the convenient heat at dinner time.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—The "opsiometer" is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which different lenses are fitted, and the person whose sight is to be tested looks through the holes and and lenses at printed matter behind.

—Papa (of Calvanistic faith, has just heard that Mollie was at the theater last evening)—"Good morning, daughter of Satan." Mollie—"Good morning, father."—*Life.*

## AN ARAB WEDDING.

**Ceremonies Attending a Marriage in the Sahara Desert.**

I had the good fortune to see a grand Arab wedding. The Caid had planned the marriage of his daughter to a Sheik—frankly one of the ugliest men I have ever seen—who was already the possessor of four wives. From what whispers could be heard from the mysterious recesses of the harem, the bride was a lovely girl of fourteen, her repugnance having delayed the marriage some ten days. After the ceremony, while the bride was being conveyed to the bridegroom's home in a sort of howdah of brocaded silk, her cries and lamentations could plainly be heard above the din of the pistols and matchlocks and the voices of some thirty maidens, who, surrounding the camel that bore her, gave utterance to a strange noise made by tapping the mouth with open hand while crying out, the effect produced being somewhat like the cry of an Indian. These maidens had on this occasion yashmaks made mostly of light green gauze studded with golden stars, which partly concealed the face of some of the loveliest women and girls. Their eyes, indeed, equaled those of a gazelle, but seemed to have a mournful vacancy and to be any thing but windows of the soul. Arab etiquette prevented me from advancing too near. What with the embroidery, the gold and colored garments, it made up a whole of bizarre but most striking effect. On went the procession to make a tour on the desert, surrounded by this frenzied band of relatives, while the marriage feast—kids and sheep roasted whole—was being cooked. On their return, preparations were made for what I had so much longed to see, the celebrated "*fantaisie arabe.*" Imagine about forty Arabs, superbly mounted and armed, casting aside the burnoose of every day to appear in their holiday jackets of every hue and texture imaginable; horse housings of velvet and gold, with tassels and embroidery everywhere; the heels of their long red leather boots decked with the Arab spur, five inches long, which is really only an ornament; flashing arms, a long gun, two long carved daggers, a brace of pistols attached to a cord round the neck, so that they can be flung over the shoulder after being discharged, a long sword, damascened with gold, fastened to the saddle-bow—in such guise they career headlong at a great burst of speed, the rein held loosely by the little finger, using gun, pistols and sword in turn in mimic warfare. Cries of defiance arise from the men, and loud approbation from the women, as some skillful cavalier performs some more daring feat than any of his comrades; till finally, amid a whirlwind of dust, horses and men, half mad with excitement, stop by degrees from the sheer violence of their exertions.

At the feast I was placed beside the Caid, who looked approvingly at me as I squatted down cross-legged, and followed the others in tearing, strip by strip, the meat from the steaming animal. As a *bonne bouche*, my host crammed his hand down the animal's throat, tearing out the tongue, and sharing it with me. After sundry dishes, highly spiced with pimento and pepper, there came the cous-cous, the great national dish that is eaten every day. It is taken by the hand and thrown in the mouth. We finished with dates, sweetmeats and coffee of delicious flavor. Their manner of preparing the beverage is, after roasting the berry and beating it into powder, to put it into a tin pot with water enough for one; after being made to boil, it is served, grounds and all; but the aroma is perfection.—*E. P. Sanguinetti, in Harper's Magazine.*

## POETRY OF NATURE.

**Our Intelligence Inferior in Some Respects to the Dumb Animals.**

Since nature is so broad and so deep, so general and so particular, so infinitely great and so infinitely small, we do well to remember that the warmest, most constant lover is limited in his capacity for knowledge and appreciation. Nor can we be quite sure that man's intelligence toward nature is at every point superior to that of his humble fellow creatures, the dumb animals. By how much were we gainers could we but come at the private observations and reflections of those privileged but silent pensioners of nature, the beasts and birds! Who could read us so sweet a prelection on the pastoral fields as the gentle, Junoeyed creature who ruminates in them from sunrise to dewfall, and all through the night hours to daylight again? How I would love to hear the bobolink speak out boldly, and tell us about the delicious privacies of the June meadow, in which he has his undiscoverable nest, and whose floating superfices is made up of pannicled grasses, fringed daisies, buttercups, with a dash here and there of dappled gypsy lilies. Who could give so well the inventory of the cabinet curiosities on the lake beach as could that toiling little specialist the tip up, who is forever patrolling and peering along the wet shingle? I am not ashamed to own that I would like to know what truth the crawfish finds at the bottom of his well in midsummer, or what cool, liquid, never roiled contemplation dwells in the breast of the water rat whom I lately saw swimming with a sheaf of green stuff in his mouth, and phenomenally disappearing under the creek bank. O, for a half hour's intelligent eavesdropping at the beehive, or to overhear the golden speculations of the humming laborers who work all day in the mealy drift of the maize flower! If the chipmunk would but open to us his budget of arboreal gossip! and then, if we could but learn from the bill of the hermit thrush the diviner secret counsels of the forest.—*Edith M. Thomas, in Book Buyer.*

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A new perfume is named "Opoponax," and is highly esteemed in Paris. It has a modified odor of carrots, and is chiefly made from that vegetable.

—What may be of great value in ship-building and watchmaking is the discovery that steel, mixed with twenty-four per cent. of manganese becomes non-magnetic.

—The fabric known as Chinese grass cloth is made from the fiber of nettles. The cloth is peculiarly glossy and transparent, and as belting for machinery has double the strength of leather.

—Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device, a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American Institute, fire the rifle 35,000 times without recharging.

—Experiments are being made on Prussian railroads with axle-boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The claim is made that these compressed paper bearings make a tough material that is superior to metal.

—According to the *Electrical Review*, medicine may be introduced into the human system by electricity. The electrodes of a battery are saturated with the medicine and applied locally to the skin. Experiments show that there is an actual absorption of the medicine into the system.

—Russian observations have shown that teeth decay in a quite regular order, the lower third molar being the first attacked, then the upper, then the lower fourth molar, and so on, the lower, incisors and canine teeth being the last affected. Upper teeth, as a rule, are more durable than lower, right than left, those of dark persons than those of blondes, those of short persons than those of the tall.

—Investigations made by Sohncke have led to the conclusion that the electricity which is discharged during a thunder storm is produced by the friction of water and ice—that is, the ice is electrified by friction with water; just before a thunder storm, water clouds (cumuli) and ice clouds (cirri, cirrosrati) appear simultaneously in the sky, and the friction of these particles of ice and water is, according to this theory, a sufficient cause of the electricity which is generated.

—Artificial sponge-rearing is being practiced in Styria. From a report to the Austrian Board of Trade it appears that the "sponge-farmer," by taking small pieces of living sponge and "planting" them in favorable spots, has obtained large specimens in the course of three years. It is stated that 4,000 sponges cost no more for cultivation and interest on capital than 225 francs (forty-five dollars.) and the Austro-Hungarian Government has authorized the protection of this new industry on the coast of Dalmatia.

—It has been estimated that the walls of a building in which fifty thousand bricks are used require nearly five thousand gallons of water in the construction; this being stored in the pores and spaces of the bricks and mortar until dispelled in the form of vapor. It can not be too well known that until this large quantity of water is so dispelled, the house is not habitable. The town of Basle, in Switzerland, has recently adopted a wise regulation which forbids the occupation of newly-built houses until four months after their completion.

### A Most Emphatic Refusal.

A fast young man decided to make to a young lady a formal offer of his hand and heart—all he was worth—hoping for a cordial reception. He cautiously prefaced his declarations with a few questions, for he had no intention of "throwing himself away." Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook? Did she think it a wife's duty to make home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates and pursuits in life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes, etc? The young lady said that before she answered his questions she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked or chewed; never owed a bill to her laundress or tailor; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corners and ogled giddy girls; never "stood in" with the boys for cigars and wine suppers. "Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured, by those who know, that you do all these things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me, while you do not possess any yourself. I can never be your wife;" and she bowed him out and left him on the cold doorstep, a madder if not a wiser man.—*Health Journal.*

### How Paper Bottles Are Made.

One of the most interesting of the many uses to which paper has been put is the manufacture of paper bottles. We have long ago had paper boxes, barrels and car wheels, and more recently paper pails, wash-basins and other vessels; but now comes a further evolution of paper in the shape of paper bottles, which are already quite extensively used for containing such substances as ink, bluing, shoe-dressing, glue, etc., and they would seem to be equally well adapted for containing a large variety of articles. They are made by rolling glued sheets of paper into long cylinders, which are then cut into suitable lengths, tops and bottoms are fitted in, the inside coated with a water-proof compound, and all this done by machinery almost as quickly as one can count.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

(Wethout ary apology.)

I GOT to thinkin' of him—as sometimes a feller will—
Of the night he give a lecture to the folks in Shelbyville,
An' we set up until daylight, as them lecterers sometimes do—
A-talkin' of a hundred things that mightn't int'rest you;
I mind the things he rattled off that night, in boyish glee,
Recitations he recited to a audience of me;
How I laughed until the lan'lord come an' ast us to be still—
So I got to thinkin' of him an' that night at Shelbyville.

Then he'd kind o' quit his nonsense an' we'd settle down a spell,
Tell Jim, 'ud turn upon me an' begin agin—"Dev' tell
'Bout the time I went to Franklin fer the Baptist college folks?"
An' I'd stretch my mouth acrost my face, all ready fer the jokes;
But he'd branch off in a story 'bout the "Merry Workers" band,
That, 'niess you knowed the "Workers," you c'd hardly understand;
I c'd hear myself a-swallerin', the room 'ud seem so still—
So I got to thinkin' of him an' that night at Shelbyville.

I got to thinkin' of him—like 'twas jest a year ago—
Fer time, that flies so fast in dreams, in alminieks is slow;
He was workin' like a beaver, lecturn' here an' lecturn' there,
An' a writin' on the railroad cars, in taverns—ever'where,
Printin' poems in the papers, speakin' pieces at the fairs,
An' him an' me a travelin', now an' then, around in pairs;
An' he seemed to think 'at he was no account at all—but still,
I got to thinkin' of him, an' that night at Shelbyville.

I got to thinkin' of him—an' the happy "Days gone by,"
Tell the sweet "Old fashioned Roses" seemed to bloom agin—and die;
An' I hear him talk agin about "My bride that is to be,"
When he'd come to "Grigsby station" jest to have a night weth me;
I kin see him sittin' down agin, to give the Prince a rock,
When "The frost was on the pumpkin an' the corn was in the shock;"
An' I hear a laughing voice I loved, with music in its trill—
So I got to thinkin' of him, an' that night in Shelbyville.

So I set here an' I wonder ef I know jest what it means,
When I see 'em print his poetry in all the magazines;
An' I see him on the platform with the James and Howells set,
An' hear the people sayin', "He's the best one of 'em yet;"
An' I keep a winkin' back the tears that make my fool eyes shine,
Fer I couldn't feel no prouder ef he'd ben a boy of mine;
Fer he's jest the same old Riley, an' he'll be the same Jim still,
As he was the night 'at him an' me set up at Shelbyville.

—Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

### Afraid of Daylight.

"Do you realize, young man," he said solemnly, "that when you lie down at night you may be called before the morning dawns?"

"No, sir," replied the young man, "I feel quite safe at night; but when I get up in the morning I realize that I may be called before the setting sun lights up the western sky."

"Just so."

"Just exactly so, sir; I'm a baseball umpire."—New York Sun.

### A Weather Expert.

Passenger (to stranger)—So you think we are to have a hot summer, sir?

Stranger (pounding the seat)—Think? I don't think anything about it—I know so! The whole country, sir, will sizzle until snow flies!

Passenger—You seem to be positive.

Stranger—Positive? Why, I am as sure of it as I am that I run the finest hotel in the Dogskill Mountain! Put that card in your pocket; it may save your life!—Life.

### Education in Missouri.

"What are you doing now, Boozby?"

"Teaching school."

"Teaching school! Why, you can't spell a word of two syllables."

"I know that, but I can lick any two pupils together."—Lincoln Journal.

### Easy to Compute.

"What's my bill?" inquired a Chicago delegate of the hotel clerk.

"Number of room?"

"I didn't have a room. I slept on the billiard table."

"Oh, sixty cents an hour, please."—Time.

### A Wider Experience.

Dumley (who has given Featherly a cigar from his private box)—I've smoked worse cigars than these, Featherly.

Featherly—Ye-es, Dumley, I s'pose you have; but you must remember that you are an older man than I am.—Life.

### Just His Luck.

Passenger—What's wrong?

Brakeman—The train behind us can't slow up. There'll be an awful collision.

Passenger—And I'll be killed. That's just like my luck. I was foolish enough to buy a return ticket.—Detroit Free Press.

### A Question of Time.

Young Sappy—I was knocked senseless by a polo ball two years ago.

Old Sappy—How long before you expect to recover?—Exchange.

### Easily Explained.

Employer—You come to your work later and later, young man. Can you explain it?

Clerk—Yes, sir. I go to bed later and later.—New Haven News.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

## County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.....1888


## HERE AND THERE.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Harvard distributed $53,000 to indigent students last year.

In the time of King Edward II the price of the Bible in England was £37.

Electric lights are now being used by submarine divers with great effect.

A phrenologist has been making money of late in Washington examining the bumps on senatorial heads.

Most of the London churches have offered up prayers for the recovery of the crown prince of Germany.

Volapuk is publicly taught in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, and Denmark.

The Grand Army has increased from 60,634 in 1880 to 372,674 in 1887. The gain in the past year and a quarter was 46,157.

An immense hunting expedition is about to start for Masailand, the ground of Rider Haggard's last novel, "Allan Quatermain."

The hospital Saturday fund in London amounts to $50,000 this year. Collections are made every Saturday in workshops and factories.

Several German firms have given notice to houses in Bradford, where there are so many Germans, that they will adopt Voltpuk in corresponding with English manufacturers.

The London Times says that a few weeks ago some excavations at Pompeii brought to light a set of surgical instruments, many of which resemble instruments in use at the present day.

John Edman, an Ohio man, proposes to start a daily newspaper in the Finnish language at Ishpeming, Mich., Jan. 1. It will be the only daily in that language published in the United States.

A Maine man as an experiment slipped the fleece from a pet Newfoundland dog and had it carded and spun into yarn. It yielded four skeins of jet black yarn, weighing two and one-quarter pounds, and was as soft as wool.

A solid lump of coal, containing eighty-seven cubic feet and weighing 6,351 pounds, was exhibited at the Texas state fair recently held at Dallas. It was the largest block of coal ever taken from a mine in the United States.

It is said that the most acceptable of all holiday presents to a lady from her husband or brother, or any friend who has a right to give it, is a long, narrow strip of tinted paper on which is written: "Pay to the order of —— $—, —o."

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, an American couple, have been traveling for four months through Europe on a tandem cycle. Their joint expenses by this mode of traveling have been limited to twenty-six shillings a day, sightseeing fees included.

Mr. Jesse Haworth, of Bowdon, Cheshire, has presented to the British museum the throne chair of Queen Hatasu, of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, B. C. 1600. This is the oldest piece of furniture in the world, the date of which is known.

An example of economy was that of Ignatz Freund in his Detroit store, who lighted the gas jets one after another with a single match until it burned his fingers, and then dropped it into a pile of cotton, the result of which was a general panic and a damage of $1,500.

In France 131,734,827 francs are expended on public instruction, and 12,036,655 on the fine arts. There is an elementary school for every 472 inhabitants, and a primary attendance of 3,888,086. Of the entire appropriation this year 81,460,000 francs were set down for primary education.

Recently a consignment of 18,870 boxes of raisins from Fresno, Cal., were shipped via the Sunset route to New York. The weight of the consignment was 417,000 pounds, and it occupied a special train of twenty cars. It was the largest single shipment of freight ever made from California, and regular rates were paid.

A Philadelphia merchant says that, in opening the mail in the morning, he always reserves for the last those letters which have "The Honorable" prefixed to the address. His experience has been that in nine cases out of ten they are written by persons who ask some favor, and make use of the prefix in a mild attempt at flattery.

In Buenos Ayres there is a bank which has a paid up capital of $57,000,000, deposits of $35,000,000, and a line of discounts amounting to $60,000,000. The Argentine Republic imports $50,000,000 worth of goods, and of this sum the United States gets only $5,000,000. The country is already a powerful competitor in the market of the world for dressed beef and wheat.

A Chicago clergyman, in a recent sermon on the vice of great cities, gave a severe rap at certain eminent divines who have been in the habit of visiting the slums to obtain secular evidence of their iniquity. "I have not personally visited the vile places of the city for the purpose of afterward preaching about them," said he; "that is too thin." Whereupon the congregation audibly smiled.

Indications now point to the existence of a sub-marine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable laying steamer in 39 degs. 25 mins. north, 9 degs. 54 mins. west, the water was found to measure 1,300 fathoms under the bow and 800 under the stern, showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bottom. The well known great inequalities in the bed of the Sea of Lisbon are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The serials in Harper's for 1888 are to be by William Black and W. D. Howells.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, will write a book on his American trip when he returns to England.

Mrs. Frank Leslie intends to arrange for the publication of a Spanish-American newspaper in the City of Mexico.

In Robert Louis Stevenson's "Chapter on Dreams," in Scribner's for January he will tell of some of the phantoms which disturbed his boyhood and gave him the bent which has made him a writer of romances.

Sister Frances M. Clare, better known as the Nun of Kenmare, has written and Belford, Clarke & Co. have published a little work with the title "Anti-Poverty and Progress." It is in the nature of a reply to the land theories of Henry George, with special reference to the case of Dr. McGlynn.

Swinburne, who contributes to the Athenæum a rather enigmatic little poem headed "May, 1885," will have in the Nineteenth Century for January an article called "Dethroning Tennyson." It sets forth that he has been intrusted with the papers of a lady languishing in Hanwell asylum who devoted many years to proving that Tennyson's poems were written by Darwin.

Mme. Limouzin will shortly give to the world a volume in which she will put all her enemies in the pillory. The book will be called by its ambitious authoress "Les Chatiments," unless the heirs of Victor Hugo choose to object to such a profanation, and it will no doubt prove to future chroniclers and historians a curious if not valuable "human document" concerning men and manners under the third republic.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease spots from cloth.

Rub the tea kettle with kerosene and polish with a dry flannel cloth.

Camp chairs are now covered with plush and bordered with tiny tassels of silk.

Flour should be kept in a barrel, with a flour scoop to dip it and a sieve to sift it.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

The surest test of a frozen orange is its weight. If it is heavy in the hand it has not been frozen.

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a teaspoonful of flour over them while frying.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

Bent whalebones can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

When the rubber rollers of your wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry and they will be nice and smooth.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

To clean carpets, go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture to be moved.

To test cake in the oven, never insert a broom splinter, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

## GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.

A very palatable imitation of mock turtle soup is made out of the ordinary black bean.

Epicures rise in meeting and declare the only way to enjoy reed birds is stewed in cream.

It is late in the day for an exchange to dwell upon the difference between smelts and frost fish.

Just why so many French cooks destroy tomato soup by a flavor of ham has yet to be explained.

Alarmists are spreading the usual tales of probable extinction of canvas back ducks and terrapin.

Foolish men continue to get into disputes as to the alleged superiority of different kinds of oysters.

Philadelphians long ago ceased to deny the allegation that they eat sparrows "as a regular thing" for game.

Only the brave deserve the fair, and only home made mince pies are ever made as the gastronomic law directs.

The government has put a duty on imported plum pudding, and there is a great howl from the Anglomaniacs.

The fashionable buckwheat cake is about the size of a trade dollar, and, to be facetious, contains more of the wheat than the buck.

Thousands of people at this season are not happy at a dinner at which there is turkey unless they get the delicacy of the bird, which is a wing.

Between some hotels' cranberry sauce and ordinary red ink there is very little difference, and anti slang diners may well say to the waiter: "What are you giving us?"

A Washington correspondent would have us believe pumpkin is the almost invariable dessert at this season at a White House dinner. This, if true, would indicate the "eternal fitness of things," at least in one direction.

## CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

A Russian miser learned to bark in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch dog.

An Atchison (Kas.) man recently acted as pall bearer at a funeral and usher at a wedding the same day.

James Judge, of Kenosha, Wis., although totally blind, is one of the most skillful plumbers in the town.

Mrs. Crobar is a powerful lover in a Saginaw, Mich., church society, where the Rev Mr. Broadax hews a branch from the tree of evil every Sunday.

Charles Miller attempted a masquerade at Columbus dressed in a convict's striped suit. A policeman arrested him on suspicion, locked him up, and he was refused bail.

A citizen of Fremont, Neb., who got drunk and froze his feet so that they had to be amputated, has just recovered $2,000 damages from the man who sold him the liquor.

Floyd Tafts, of Westmore, Vt., is but 7 years old, and weighs only 115 pounds, but he is able to shoulder two bushels of corn with ease and to lift his grandfather, who weighs 175 pounds, from the floor without exerting himself.

In order to try the extent to which a tragic actress is moved by the whirl of stage passion, Sarah Bernhardt's pulse was once tested at the wings immediately after a scene of great intensity. It ticked as regularly and normally as an eight day clock.

## DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Amelia B. Edwards, the novelist, writes "Ph. D." and "LL. D." after her name.

The queen of Roumania has written a Christmas story for one of the newspapers published in her capital.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is suffering from an affection of the eyes and is obliged to do her literary work by the aid of an amanuensis. She is living quietly at Andover, Mass.

The queen regent of Spain is gaining a great hold on the affection of her subjects, and is said to be a wonderful woman, charming in manner and possessing great administrative ability.

There is a lady in Jackson, Miss., so deeply affected by the loss of her husband, whose death occurred recently, that every day she writes him a long letter, and, with her own hands, places it on his grave.

This remark upon Jenny Lind appears in an English paper: "If ever an angel leaning over the crystal battlements happened to let a voice slip out of its possession it fell upon the cradle of Jenny Lind."

Lady Burdett Coutts denies that she has any intention of visiting America, and adds that she is afraid that a journey to this country would probably be made unpleasant by newspaper comments. At a recent wedding the venerable old lady wore a cloak entirely composed of ostrich feathers.

### A Cure for the Nose Bleed.

An old English charm for curing nose bleed is a curious one. If a person is subject to nose bleed he may effect a cure by going to a person of the opposite sex and requesting him or her to purchase a piece of lace, such as may be specified, for the person making the request. When the lace is brought the person must take it and neither pay for it nor return thanks for it. He must make a necktie out of the lace and wear it for nine days, and he will never have the nose bleed again.—Philadelphia Call.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Norvin Green estimates Jay Gould's fortune at $60,000,000. This is moderate.

A number of Americans propose to erect a statue of Gen. Washington in Paris.

Marshall P. Wilder has arranged a professional trip to China, Japan and India for 1888.

Explorer Greely does not believe that the north pole will ever be reached except by balloon.

Not one of the four presidents of the French republic since its origin in 1870 was born in Paris.

M. Grevy saw twelve cabinets, with 129 ministers, serve under him while president of France.

Andrew D. White, of Cornell, says poker will soon be a necessary part of a classical education.

M. Grevy slept soundly for eight hours the night after his resignation—for the first time in six weeks.

Congressman Scott will spend $25,000 during the winter on social entertainments at his Washington home.

Mohini M. Chatterjee, the young Brahmin philosopher who came to this country last year, has returned to India.

Morell Mackenzie has received £2,500 up to the present time for his attendance on the prince imperial of Germany.

Gens. Sherman and Sheridan will review the state military exercises at the centennial celebration in Ohio next September.

The Court Journal says that Kaiser William wants to abdicate in favor of his son the coronation to take place in May.

The first words of Rev. Joseph Parker upon his arrival in Liverpool were that he should never come to America again.

The Duke of Newcastle will winter in Florida and pay a flying visit to Philadelphia. He is young, unmarried and has a cork leg.

Louis Kossuth, now well on his 86th year, is in capital health of mind and body, and constantly busies himself with literary work.

It appears that Bismarck has an elder brother, who has been register prefect of Mingard since 1841, and is about to retire, aged 77.

M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, carries an insurance of $500,000 on his life—the largest sum carried, it is said, by any resident of that city.

At the ball of the Pelican club, where Sullivan lately sparred before the Prince of Wales, the Pelicans all appeared in Pelican waistcoats.

Complaint is made in Washington that William Walter Phelps is wearing the same rusty brown suit which became a chestnut some years ago.

Sam Small announces that he has given up his labors as an evangelist, and is now a preacher in the Methodist church South at Washington, D. C.

Samuel Spencer, who has been made president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at a salary of $25,000 a year, was a rodman earning a scant salary a few years ago. He is not yet 40 years old.

The new French president belongs to a family of Scotch origin. The original name was Cairn, the French diminutive of which would be Cairnot, or little carn. This was soon corrupted into Carnot.

Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, was bitten in the hand while hunting by a dog, which it is feared was mad. Fortunately the wounds are not deep, and do not deprive the prince of the use of his hand.

Carter Harrison wants all the American women to dress as per the Chinese rule. "We would then have our better halves dressed," he says, "to please an artistic eye, without the present waste of female health and strength."

Announcement is made that within three weeks Maurice Bernhardt, who was almost as well known in New York as his divine and adorable mother's tiger cat, will lead to the matrimonial altar the celebrated beauty, "Princess Terka Jobowska."

The other morning early a little curly headed girl of 6 or 7 years went to the Maine state house and asked an officer, "Is Governor Bodwell dead?" "Yes," was the reply. "Oh, he used to give me candy!" she exclaimed, and turned away crying bitterly.

Mr. Labouchere is down on the tall hat. He says: "I do so loathe it that if the present ministry would deal it a coup de grace by invariably appearing in pot hats I almost think that gratitude would oblige me to turn Tory—even at the risk of having my head shaved in by a Tory constable."

John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is said to be worth considerably over $10,000,000. He is the richest Republican in the old Bay state and is fond of politics. The greater part of his fortune was made in speculation and he is constantly adding to it. Mr. Alley is 70 years old.

The remains of President Carnot's illustrious grandfather are in the cemetery at Magdeburg, and an attempt will now be made to have them brought home to France. He died an exile, proscribed by the restored Bourbons for having voted for the killing of Louis XVI.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine and Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) have gone to Marseilles. Mr. Blaine thinks seriously of going to Algiers, whence he may sail for Naples. He has left his heavy baggage at Paris. It is said that he may, on his return to Paris, put up with Mr. and Mrs. Morton.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
**Bee Keeper.**
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Price direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

**INYO MEAT MARKET,**
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

**LUMBER. LUMBER.**
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
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**James Hillyer,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
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Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

**Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

## DEMOCRATIC County Convention.

PURSUANT TO CALL THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County met at Independence, August 21st, and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at INDEPENDENCE on

TUESDAY, September 25, 1888,

for the nomination of candidates for County officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.


MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
**FORBES & TOBEY,**
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
**LUMBER**
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**
sept 11-tf

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**
Independence Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
**Free Bus To and From The Cars**
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**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County Cal

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,**
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons, in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertisement send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**
TAKING EFFECT
**Tusedav. April 1:0h, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Layton..... | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska ..... | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 4 50 p. m | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning..... | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m |
| Sodа Springs..... | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8 30 p. m | Lv. 6 30 a. m |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 11 00 a. m | 1:45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 1 10p. m. | 11:30 a. m |
| Alvord ..... | 2.00 p. m | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4 15 p. m | 8 5 a. m |
| Keeler..... | Ar 5:05 p. m. | Lv 7:30 a. m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
**BREWERY,**
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
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Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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**SHAVING SALOON.**
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. ... ....1888


## Eighteenth Dist. Fair.

The second annual fair of the 18th Agricultural District opened at Independence last Monday. The first day was devoted entirely to arranging exhibits at the pavilion. Much more space for exhibits was provided than last year and the showing as a whole was decidedly better. The value of the Fair as a means of education was seen in the improvement in all lines of exhibits over last year. Mr. C. A. Walter had a very fine exhibit of the products of his farm, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, wheat, oats, barley, corn on the ear and shelled, many varieties of vegetables and roots, growing tobacco, dried fruit of several varieties and other products of the field and orchard. This display was arranged with excellent taste; it was very large and made a fine showing.

Mr. S. A. Densmore had a fine display, particularly of fruits. The apples were splendid and included many varieties; the peaches attracted a crowd of admirers. It is rather late for nectarines but a box was shown that nearly equalled the peaches for size. In prunes French, German and Hungarian were shown, all being very fine. The corn, wheat, oats, roots and vegetables were excellent. A beautiful display of dried fruits of many kinds was included in this display.

Mr. John Baxter had a beautiful showing of fruits. His peaches were such as excited constant admiration; his apples were the largest of their several kinds and the many varieties were all beautiful. Very fine samples of grain of different kinds were included in this display, as well as many roots and vegetables. Mrs. Baxter made a fine display of butter, some fresh and some several months old; the latter is keeping well; in fact appears to be as good as when made.

Mr. Jacob Vagt made an excellent display of farm produce. A fine feature of this was a large showing of stocks of corn with the ear on. This reached well up toward the roof of the building, the leaves streaming out like banners. The ears were as thick as the arm of a man. Squashes and pumpkins grown by the son of Mr. Vagt, a boy of ten years, were of huge dimensions. The display also included a fine showing of hams, bacon, eggs and other farm produce. Mr. Vagt does not give so much attention to fruit raising as some of his neighbors but he made a fine display of apples pears, peaches and other fruits.

Mr. J. W. Symmes makes a specialty of fruit raising. His display of apples, pears peaches, plums, prunes of several varieties grapes, including table, wine and raisin varieties, was very large and not less beautiful. Most of his summer peaches of the finer varieties were sent to market some weeks ago, but yet he made a showing of peaches that would be classed as very fine at any time in any country. The several kinds of grapes would gain by comparison with grapes grown in any other part of the State.

Mr. Joseph Seely made a beautiful display of peaches, pears apples and other fruits from Lone Pine. That is one of the best fruit growing sections of Owens Valley and all the kinds and varieties are very fine.

The Baker ranch, at Big Pine, is noted for the excellence of its productions. Mrs. Mrs. Baker had a lovely display of apples, pears and peaches. This fruit was much admired. Potatoes, onions and other products from the same place were all first-class. The display of table grapes from the Baker ranch was particularly fine.

Mr. John Hay sent in a remarkable exhibit of peaches. These were grown up in the foothills of the Inyo Mountains, near Alvord. These peaches are very large and fine flavored; they are striped with very dark and pale green bands, and were unlike any other peaches shown. Mr. J. Turner sent some very fine peaches from Big Pine.

Home made hams and bacon, equal to the best imported were shown by Messrs. C. Walters and J. Vagt.

The dried fruits shown by Walters, Vagt; Baxter and others were beautiful. Raisins were shown that would convince the most skeptical that Owens Valley can beat the world in this production. Mrs. J. Brown made a fine display of jellies and canned fruits. In the Walter display jellies made a very noticeable feature. Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Densmore had very fine displays of jellies. Miss Alice Stecker showed her skill in the same direction by a fine display. Olancha was represented by huge peaches, pears and apples. The fruit of that section is noted for its beauty and excellence. H. L. Clark's display of vegetables was particularly noticeable. E. Robinson made a fine display of peaches, pears grapes and apples. Fred Albers made a fine showing of butter, lard, bread and other farm products. Mrs. F. J. Reynolds showed butter in various forms and all good. A. Matlick made an exhibit of fine cheese. H. Levy made an exhibit which proves what excellent bread and cake is served at the Independence Hotel. Mr. John Baxter made a large display of grain of various kinds and all of very fine quality. Mrs. A. R. Conklin made a very fine display of varieties of pears; this is a fruit that is especially well suited to Owens Valley. A beautiful feature of the whole exhibit was sheaves of wheat, oats and barley disposed around the hall. Bunches of corn stalks, with the ears attached and stripped of the husks also made a very nice effect when placed at intervals about the hall and the sheaves of golden grain between. A large sheaf of evergreen millet was shown by Mr. Densmore. This valuable grass is evidently well suited to our soil and climate; it makes fine fodder and is likely to be planted extensively.

The largest display of minerals was made by Mr. W. L. Hunter. This collection included specimens of all the ores of the precious metals. Many very fine specimens of gold and silver ores from Mexico were shown. Beautiful opals, amethysts and other precious stones are in the collection. This exhibit would well repay close study; it is extensive and contains many rare and beautiful specimens of ores. Mr. W. Russell made an exhibit of very large and beutiful specimens of bromide of silver ore from Benton. The lovely blue color of this ore makes it most desirable for cabinet specimens; it is rich in silver, running into the hundreds of dollars per ton. A very fine specimen of galena was shown from the recent strike in the Defiance mine, at Darwin. This ore goes 74 per cent lead and 90 ounces silver per ton.

The display of marble from the Inyo marble quarry was very beautiful. Mr. Al. Staudinger had a large collection of samples of his work on exhibition. A miniature monument, made of eight different varieties of marble is very handsome.

Late as it is in the season a nice display of raspberries was made by Mr. Joseph Seely, of Lone Pine. The same party also made a fine display of almonds.

Mrs. Schabbell made the best showing of walnuts. This display proved that the walnut tree does well in Owens Valley.

The display of needle work of all kinds was much better this year than last. Not only was it more extensive, but many of the articles shown were much better than any exhibited last year.

Mr. W. Muth-Rasmussen made a beautiful display of honey and of materials and machinery used by bee-keepers. A part of this exhibit was the product of one hive of bees for the present season; this contained 168 sections weighing 158 pounds.

Miss Rachel Bell showed some very fine old lace, one piece made in 1700 and the rest in 1720. Save being yellow from age it is in perfect preservation. It was made by an ancestress of Miss Bell on the mother's side. Miss Maggie Conklin showed some silver were over 200 years old. Judge Hannah showed handsome quilts made by his late wife many years ago but still in perfect preservation.

FINE ART.

In painting and fine art this was very much the best exhibition yet made in Inyo county. Miss Marcia Stevens. Miss O'Hara Miss Vorie, Miss Conklin and Mr. Keller each had a number of pictures on exhibition. Many of these pictures were such as would do no discredit to the artists no matter where they could be shown. Owens Valley affords unsurpassed scenery, and this was the inspiration for a few beautiful landscape pictures. The pupils of Miss Stevens had an exhibition of their pictures; and these were of such beauty and excellence as won unstinted praise and admiration from all visitors. As a whole the exhibit in fine art was most creditable and something we may all be proud of.

As might be expected the showing of preserves of all kinds and of canned fruits was very extensive. Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Lena Thomsen, Miss Stecker, Miss Rachel Bell and Mrs. Densmore, each of these had beautiful displays of preserves and fruit in glass jars. There were other displays equally good in kind but not so extensive as those named.

STOCK.

The display of horses was much better than last year. The number exhibited was greater and already it could be easily seen that we are on the way to produce first-class animals of all kinds. Mr. Ed. Crocker of Big Pine showed a remarkably fine draft stallion. Mr. Sanger and Mr. Enos also showed draft stallions of the first-class. In roadster, carriage and buggy teams the showing was highly creditable to the district. Several beautiful teams were shown in each of these classes. Mr. T. Webb received first premium for roadster team, Mr. John Lucas for buggy team and Mr. E. Robinson for carriage team.

### THE RACES.

The first race of the season was ½ mile and repeat; two-year-olds, purse $100. Three started; Sam, owned by Boots Conklin; Dolly Webster, owned by W. E. Noonan, and Milo, owned by P. La Barge. Sam took two straight heats and the race

The second race was a ½ mile dash, untried horses. Four started. Brown Bell, entered by Ed Rose; Bay Jack, entered by J. M. Horton; Clipper, entered by J. W. P. Laird, and Jessy James, entered by A. P. Smith. This was considered a "dead thing" for Jessy, and the boys got in the pools on that "layout." But all the same Jessy got left, Bell coming in ahead after a close contest.

On Wednesday the opening race was for double teams, mile and repeat; purse $100. The entries were Ned and Pete, by Frank Williams. George and Tom, by Boots Conklin and Theo T. and mate by I. H. Mulholland. Here was another "dead thing." Ned is a well known trotting horse with a good record. Pete is a very fine young horse, but not so well trained as Ned. George and Tom were put in to make up the race. Everybody conceded the race to Ned and Pete. In the pools this team was the favorite at long odds; the boys thinking all they could buy as so much money clear gain. Conklin had the pole at starting; Williams was second and Mulholland on the outside. The little bay mare and the gray looked insignificant beside the two other teams. Immediately after passing the wire the little team stepped away from their competitors; Mulholland took the inside on the first turn; the little mares trotted beautifully, and before the half mile was passed were a long way in the lead. Down the home stretch Mulholland let his team come, apparently just to show what they could do; the others being a long way behind when the winners went under the wire their competitors were so far behind that both were distanced. This ended the race in one heat. The result was so totally unexpected, except by a few who knew well what the little team could do, that the crowd was taken completely by surprise and greeted the winner with loud cheers.

The next race was ½ mile and repeat, running. There were three to start. Billy S. by Frank Williams, Brown Bell, by J. M. Horton, and Bismark, by G. Sanger. The contest was between Billy S and Brown Bell. Bell pushed Billy very hard down the home stretch and Williams won the heat with little to spare. Bismark saved his distance. The second heat was harder and closer than the first. Down the home stretch Williams and Ed Rose, who rode Bell, sent their horses at top speed. Billy was again in the lead going under the wire, and took the second heat and race.

For Thursday the first race was ¼ mile and repeat, for saddle horses. The contestants were Little Maud, owned by H. J. Robinson; Bird, by J. G. Birchim and Sandy by J. M. Horton. The contest was between Bird and Sandy, the latter took two straight heats and the race—time, first heat 56¼, second 56.

The next race was trotting by stallions, mile heats, two in three. D. Olds entered Ned, W. S. Morton, Ted and John Keegan, Manning. The last named did not start. In the first heat Ted was distanced; Ned took the heat and race.

The next race was a ¼ mile dash. C. Burns entered Dandy Pat; J. M. Horton entered Brown Bell and Frank Williams entered Billy S. Pat was an unknown stranger. A good deal of interest was taken in this race. Much difficulty was had in getting a start, the horses being fractious. Mr. Miller, who was starter, made them try till they came to the score in a line, when he sent them off. It was a beautiful race, with Pat in the lead, but pushed very close by Billy S, Bell not far behind. Pat won, 24½ seconds. Dandy Pat is a good quarter horse and a very pretty animal.

The next race was trotting, free for all, mile heats. There were but two to start, Ned, entered by Frank Williams, and Pete, entered by J. C. Harley. The judges declared the first heat dead. In the second heat Pete broke very badly several times and was distanced, Ned taking the heat and race.

The next race caused a great deal of excitement; and the matter is not yet at rest. The race was running, mile heats, two in three. The judges were Ed Crocker, N. T. Piper and James McKenzie. Gustave Sanger entered Sidewinder; H. J. Robinson entered Emma T and J. C. Eldy entered Darby. Emma T was brought from the Sacramento valley, and to the public here was entirely unknown. The evening preceding the race a good deal of money had gone into the pool box; some parties going large odds on Emma against the field. Next morning it had leaked out that Emma was a flyer and betting was very languid, though a few took the odds offered. A great deal of difficulty was had in starting, Emma being fractious. At length the horses got away, their noses going under the wire at almost the same instant. Before the first turn was passed Emma was three lengths in the lead; Darby about as much behind Sidewinder. All the way along the back stretch it looked a sure thing for Emma to take the heat. But on nearing the turn the lung power and endurance of the mountain horses began to show in their favor. Sidewinder closed up slowly on Emma, Darby holding his own. When the home stretch was reached Naylor, who was riding Sidewinder, began to think there was a chance for him to win the heat. He laid the whip to Winder vigorously and passed the mare. Darby was closing up on her slowly. Nearing the distance flag it was plain that Naylor had the heat safe. This was so entirely unexpected that the excitement was intense, and the crowd roared when Naylor went under the wire nearly two lengths ahead. Darby had a "tail holt" of the mare. The knowing ones had gone into the pool box on a "dead thing," and now there were several long faces around the stand. The next heat caused all the trouble. Many attempts were made to send the horses off. There was a great deal of jockeying. The crowd got greatly excited, and when the word "go" was at last given, riders, judges and starters were all more or less muddled and uncertain. Just as the word "go" was given some shouted "come back." Sidewinder and Darby did'nt start and the mare cantered around the track alone. The uproar was now very great. The mare passed under the wire and her owner claimed the heat and race; alleging that both the other horses were distanced. In the excitement following the first heat it had been forgotten to place a distance judge for the second heat. The friends of the other horses claimed that they could not be distanced, as there was no distance judge, and no flag had fallen. The judges took this view of the case and gave the heat to Emma. A long wrangle followed. Mr. Robinson finally consented to run another heat. The horses were got off without much trouble. In this heat Emma and Winder kept close together most of the way. On the back stretch Darby was at one time all of twenty lengths behind. The other two were going for all that were in them. Nearing the last turn the power and endurance of Darby began to be seen, he rapidly closed up the great gap between himself and the others and all three entered the home stretch in a bunch. The mare was now badly tired and it was no longer a question of her winning the heat, but whether the Winder or Darby should have it. The rider of Darby knew his horse could stand punishment and he brought down the whip as quick and hard as he could lay it on. Darby was gaining on Winder at every jump; Naylor now laid on the whip without mercy, and he had need, for when both horses went under the wire Darby had his head up in line with the rump of the Winder. The mare was several lengths behind. This was the second heat for Sidewinder. Another long wrangle followed. The judges finally awarded the race to Sidewinder. Mr. Robinson entered a protest. The judges ordered the pools to be paid.

On Saturday the first race was one-half mile dash for beaten horses, a consolation purse of $50. The entries were Bird, Jessy James and Emma T. When the starting flag fell Emma did not start; Bird and Jessy came on and the latter won the race.

The next race was trotting, mile heats, 2 in 3, for three-year-olds, purse, $100. Only two started, Biddy Muldoon, owned by J. C. Irwin, and Valentine, owned by J. S. Gorman. Biddy took both heats and the purse.

The next race was ¾ mile dash, purse, $50. The contestants were Sandy, Bird and Brown Bell. The latter took the race; the struggle was not close.

In the Ladies Tournament equal purses were given to Miss James, Miss Olds and Miss Conklin. The judges awarded first place to Miss James, second to Miss Olds and third to Miss Conklin. All three are very graceful riders.

In the trial of saddle horses the first premium was given to Mr. James R. Moffett for Pinto and the second to Mr. J. Harley for Cleveland. The performance of these animals was most remarkable. On a full run each horse would stop suddenly, or wheel suddenly at the touch of a rein. Each would rest on his hind feet and whirl about as if on a pivot. Neither horse appeared to be at all excited, but to know and instantly do the will of his rider at the slightest touch.

### Republican Nominees.

The Republican County Convention met at Independence last Tuesday. On the evening preceding a majority of the delegates had agreed upon nominees; and when the meeting was called to order there was nothing to do but name the candidates and take a formal vote on each. Thomas C. Boland was nominated for Sheriff; W. W. Collins for County Clerk; W. H. Walker for Treasurer. George M. Gill was nominated by acclamation for District Attorney; and Thomas Parker was nominated in the same way for Coroner; there being no other candidates for those offices. Delegates were appointed to confer with other delegates from Alpine and Mono counties on the nomination of a candidate for the Assembly. County Central and Executive Committees were appointed; candidates for Supervisors from the various districts were chosen by the delegates.

### Lost.

A pair of cuffs with buttons attached were lost between Georges Creek and town. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the articles at the Norman House, Independence.

Last Friday a fine gold watch chain was lost at the track, or between there and town, or at the Pavilion grounds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the chain at the Norman House, Independence, or with the owner, J. M. Horton, at Bishop Creek.

Mrs. Hugh Jones, formerly of Benton has gone to Darwin to live. Mr. Jones is employed at the Defiance mine.

The premium list will be published in full next week.

Rev. Hugh McEvers and his family are living at the parsonage at Independence. Mr. McEvers has been appointed for one year to the service of the south end of Owens Valley. Regular services will be held from this time forward, of which due notice will be given.

Mr. H. A. Man, agent at Bishop Station, has resigned and expects to leave as soon as a successor shall come to relieve him. Mr. Man has been agent several years and has many friends who will much regret his going away. His brother is Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway and he may take a position on that road; but he intends first to take a vacation for a few weeks.

### MARRIED.

DIAZ—PORCHA—At Independence, September 21, 1888, by Judge Hannah, Mr. A. Diaz and Miss Rosa Porcha, both of Lone Pine.

WIMBERLY—SMITH—At Independence, September 22, 1888, by Judge Hannah, Mr. Robert Wimberly and Miss Minnie Smith.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

A special election will be had at the school house at Independence on Monday afternoon [to day] to select two delegates to the Democratic County Convention. These delegates are to be elected to fill vacancies left by ties at the regular election for delegates.

A. N. BELL, Chairman.
J. J. GUNN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Inyo Marble Company, of California, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 35, 508 California Street, San Francisco, California, on Tuesday the 18th day of September, 1888, at the hour of 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books closed, Friday 14th inst at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. TURKLINE, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above meeting was postponed until Tuesday, October 2, 1888. O. TURKLINE, Secretary.


S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

# A THOUGHT TO THIS!

The profusion and regularity with which orders pour in upon us with every mail, has a meaning—a meaning that is significant. It shows that there must be something in our goods our prices or our methods which attracts. As it has the power of interesting others, WHY MAY IT NOT INTEREST YOU?

## SEND FOR IT

We believe we can safely announce September 1st, as the date of the appearance of our FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK. It will be a large sized volume of over 100 pages, with over 1000 illustrations, and handsomely printed. It is full of facts, figures and information, and is both valuable and interesting. We are confident that those who send for a copy will bear us out in the assertion that is absolutely the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi river. Sent to any address FREE. Send in your names now. Regular customers who do not receive the catalogue will please notify us.

## IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Below are several lines of goods which we can recommend as being of good value. All are in first-class condition and are a part of our regular stock.

A Model Boot at a nominal price is Hale's Full Stock Calf Boot at $2.50. It is made of first class tannery calfskin with sole leather innersole and counter. Sizes 6 to 10.

Ladies White Merino Vests and Drawers, silk-bound, catstitch, 44 cents each.

Ladies Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full regular made and extra long. Price 16 2-3 cents per pair.

The Stanley Hat for gentlemen is an exceptionally good article. It is a soft hat, has a raw edge and cord band, and comes in black, wine and nutria colors. It holds its shape well and gives good wear.

Gents all-wool knit Undershirts and Drawers—Made especially for us, HALE'S brand being on every garment. The goods are heavy weight, cut full size and both shirt and drawers are ribbed at the bottom. Best value on the coast. Price $1.50 per garment. Colors, scarlet and natural grey.

Boys mudium brown mixed cassimere suits, well made and trimmed. Ages 10 to 18 Price $6.50.

Childrens Knee Pants Suits in dark fancy broken plaid suitings. Ages 4 to 12. Price $2.50.

Figured Lawns in neat designs at 4 cents per yard.

English Challis—a soft and airy fabric with a cream white ground and figured and geometrical designs. It contains a small percentage of wool for drapery purposes. Price 12 yards for $1. Samples sent upon application.

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FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

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Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

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Camp Independence.

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Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SHERIFF.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for nomination for Sheriff of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. MARTIN MEE.
Darwin, August 18, 1888.

FOR SHERIFF.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. J. E. SHEPHERD.

FOR SHERIFF.
I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES JONES.

FOR SHERIFF.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES R. ELDRED.

FOR CLERK.
I HEREBY DECLARE MYSELF A CANdidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. H. MACK.

FOR TREASURER.
I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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Sewing Machine.
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"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
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Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
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Is to send for large Catalogue (which we forward free of charge) giving full information about ten thousand other interesting items and kinds of Ladies' Women's and Children's Wear. Contains over a thousand illustrations, and is one of the finest books of its kind in the country.
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NORMAN HOUSE.
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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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### Presentation to the Queen.

I don't suppose one lady or gentleman out of 5,000 in England ever dreams of being presented to the queen. It is, of course, quite proper to the whole 5,000 to do so. But it is quite unnecessary. Some people think that by being presented at court they get invited to state balls and concerts and to entertainments given by the Prince of Wales. There is a great mistake in regard to this. Here is where the error is. No one can be invited to a state entertainment unless he or she has been presented at court. Presentation is a sine qua non. But it is not the only thing necessary. There are other considerations which have to be taken into account. I don't fancy that more than one person out of 100 who are presented at court ever gets an invitation to a state ball or concert at Buckingham palace, or to a Prince of Wales garden party at Marlborough house.

The other ninety-nine might have been presented, so far as being asked to state entertainments is concerned. For American ladies or gentlemen to rush over to England and spend a lot of money on court dresses, in the hope that the day after the drawing room they will be asked to dinner with the queen, or to luncheon with the Prince of Wales, is a fondly cherished delusion from which time will soon awaken them. Presentation has grown so common in these days that it is a wonder to me that any sensible person, not compelled to undergo the ordeal, care to submit themselves to it. After all, cui bono? Is the game worth the candle? It is a pretty sight, no doubt; but if curiosity be the motive, what becomes of the respect to the queen? It is quite useless to say anything. Americans will keep on flocking to the drawing rooms and levees and giving the legation something to do.—The Argonaut.

### Ecuador and Its Capital.

The road to Quito is a mountain path fit only for mules, and not passable six months in the year. The custom house is built of pine from Maine and corrugated iron from Pennsylvania. The Guayaquil steamers were built in Baltimore. Ice factories abound; fresh water is brought twenty miles and peddled in casks. The finest pineapples in the world come from this country, and excellent hats and hammocks. All the Panama hats we wear which are genuine are made in Guayaquil. It is 320 miles from this place to Quito, and freight costs $1 per 100 pounds to be sent up. It takes twenty-four men in two divisions to carry a piano up. Nevertheless, American goods, after they get up to Quito, compete with the native manufactures. Nearly all the furniture in Quito is brought from the United States in parts, and in that highest and oldest city in America many of the people sleep on Grand Rapids (Mich.) beds. Twelve breweries in Quito import their hops chiefly from America, and the sugar used there is mainly refined in our country. Ecuador has 1,000,000 inhabitants, but only forty-seven postoffices. No interior postage is charged on newspapers of any kind; but there is no newspaper outside of Guayaquil in Ecuador.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Horrible Custom in Spain.

A horrible custom prevails in southern Spain of exhibiting corpses, dressed in all the finery obtainable, in the windows. The people stand and gaze with as much interest as if the ghastly spectacle was one which gave them great pleasure, and remarks and even jokes are passed freely among them. A short time since a young girl who was about to be married sickened and died of virulent smallpox. Her parents dressed her in all her bridal finery, orange wreath and veil included, and laid her, disfigured as she was, in the window, to be gazed at by all passers by. After this one can hardly wonder at the fearful prevalence of smallpox and such like diseases in the southern part of the peninsula.—C...

## STRUCK IT RICH.

### Col. J. D. Houston Hits The Louisiana Lottery for $5 000.

As stated yesterday Col. J. D. Houston, one of our most highly respected citizens, was the lucky holder of one-twentieth of ticket 71,678 that drew the second capital prize in The Louisiana State Lottery this month. The day that Col. Houston found himself made comparatively rich he left the Valley on an important business mission and has just returned.

Yesterday afternoon a *Sentinel* reporter had the following interview with the Colonel shortly after returning from Little Rock:

"I heard you were the fortunate holder of one-twentieth of ticket 71,678 that drew $100,000 in the June drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery?"

"A word explanatory. When I deposited the ticket for collection with the cashier of the Hot Springs Valley bank of this city, Mr. Rapley, I especially cautioned against publicity of the matter, as I deprecated an ostentatious parade of my name therewith in print. Not that from an exemplary standpoint I attached even the suspicion of moral criminality to the act, but the notoriety it would give me, would be in the highest degree offensive to me. It is due to the officers of the Valley bank to state that the affair leaked out in New Orleans, such is the systematic order of the institution, it is almost impossible for the holder of a ticket to escape recognition. The ticket was promptly forwarded, the return ($5,000) was received without any delay whatever, and placed to my credit in the Hot Springs Valley bank of this city."

"Is this your first win?"

"I have regularly invested small amounts for several years, winning at different times, sums ranging from $5 to $300, some of which have been cashed by the Hot Springs Valley bank. In examination of my book, which I keep in this business, I find myself ahead on the May drawing over the duration mentioned, $300. I drew a prize in the May drawing which was cashed on presentation to the Valley bank. It is quite unnecessary for me to state that I have the most absolute faith in the spotless honor of Gens. Beauregard and Early, as well as profound admiration for them personally, and that my success has in no manner enhanced an opinion that already reached the confines of respect and confidence. I have reluctantly consented to this interview, you may state, but, as the affair has assumed significance, I have struck my colors and yielded to this reportorial crucifixion."—*Hot Springs* (Ark.) *Sentinel*, June.

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

(CONTINUED.)

On the following morning Good was informed of the happy occurrence, and positively rippled with smiles that, originating somewhere about the mouth, slowly traveled up his face like the rings in a duck pond, till they flowed over the brim of his eyeglass and went where sweet smiles go. The fact of the matter, however, was that not only was Good rejoiced about the thing on its own merits, but also for personal reasons. He adored Sorais quite as earnestly as Sir Henry adored Nyleptha, and his adoration had not altogether prospered. Indeed, it had seemed to him and to me also that the dark Cleopatra like queen favored Curtis in her own curious, inscrutable way much more than Good. Therefore it was a relief to him to learn that his unconscious rival was permanently and satisfactorily attached in another direction. His face fell a little, however, when he was told that the whole thing was to be kept as secret as the dead, above all from Sorais for the present, inasmuch as the political convulsion which would follow such an announcement at the moment would be altogether too great to face, and would very possibly, if prematurely made, shake Nyleptha from her throne.

That morning we again attended in the throne hall, and I could not help smiling to myself when I compared the visit to our last, and reflecting that if the walls could speak they would have strange tales to tell.

What actresses women are! There, high upon her golden throne, draped in her blazoned "kaf" or robe of state, sat the fair Nyleptha; and when Sir Henry came in a little late, dressed in the full uniform of an officer of her guard, and humbly bent himself before her, she merely acknowledged his salute with a careless nod and turned her head coldly aside. It was a very large court, for not only did the ceremony of the signing of the laws attract many outside of those whose duty it was to attend, but also the rumor that Nasta was going to publicly ask the hand of Nyleptha in marriage had gone abroad, with the result that the great hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were our friends the priests in force, headed by Agon, who regarded us with a vindictive eye; and a most imposing band they were, with their long white embroidered obes girt with a golden chain from which hung the fishlike scales. There, too, were a number of the lords, each with a band of brilliantly attired attendants, and prominent among them was Nasta, stroking his black beard meditatively and looking unusually unpleasant. It was a splendid and impressive sight, especially when the officer having read out each law it was handed to the queens to sign, whereon the trumpets blared out and the queens' guard grounded their spears with a crash in salute. This reading and signing of the laws took a long time, but at last it came to an end, the last one reciting that "whereas certain distinguished strangers, etc.," and proceeding to confer on the three of us the rank of "lords," together with certain military commands and large estates bestowed by the queens. When it was read the trumpets blared and the spears clashed down as usual; but I saw some of the lords turn and whisper to each other, while Nasta ground his teeth. They did not like the favor that was shown to us, which, under all the circumstances, was not perhaps unnatural.

Then there came a pause, and Nasta stepped forward, and bowing humbly, though with no humility in his eye, craved a boon at the hands of the Queen Nyleptha.

Nyleptha turned a little pale, but bowed graciously, and prayed the "well beloved lord" to speak on, whereon in a few straightforward, soldier like words he asked her hand in marriage.

Then, before she could find words to answer, the High Priest Agon took up the tale, and in a speech of real eloquence and power pointed out the many advantages of the proposed alliance—how it would consolidate the kingdom; for Nasta's dominions, of which he was virtually king, were to Zu-Vendis much what Scotland used to be to England; how it would gratify the wild mountaineers and be popular among the soldiery, for Nasta was a famous general; how it would set her dynasty firmly on the throne, and would gain the blessing and approval of the "Sun," i. e., of the office of high priest, and so on. Many of his arguments were undoubtedly valid; and there was, looking at it from a political point of view, everything to be said for the marriage. But, unfortunately, it is difficult to play the game of politics with the persons of young and lovely queens as though they were ivory effigies of themselves on a chess board. Nyleptha's face, while Agon spouted away, was a perfect study: she smiled, indeed, but beneath the smile it set like a stone, and her eyes began to flash ominously.

At last he stopped, and she prepared herself to answer. Before she did so, however, Sorais leaned toward her and said, in a voice sufficiently loud for me to catch what she said, "Bethink thee well, my sister, ere thou dost speak, for methinks that our thrones may hang upon thy words."

Nyleptha made no answer, and with a shrug and a smile, Sorais leaned back again and listened.

"Of a truth a great honor has been done to me," she said, "that my poor hand should not only have been asked in marriage, but that Agon here should be so swift to pronounce the blessing of the Sun upon my union. Methinks that in another minute he would have wed us fast ere the bride had said her say. Nasta, I thank thee, and I will bethink me of thy words, but now as yet I have no mind for marriage; that is a cup of which none know the taste until they begin to drink it. Again I thank thee, Nasta," and she made as though she would rise.

The great lord's face turned almost as black as his beard with fury, for he knew that the words amounted to a final refusal of his suit.

"Thanks be to the queen for her gracious words," he said, restraining himself with difficulty and looking anything but grateful, "my heart shall surely treasure them. And now I crave another boon, namely, the royal leave to withdraw myself to my own poor cities in the north until such time as the queen shall say my suit nay or yea. Mayhap," he added, with a sneer, "the queen will be pleased to visit me there, and to bring with her these stranger lords," and he scowled darkly toward us. "It is but a poor country and a rough, but we are a hardy race of mountaineers, and there shall be gathered 30,000 swordsmen to shout a welcome to her."

This speech, which was almost a declaration of rebellion, was received in complete silence, but Nyleptha flushed up and answered it with spirit.

"Oh, surely, Nasta, I will come, and the strange lords in my train, and for every man of thy mountaineers who calls thee prince will I bring two from the lowlands who call me queen, and we will see which is the stanchest breed. Till then farewell."

The trumpets blared out, the queens rose, and the great assembly broke up in murmuring confusion, and for myself I went home with a heavy heart, foreseeing civil war.

After this there was quiet for a few weeks. Curtis and the queen did not often meet, and exercised the utmost caution not to allow the true relation in which they stood to each other to leak out; but, do what they would, rumors as hard to trace as a buzzing fly in a dark room, and yet quite as audible, began to hum round and round, and at last to settle on her throne.

### CHAPTER XVII.

#### THE STORM BREAKS.

And now it was that the trouble which at first had been but a cloud as large as a man's hand began to loom very black and big upon our horizon, namely, Sorais' preference for Sir Henry. I saw the storm drawing nearer and nearer; and so, poor fellow, did he. The affection of so lovely and highly placed a woman was not a thing that could in a general way be considered a calamity by any man; but, situated as Curtis was, it was a grievous burden to bear.

To begin with, Nyleptha, though altogether charming, was, it must be admitted, of a rather jealous disposition, and was somewhat apt to visit on her lover's head her indignation at the marks of what Alphonse would have called the "distinguished consideration" with which her royal sister favored him. Then the enforced secrecy of his relations to Nyleptha prevented Curtis from taking some opportunity of putting a stop, or trying to put a stop, to this false condition of affairs, by telling Sorais, in a casual but confidential way, that he was going to marry her sister. A third sting in Sir Henry's honey was that he knew that Good was honestly and sincerely attached to the ominous looking, but most attractive, Lady of the Night. Indeed, poor Bougwan was wasting himself to a shadow of his fat and jolly self about her, his face getting so thin that his eyeglass would scarcely stick in it; while she, with a sort of careless coquetry, just gave him encouragement enough to keep him going, thinking, no doubt, that he might be useful as a stalking horse. I tried to give him a hint, in as delicate a way as I could, but he flew into a huff and would not listen to me; so I determined to let ill alone, for fear of making it worse. Poor Good! he really was very ludicrous in his distress, and went in for all sorts of absurdities, under the belief that he was advancing his suit. One of them was the writing—with the assistance of one of the grave and reverend seigniors who instructed us, and who, whatever may have been the measure of his erudition, did not understand how to scan a line—of a most interminable Zu-Vendi love song, of which the continually recurring refrain was something about "I will kiss thee; oh yes, I will kiss thee!" Now among the Zu-Vendi it is a common and most harmless thing for young men to serenade ladies at night, as I believe they do in the southern countries of Europe, and sing all sorts of nonsensical songs to them.

Availing himself of this custom, Good bethought him that he would serenade Sorais, whose private apartments, together with those of her maidens, were exactly opposite our own, on the farther side of a narrow court yard which divided one section of the great palace from another. Accordingly, having armed himself with a native zither, on which, being an adept with the light guitar, he had easily learned to strum, he proceeded at midnight—the fashionable hour for this sort of caterwauling—to make night hideous with his amorous yells. I was fast a leep when they began, but they soon woke me up—for Good possesses a tremendous voice and has no notion of time—and I ran to my window place to see what was the matter. And there, standing in the full moonlight in the court yard, I perceived Good, adorned with an enormous ostrich feather headdress and a flowing silken cloak, which it is the right thing to wear upon these occasions, and shouting out the abominable song which he and the old gentleman had evolved, to a jerky, jingling accompaniment. From the direction of the quarters of the maids of honor came a succession of faint sniggerings; but the apartments of Sorais herself—whom I devoutly pitied if she happened to be there—were silent as the grave. There was absolutely no end to that awful song, with its eternal "I will kiss thee!" and at last neither I nor Sir Henry, whom I had summoned to enjoy the sight, could stand it any longer; so, remembering the dear old story, I put my head to the window opening and shouted, "For Heaven's sake, Good, don't go on talking about it, but kiss her and let's all go to sleep!" That checked him off, and we had no more serenading.

The whole thing formed a laughable incident in a tragic business.

Well, the more Sir Henry held off the more Sorais came on, as is not uncommon in such cases, till at last things got very queer indeed. Evidently she was, by some strange perversity of mind, quite blinded to the true state of the case; and I, for one, greatly dreaded the moment of her awakening. Sorais was a dangerous woman to be mixed up with, either with or without one's own consent. At last the evil moment came, as I saw it must come. One fine day, Good having gone out hawking, Sir Henry and I were sitting quietly talking over the situation, especially with reference to Sorais, when a court messenger arrived with a written note, which we with some difficulty deciphered, and which was to the effect that "the Queen Sorais commanded the attendance of the Lord Incubu in her private apartments, whither he would be conducted by the bearer."

"On my word!" groaned Sir Henry. "Can't you go instead, old fellow?"

"Not if I know it," I said with vigor. "I had rather face a wounded elephant with a shot gun. Wash up your own dirty dishes, my boy. If you will be so fascinating you must take the consequences. Ain't you just in for it now, that's all?"

"You remind me of when I was going to be flogged at school and the other boys came to console me," he said, gloomily. "What right has this confounded queen to command my attendance, I should like to know? I won't go."

"But you must; you are one of her officers and bound to obey her, and she knows it. And after all it will soon be over."

"That's just what they used to say," he said again. "I only hope she won't put a knife into me. I believe that she is quite capable of it." And off he started very faintheartedly, and no wonder.

I sat and waited, and at the end of about forty-five minutes he returned, looking a good deal worse than when he went.

"Give me something to drink," he said hoarsely.

I got him a cup of wine, and asked what was the matter.

"What is the matter? Why, if ever there was trouble there's trouble now. You know when I left you? Well, I was shown straight into Sorais' private chamber, and a wonderful place it is; and there she sat, quite alone, upon a silken couch at the end of the room, playing gently upon that zither of hers. I stood before her, and for a while she took no notice of me, but kept on playing and singing a little, and very sweet music it was. At last she looked up and smiled.

"'So thou art come' she said. 'I thought that perchance thou hadst gone about the Queen Nyleptha's business. Thou art ever on her business, and I doubt not a good servant and a true.'

"To this I merely bowed and said I was there to receive the queen's word.

"'Ah, yes, I would talk with thee, but be thou seated. I cannot lift my neck so high,' and she made room for me beside her on the couch, placing herself with her back against the end, so as to have a view of my face.

"'It is not meet,' I said, 'that I should make myself equal with the queen.'

"'I said be seated,' was her answer; so I sat down, and she set to work to look at me with those dark eyes of hers. There she sat, like an incarnate spirit of beauty, hardly talking at all, and when she did, very low, but all the while looking at me. There was a white flower in her black hair, and I tried to keep my eyes on it and count the petals, but it was of no use. At last, whether it was her gaze, or the perfume on her hair, or what I do not know, but I began to feel as though I was being mesmerized. At last she roused herself.

"'Incubu,' she said, 'lovest thou power?'

"I replied that I supposed all men loved power of one sort or another.

"'Thou shalt have it,' she said. 'Lovest thou wealth?'

"I said I liked wealth for what it brought.

"'Thou shalt have it,' she said. 'And lovest thou beauty?'

(To Be Continued.)

### Horseshoes of India Rubber.

The proposed substitution of india rubber for metal in the manufacture of horseshoes is based upon various supposed advantages, one of these being that the former enables a horse to go easily over all kinds of roads and rough or slippery ground without slipping. The contrivance brought forward for this purpose is such as to obviate in one instance the necessity of using an iron shoe which can be moved momentarily when the horse is not traveling, and can also be used when the horse is shod with an iron shoe.—Mechanical News.

### A Changeable Landscape.

A weather prognosticator and amateur artist of Prague has painted a landscape colored with the salts of cobalt. These colors are very sensitive in moisture and are made still more so by mixing with gelatine. With an increasing amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the blue heavens of the picture assume a dirty red hue and the green grass and foliage, as well as the background, etc., are also strikingly changed in color.—Philadelphia Times.


### HELPING THE RIGHT SIDE.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, an unpleasant breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.


"Mother, may I not make a cake?"
"No, my darling daughter.
Your father'd eat and you'd be held
Responsible for slaughter.


White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Czar of all the Russias has at least one consolation in the midst of all his troubles—he is not bothered by life insurance agents.

### BEAUTY WITHOUT PAINT.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,"
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint.

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this you'll find the only cure."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.


Stranger—You don't look very happy, friend. Met with some heavy loss? Other Stranger—No sir; I have just retired from business to enjoy life.


The great Baldwin Hotel, corner Market, Eddy and Powell streets, San Francisco, has recently been refurnished in the most elaborate style. Visitors to San Francisco should stop there and test the merits of a model hotel.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, sleeplessness, etc. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.


Reno county corn stands thirteen feet tall in its stalkings.


### HOW INTELLIGENT WOMEN DECIDE.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.


Men will work harder for a day's pleasure than they will for a week's wages.


Our readers when visiting San Francisco, should always stop at the Baldwin Hotel. It is first-class in every particular.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Children will no longer forget to clean their teeth, if parents give them RUBIFOAM to use. It is perfectly harmless, prevents decay, and is pleasant to use. Large bottles 25 cents.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

RUBIFOAM

FOR THE TEETH KEEPS THE TEETH WHITE THE BREATH SWEET, AND THE GUMS HEALTHY. Price, 25 cents a Bottle. PUT UP BY E. W. HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS OF HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE. LOWELL, MASS.

### TRUE ESTIMATE OF VALUE.

Remember that when we assert the value of BRANDRETH'S PILLS we at the same time refer you to the thousand of testimonials we have published supporting all and even more than we claim. The best evidence of their value lies in these testimonials. The PILLS have been in use in this country for over fifty years and in that time have surely been well tested. We never heard complaint of them. They are harmless, being vegetable, and always do their work well.


"Oh, come off!" is the familiar strain in which fashion now addresses the bustle.


The famous Baldwin, is now considered the model Hotel of San Francisco. Under the immediate management of Mr. Baldwin himself and his chosen assistants, the house is conducted on a plan which makes it a model of comfort and convenience to all guests.


"Can a young man marry comfortably on $500 a year?" asks a correspondent. Yes, he can, but he will be deuced uncomfortable afterward.


By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.


"I nevah, no, nevah, had the headache, old chappie." "No, Oscar, of course not; headache is a brain dispenser, don't cher know."


Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice. *Sold only in boxes.*

### ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

# WHY?

**WHY** do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? **WHY** do I have Backache? **WHY** Neuralgia and Rheumatism? **WHY** does Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas show itself?

**BECAUSE** your blood is filled with **Poison,** which must be **Completely Eradicated** before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidneys—the great and only blood purifying organs—in complete order, which is complete health, and with

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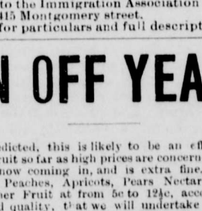


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**"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."** Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits,** and **vital strength,** will be established.

## CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

## Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** is unsurp

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 29, 1888

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## CAUGHT BY SUN-FLASHES.

**How the Heliograph Aided in the Capture of Geronimo's Apaches.**

At this stage of the campaign General Miles decided to make use of the signal service, and to this end requested the Chief Signal Officer to provide him with a detail of men from the corps to report to the commanding General of the Department of Arizona for military signal duty in the field. Signal stations were located on the highest peaks along the line of communication. Each station was equipped with from two to four operators, according to the amount of business which passed through it. In addition to these operators there were lookout men who swept the surrounding country and neighboring peaks with powerful field-glasses. While on duty, operators and lookout men were guarded by a detachment of infantry, the numerical strength of which depended upon the location of the station, having reference to its liability to attack by hostiles.

Messages were transmitted from peak to peak and down in the valleys by what is known as the heliographic system of signals. The heliograph, or sun-writer, consists of an arrangement of mirrors mounted on a tripod, and so adjusted as to enable the operator to throw a flash of reflected sunlight on a distant point with mathematical exactness. In making signals long and short sun-flashes take the places of the "dots" and "dashes" of the magnetic sounder, the same call being used for both instruments. In a clear atmosphere signals made by this instrument can be easily read by the naked eye at a distance of eighty miles, and by an expert operator at the rate of fifteen words per minute.

To and fro across the valleys and lower mountain ranges flitted the messages which told of the recent whereabouts of the hostiles, and close upon the heels of those messages came others ordering the troops in pursuit.

I presume it would be a difficult task to try to imagine the surprise that the Indians felt when they suddenly saw that they could not move without finding that almost immediately their trail would be cut by scouting cavalry. They saw the light of the heliographs flashing across the valleys, but they did not at first comprehend its true significance. At last they began to associate those flashes with the fact that they were constantly being pressed and harassed, and within two weeks from the date of the establishment of the heliograph they fled southward across the Sonora border, there to remain until chased back again by Captain Lawton to the place of surrender.

For nearly two months following the flight of the hostiles into Mexico not a sound came back from the shadows of the Sierra Madres, into whose depths pursued and pursuer had disappeared. At last, on a scorching hot morning near the close of August, a Mexican courier galloped into Bisbee—a mining town near the border—with the intelligence that Geronimo and band were in the mountains about twelve miles from Fronteras, Mex., wishing to treat with the authorities of Sonora.

There was a heliograph station at Bisbee, and the information furnished by the "Greaser" was flashed promptly to Fort Bowie, seventy-five miles away. Within two hours from the time of the arrival of the Mexican courier at Bisbee five troops of cavalry were making forced marches on Fronteras. When Geronimo had escaped from the net that the United States troops sought to weave around him at Fronteras and was flying eastward, pursued by all the cavalry in the field, a whisper passed along the line that negotiations had been opened looking to the surrender of the hostiles. Consequently all signal-men were on the tip-toe of expectancy.

One evening about the last of August the operators at a station in the Swisshelm mountains were nodding lazily under the shelter of their tent-fly, when suddenly from the highest peak in the Chiricahua range came the flash of a heliograph, and the following message was received:

"Send a buckboard to meet me at Scott White's ranch. I shall be in Bowie to-night and shall bring some Indians with me."

This is the modest manner in which General Miles announced the surrender of Geronimo. That the employment of the heliograph was a most important factor in bringing the campaign to a speedy and successful issue is generally conceded.—*Sergt. Whitney, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

### Two Parlor Paradoxes.

Two interesting physical experiments are amusing French scientific men. In the first a lighted candle is placed behind a bottle, and the latter is blown upon with the breath from a distance of about a foot. The meeting of the air currents set in motion around the bottle quickly extinguishes the flame, though extinction would be impossible if a flat board or sheet of cardboard were substituted for the bottle. For the second experiment two bottles are placed on a table, with a space of half an inch between them. The candle is set behind this space, and from the same distance as before, on the opposite side, the breath is blown smartly against the flame. Not only will the latter continue burning, but it will incline slightly toward the operator, as if through the effect of suction. This phenomenon, analogous to the first, is due to the fact that a portion of the air can not pass between the bottles, and is forced around them and back towards the experimenter.—*Mechanical News.*

—Toronto will try to get the next Pan-Presbyterian council, in 1892.

## CONCERNING EGGS.

**An Expert Candler's Interesting Chat About the Egg Business.**

A man busily engaged in holding eggs up before a candle attracted the attention of a reporter in Third avenue, near Forty-seventh street, the other evening. An interview was the result, and here it is:

"What are you doing?"

"Candling eggs. You see I pick up each egg and hold it before the candle. The light shines through it. I can see at a glance whether it is cracked or spoiled. If it is cracked I set it aside to be sold at a low rate. Bakers and confectioners and some prudent families buy cracked eggs, and they are as good as any eggs not cracked, but they must be used within twenty-four hours."

"Is not that an old-fashioned way of testing eggs?"

"Yes; but experience proves it to be the best, and it is quick. An expert can candle 30,000 eggs a day. It has been tried to test eggs by water. A good egg will sink and a bad egg will float, but you can not find out a specked egg that way."

"What makes specked eggs?"

"Lying in one position. An egg should not be left many days in one position. If an egg is turned every day it will keep a very long time. An experiment was once tried by G. H. Dennis, president of the Duchess County Creamery, as to how long an egg could be kept good. He kept one on his desk nine months and turned it every day and it kept good."

"How long are the best eggs kept before they get upon the tables of the best hotels?"

"It takes about four days, because they are bought in bulk in the country and must be carefully assorted before being placed on the market."

"How are imported eggs kept from spoiling on the voyage?"

"They are carefully watched and turned. They come in cases easy to handle, and an expert learns to handle them quickly. It adds about one-fourth cent a dozen to the cost, but we can pay that and the freight and yet sell eggs that come from France and Germany cheaper than we can sell western eggs, and some think they are better. We can get them here in about twelve days from France. England also gets many eggs from Germany and France."

"How about desiccated eggs, or canned eggs?"

"Some use them and say they are good and cheap. The process is now brought to perfection in this country. Mr. Dennis tried it on a large scale, but it would not pay. There is, in fact, no need of it, so long as people know how to keep their eggs good by turning them. The present mode of packing each egg in a separate paper compartment facilitates turning, and insures a constant supply of good eggs. True, they must be handled carefully in transporting, but that soon gets to be an easy habit. Of course, the baggage smashers do not go near the egg crates."

"Why don't we eat duck eggs and goose eggs? Why should substantially all the eggs in the market be hen eggs?"

"Because people prefer hen eggs, just as they prefer cow's milk to the milk of any other animal. Few people like the flavor of duck eggs or goose eggs. But hens' eggs are universally liked, and they are good, strong, easily digested food, often relished by the sick. As a rule, the imported eggs are nicer and more carefully selected than domestic eggs, and we get them on the table even quicker than the eggs that come from Kansas or Minnesota."

"How about the variation in the price of eggs?"

"The wholesale price varies from 16 1-2 cents to 31 cents a dozen. They are generally cheaper in the summer, because the supply is greater. They do not spoil so rapidly in winter, but there are not so many of them. The larger supply of the summer makes up for the loss by spoiling."

"What food makes hens lay the best eggs?"

"Grains, fresh liver and ground oyster shells. A good hen will lay an egg every other day on an average. At that rate a hen is the most profitable of live stock on the farm. President Dennis ciphered it out once, and sent out circulars to farmers to convince them that no product of the farm pays better than eggs."—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Some Alloys of Gold.

A new alloy of gold and platinum, upon which Mr. W. C. Roberts Austen has been engaged for some time, takes fire on being thrown into the water, and the gold is released as a black powder, differing from ordinary gold in its property of readily forming auric hydride. This abnormal form of gold, which becomes normal metallic gold on heating, is said to have been long utilized by the Japanese. They obtain it from its alloy with copper, with which they form ornamental metallic designs upon knife handles, etc., and then release the dark-colored gold by a pickling process. In this way, they have produced an appearance of transparency in a metallic representation of water, at a place where in the design a duck was represented plunging half its body below the surface of a stream. —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—An Akron, O., woman's house was entered recently, and among other things carried off were five thimbles, presents to the owner. Afterwards the thief learned that his victim was charitable, and therefore he returned the thimbles, together with giving his reason for so doing

## THE SHYSTER LAWYER.

**A Story Whose Probability Will Not be Questioned by His Friends.**

It was night. The streets, deserted by all save an occasional pedestrian with a stolen umbrella, were swept at intervals by fierce gusts of wind, and the rain came down with a steady pour which threatened an overflow.

A lawyer sits in his easy chair reading a newspaper. The marble clock on the mantel has just struck ten, and he is about to throw down his paper and follow his wife to bed, when—

"Ah! ha! I've struck it!"

His eye had lighted upon a five-line local item to the effect that Bloody Bill Bunkum, of 4290 Atwater street east, had been arrested for stealing a grindstone, but was discharged at the police court for lack of evidence.

The lawyer rushed for his boots and hat and coat. There was business in both optics.

"What! going out?" called his wife.

"Yes."

"In this awful storm?"

"I must. My duty as a leading member of the Detroit bar calls me. A noble citizen has been basely slandered and libeled by a newspaper. I must see him ere I sleep."

"And get the case?"

"Yes."

"On a divy?"

"Exactly."

"Go, my husband, but be discreet. Don't let anybody drop on the fact that you are shystering for cases. You are supposed to be a way-up lawyer, demanding a cash fee when you take the case; but if others shyster why not you? Go hunt out the slandered Bloody Bill Bunkum and take his case on the whack."

---

It is an hour later. A figure wrapped in oil-skins and covered by an umbrella knocks at the door of No. 4290.

No answer.

Knock! knock! knock!

"What the bloody 'eavens is wanted?" demands a voice from an up-stairs window.

"Are you Bloody Bill Bunkum?"

"I ar'. What of it?"

"I must see you at once. There's money in it."

Bill felt his way down stairs and opened the door and asked:

"Now, then, what bloody thief are you?"

"I am not a thief. I am a leading member of the Detroit bar. Hush! Don't speak so loud."

"Come up-stairs. Now, what is it? Want me to swear to an *alibi?*"

"No. Do you know that you have been grossly slandered?"

"I do. When I was up in court the judge himself said he believed I ought to be in State prison."

"I mean by the papers. Why, the *Free Press* has damaged your character $10,000 worth."

"No!"

"Yes, it has. It says, or at least, strongly hints, that you stole a grindstone."

"Which the same is in my back yard at the present minute."

"Did you steal it?"

"Of course. I can be confidential with a lawyer."

"But it wasn't proved?"

"Oh, no. I had two witnesses to swear that I was in Toledo for that hull month."

"And you were discharged?"

"I was. The Judge wanted to send me up, and the jury looked cross-eyed at me, and the prosecuting attorney called me a jail-bird, but I got free, bless the law."

"And now the *Free Press* jumps on your character and seeks to ruin you. You must begin a libel suit."

"I have no money."

"But I'll foot all the costs and take it for half what we can get."

"But the paper told the truth."

"But it can't prove it. Bloody Bill Bunkum, think of your wife."

"I will, sir."

"And your children."

"Yes, sir."

"And of your standing in the community. Do you want the finger of scorn pointed at you on the streets?"

"Never!"

"And have your children taunted about grindstones?"

"Never, some more!"

"Then we will sue the *Free Press* for libel and whack up on the verdict, which won't be less than $5,000. Here, sign this agreement. Some of us now keep them on hand in blank. Now, then, a last word: Keep sober, if possible. Talk about the slander. Tell every body how it prevents your getting work. Have your wife ready to testify that you can't sleep from mental worry. Get some one to call your children names. Dig a hole and bury that grindstone, and look out for the police. If it wasn't for the police and the newspapers men like us would be rich."

"Yes, sir."

"That is all. Good night. Go to your bed with the assurance that all will be well and the case will be rushed."

---

Verdict for the defendant.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Unreasonable Expectations.

Mr. Jerusalem Cohn—Now shust look at yourselluff. Dot vas the most sdylish bair of pants dot efer you went anyvhere.

—Mr. Chatham Greene—Wall, I dunno. They seem to me a little small for the style.

Mr. Jerusalem Cohn—Too small, vas it? Vy, dot cloding fits you peautiful. You don'd suppose it vas stylish to put four yards of five-dollar goots in a dree-tollar bair of vants, vas it?—*Puck.*

## CRADLES FOR BABIES.

**Some Singular Prisons Prepared for Infants in Distant Lands.**

The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on end. There is an opening above and below, and the waist, which is contracted, serves to keep the celestial baby on his feet. Day after day little almond-shaped eyes peep over this top of the cradle and little hands play with miniature dragons and other toys until the nurse puts in an appearance. Some of these winter cradles are made of wicker-work and are beautifully painted by Chinese women artists. It is almost impossible for one to be upset; but now and then, when two are placed together and the occupants declare war and measure arms, two cradles roll over the floor to noises that "bring down the house."

The Lapp baby very often has a snow cradle, for when the indulgent mother attends church she makes a hole in the snow outside and deposits the young Laplander therein. It is no uncommon sight to see a circle of these snow cradles in front of a Lapp chapel, and now and then a lot of fierce-looking dogs are on guard to keep off the wolves that might meditate a raid on the baby contingent. The Lapp cradle in material differs essentially from that used by the Bushman baby, whose mother digs a hole in the hot sand and chucks him therein in the shadow of some lonely bush. Sometimes the cradle is ready to hand in the shape of an ostrich nest, and now and then some feathers left by the mighty bird help to soften the nest of the future Bushman warrior.

There is a tribe in the palm region of the Amazon that cradles the young in palm leaves. A single leaf turned up around the edges by some native process makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath tub. Strong cords are formed from the sinews of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little tot to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it is not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during the siesta, and the chatter of the monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration.

Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammockwise to the rafters, and amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, as it seems, the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged. Sir Francis Head, who saw a good deal of Patagonian life years ago, leaves on record the statement that the Patagonian baby in his queer cradle is one of the best natured representatives of the infant world.

One would hardly go to Kaffirland for a fantastic cradle, and one almost as queer as as it is fantastic at that. Yet he would find such a one there. The Kaffir baby, when he comes into the world, is put into a cradle or bag made of antelope skin, with the hair on. This baby castle, narrow toward the bottom, widens to within a few inches of the opening, when it again suddenly contracts. The skin is turned inward, giving the young Kaffir as soft a bed as some found in the cradles of royalty. Four long strips of antelope skin are attached to the cradle, and enable the mother to swing it on her back after a peculiar fashion.—*Drake's Magazine.*

### Don't Learn to Carve.

Never learn to carve, young man. There is no fun in it. A knowledge of the art saddles you with a responsibility, which, while it may procure you invitations to dinner, sits heavily on the soul and brings wrinkles into the forehead. If you do not perform the work artistically, you are criticised. If a tough fowl gets away from you and takes refuge in a lady's lap, you are laughed at and make an enemy of the fair one whose dress you soil or spoil. You offend Jones if you send the choicest out to Smith, and *vice versa*. You must send the best away and reserve only the least to be desired for yourself. The waiters make you the subject of their remarks, and by putting their heads together and jerking their thumbs over their shoulders in your direction embarrass you dreadfully; you know by the fiendish leer on their faces that they have set you down as a blacksmith. If the room is warm you are thrown into a violent perspiration; your collar wilts, necktie gets awry, your appetite leaves you, and when your labors are finished you begin your dinner with the air of one who has been in a pugilistic mill and come out second best. Don't learn to carve.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

### Knew How It Was Herself.

"When you speak of the early closing movement, Miss Craycraft," exclaimed the caller, with enthusiasm, "you touch on a topic in which I am deeply interested. I am in favor of any thing that will shorten the dreary hours of working-men and women."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Slowgo," said the young lady, as she looked hopefully at the clock. "I am a working-woman myself." — *Chicago Tribune.*

## GREAT MEN'S NEIGHBORS

**Some Stories of Longfellow, Hawthorne and Other Noted Writers.**

A "society" woman at whose table Longfellow was dining asked him: "Oh, Mr. Longfellow, have you ever published a book?" This was after two-thirds of his life-work was done. Hawthorne says that in his later years he met many people who knew him well as the ex-surveyor of the Port of Salem, but who never knew that he had written any thing, and had not even heard that there was such a book as "The Scarlet Letter." Even the genial "Autocrat" is not appreciated by every body in his own town. One day an American gentleman went into a barber's shop as Dr. Holmes was going out. "Do you know who that was that just went out?" asked the barber. Being curious to see what account of Dr. Holmes the barber would give, the visitor shook his head. "Why," said the barber, "that's old Dr. Holmes." "And who is Dr. Holmes?" "Oh; he's been a doctor here a good many years. I believe he ain't practicin' any more, but he's thought a great deal of."

A crushing remark was once made by a would-be flatterer to Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist. Shortly after the publication of "The Lady of the Aroostook," "A Foregone Conclusion," and "Venetian Life," a lady asked that gentleman for his autograph, whereupon he wrote some impromptu verses in her album. She read them over, and then gave an encouraging smile. "Oh, Mr. Howells," she exclaimed, "I should think you might do something for the papers and magazines; I've seen much worse things than that in print!"

When even Dickens and Thackeray met with experiences somewhat similar to this, the small fry can scarcely hope to escape. Men well known in other walks of life are scarcely less fortunate than the novelist. Take, for instance, the story told by a clergyman as being part of a conversation held by him with an Englishman to whom he pointed out General Grant's residence in New York. The Englishman asking: "What name?" and seeming to attain no further light, the clergyman repeated it to him and said: "Of course, you have heard of General Grant? He was our President for eight years, ending in 1877."

"Ah!" remarked the Englishman, still with no evidence of recalling a fact previously known.

"Then, too," proceeded the clergyman, "he was a great General, and was in command of 1,000,000 men at the close of the war. You remember our late war, of course?"

"Well, no," was the answer. "Beg pardon, but I have just arrived in this country, and was so long at sea that I have not heard the latest news. I was at sea sixteen days, really."

This gentleman was scarcely abreast with the times, and his ignorance reminds one of Mark Twain's famous question to a railway carriage bore: "Adam? What's his other name?"

It is really surprising how few eminent Americans are known to the average "general reader" in England. In America, the names of many of our prominent men must be familiar, in consequence of the frequency and familiarity with which their actions are discussed in the columns of most of the great newspapers. One is surprised, indeed, to see English affairs dealt with as if England were only some two hundred or three hundred miles from New York.

Greatness is paid homage to by some people in peculiar ways. Every body must remember the story told in connection with Victor Hugo. The great poet was startled one morning by the intrusion of three Englishmen. "Victor Hugo," said one, consulting a pocket-book. The poet bowed, thinking that he should be asked for his autograph next. After the visitors had stared for a few seconds the pocket-book was again consulted. "Eleven o'clock; the lions!" said the spokesman. Then the party bowed and walked out of the room.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## PAPER UNDERWEAR.

**Chinese Paper-Makers Compete With the Manufacturers of Muslin.**

Paper fabric will actually take the place of genuine cloth to some extent. In a modification of what used to be called the Fedora front, to be worn by a fashionable girl, the chemisette, or at least a portion of it disclosed between the front edges of the jacket, is composed of paper, stamped and cut in imitation of lace and embroidery. This innovation was premeditated to the extent that an order was sent to China more than a year ago for the manufacture of the stuff in the fibrous sort of paper produced only in that country. Thus it is that the masculine example of paper collars and cuffs has been followed, in an idealized manner, by a feminine acceptance of paper chemisettes. The paper looks exactly like soft, unlaundried linen, and is quite tough enough, it is well to say, to prevent easy accidents in the way of rents. Patterns are ingenious imitations, not only of plain, fine muslin, but of lace. That is timely, because there is a tendency to use lace more generously with demi-toilets for the afternoon. Some ladies are returning to the handsome real laces so long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profit in the fine hand-woven imitation laces so long popular. Gauzes, net, blonde and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and jabots of lace in plastrons, vests and fichus of various kinds. Even for full dress toilets the senorita jackets are worn with a full blouse of cream-white China crape.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## A MIGRATORY WIDOW.

**Memories of Married Life Related by a Matrimonially-Inclined Woman.**

A weather-beaten woman, of melancholy and discouraged mein, sat in front of a drummer on a railroad train. She was clad in rusty mourning, and her appearance indicated that her loss was recent. When near Chicago she turned to the drummer and said:

"What place we coming to next?"

"Chicago, madam."

"Lemme see; that's in Illinoy, ain't it?"

"Yes—certainly."

"I'd ort to know, but I'd forgot I ben in Illinoy. I buried my first husband there 'bout twenty years ago."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and from Illinoy I went to Ioway. I buried my second man out in Ioway, and I ain't been there since. That was eighteen years ago. Went down to South Carliny from Ioway."

"Oh! did you? I've been there."

"You hev? Ever been to a place called Black Snake Forks? No? Well, Hen Dodson lays there."

"Who was Mr. Dodson?"

"My third man, and a right smart fellow he was. He had a cousin named Hi Dagget. Ever run across Hi?"

"I think not."

"You'd know it if you had. Every body liked Hi. Him and me was married in Georgy, and he is buried nine miles from Atlanty."

"Oh! indeed! And do you live in Georgia now?"

"Land no! Ain't set foot there for more'n a dozen years. I went from Georgy away up to Minnesoty, and I met Tom Hixon up there."

"Tom Hixon?"

"Yes; him and me lived most a year there after we was married; then a blamed old white maule we had kicked Tom so fatally that I buried him one cold day under the snow up near St. Paul and sold off and went out to Kansas, near Atchison, and tuk up a quarter section o' land jinin' a real smart man's, named Dill."

"And you"—

"Yes, I married Dill, and he took chills and fever 'fore three months and left me a widder 'fore the year was out. I tell you I've had mighty bad luck."

"I should think so."

"That's what I have. There was Ben Barber; after me and him was married out in Californy we got along splendid, and was making money fast, when, all of a sudden, Ben goes head-first down a 900-foot shaft, and, of course, I was a widder 'fore the poor man ever struck bottom."

"Then you left California?"

"Yes; I stayed there eight or nine months, and then Bob he wanted to—"

"Bob who?"

"Oh! Bob White! He was Ben's partner, and he never give me no peace till I married him. He is buried in the Black Hills."

"Great Cæser!" cried the drummer, "do you make a business of going around the country burying husbands?"

The "widder" put her handkerchief to her eyes, and said in keen rebuke:

"That's a purty way to talk to a poor lone widder, that's got her husband's cawpse in the baggage-car ahead, a-takin' him out to Dakoty to lay him aside of his other kin folks. You'd ort to be 'shamed to be so onfeelin'!"—*Judge.*

## A WONDERFUL MULE.

**Though Made of Brass He Is Supposed to Cure Every Disease.**

A friend, recently returned from Pekin, tells us that he saw a method of cure which may be new to some of our readers. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows: Supposing you suffer from sciatica, you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you first rub the animal a certain number of times, and then with the same hand shampoo your own disabled member, and then—well, then the pain goes. The special feature of this method of cure is its delightful simplicity. Is your tooth aching?—just scrub the mule's teeth and afterward your own, and *voila!* the cure is complete. Have you an ulcer of the cornea? pass the tips of your fingers to and fro over the particular eyeball of the mule, and then, with well-regulated pressure, rub repeatedly the afflicted eye. But we are forgetting; the mule has unhappily lost his sight during the many years he has been engaged in his benevolent work—the eyeballs, we are told, having been gradually worn away as the result of constant friction until now you have only the empty orbits to operate upon. Yet don't be distressed, dear reader, the success is guaranteed to be as real as it was formerly. Is the cure always certain? some would-be applicant may inquire. Well, the temple is covered with laudatory tablets in honor of the mule. Isn't this testimony enough? and if you want more the animal is patched in all directions with fresh pieces of brass, put on to cover holes produced by the constant friction of eager patients; and a new perfectly whole mule stands ready at hand, awaiting the day when his old colleague, having fallen to piecies, shall give him an opportunity of likewise benefitting posterity. — *China Medical Missionary Journal.*

—A man in Florida has trained his dogs to fish for him. They go into the water and help pull the net ashore.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The total Chinese territory, including China proper and her contiguous possessions, is put at 4,533,300 square miles.

—Sicily's sulphur is estimated at about 30,00,000 tons, from which the world draws 400,000 tons yearly.

—London is said to have eight homes for poor working girls at which breakfast, dinner and tea cost only one dollar a week, and room not over one dollar more. They are said to be well managed and liberally supported by charitable people.

—Glasgow will soon be the second city of the United Kingdom. Its boundaries are to be extended so as to include a number of populous suburban towns, and it is estimated that it will then have a population of nearly eight hundred thousand.

—The guides to the intricate recesses of the Catacombs under Rome sometimes use a card, which they fasten at points along their way as a guide to their return. For want of such guidance explorers of these inner recesses have sometimes perished.

—A French company, with a capital of seventeen million dollars, is said to be waiting for permission from the Russian Government to begin work on a canal that will unite the Sea of Azov and the Black sea. The canal will be 118 kilometers long, will take five years to construct, and will benefit the southeastern districts, which produce grain, salt, minerals and fuel.

—The fever bacillus and other deadly germs find a permanent home in Bengal and destroy a large proportion of the natives in childhood or before they reach their prime. The survivors are an attenuated race, with slender bodies, but of bright intelligence and marvelously patient of mental labor.

—The promoters of a "burial reform" movement in England demand "coffins of the most perishable and lightest material, all lasting substances being rejected; interment as early as possible; the pall to be discarded as an unnecessary and baneful covering, and burial in plain earth with total disuse of vaults and bricked graves." Burial vaults are especially condemned as tending to the spread of disease, and as injurious to the health of persons attending burials.

—The Sultan of Morocco has such ideas of the dignity of rank that when he rides in the carriage presented to him by Queen Victoria he compels the coachman to walk on foot, because no one must sit on a more elevated place than the Emperor. He imagines that he has a taste for geography, but it has been necessary to construct especial maps for him, so that Morocco occupies three-fourths of the globe.

—In Paris masters and mistresses, it is alleged by a correspondent, dreading the criticism of the servants' hall, and desiring comfort in the dining-room, have dispensed with the services of waiters; instead a miniature electric railway is laid down on the dining-table and continued on the same level to a kitchen through an aperture in the wall. Dishes come in, and after having made the round, go out on a sort of small truck. The truck can be stopped anywhere, and does its work admirably, and any amount of art may be lavished on it to make it beautiful.

—The old saying that "beefsteak is better medicine than quinine" is receiving able support from many white men on the Congo. Stanley regarded Boma as a particularly unhealthful place, but it has lost a part of its bad reputation since cattle were introduced and European vegetables began to thrive in the gardens. The thirty white men at this settlement have not been called upon to attend the funeral of a European for a year. Their herd has multiplied until they are able to have fresh meat on their table every day, which they think a great improvement on the tinned meats and canned vegetables upon which Stanley and his followers relied for strength to lay the foundations of the Congo enterprise.

## WOOD-PULP FOR PAPER.

**An Industry to Which Timber Country May Be Very Profitably Devoted.**

The rapid development of wood-pulp manufacture in Maine is an intimation to the South and West that there is a new industry to which their great forest areas may be, in part, very profitably devoted. For, apparently, it doesn't matter much what species of wood is used in the production of pulp; possibly spruce is preferred in the extreme Northeast quite as much on account of its convenience as for any reason. At any rate, it is quite certain that poplar, hemlock, cypress and several other common woods would answer the purposes of the business acceptably; and it is also contended that white pine would do. What may be regarded as a specially attractive feature of the wood-pulp industry, from the standpoint of economy, is the fact that it utilizes the waste incident to timber-cutting on a large scale. Only the limbs of the fallen timber are taken; so there is no competition possible with lumber manufacturers, rail-splitters or others having use merely for the bodies of the trees. The only domain trenched upon is that of fire-wood, more particularly in the corded form; but surely there could be no grievous losses in this direction to the fuel supply. For, naturally, the demand on behalf of wood-pulp manufacture would center itself where the timber is most abundant and cheapest; and in this way large quantities of felled timber, now left to feed forest fires or decay on the spot, would be turned to profitable account commercially.—*Age of Steel.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20..... ....1888


The Secretary of the 18th Agricultural District has compared the entries under all headings for the District Fair this year, with the entries for last year; and has found that in every department of the fair the exhibits this year were much greater in quantity than the exhibits of last year. All who attended both fairs are agreed that there was also a very marked improvement in the quality of most exhibits. The attendance at the fair was also much greater than last year. The gate receipts this year were nearly double the receipts of last year. These are matters of record, about which there can be no dispute. It is a further fact, that in recent years no larger gathering of people has met in Inyo county than attended this fair. Misrepresentation has been indulged in; but there were plenty of fair minded men present who will admit that nothing but strict truth is here stated. There was not sufficient hotel accommodation for the large crowd; but in the end everybody was provided for in some way. Mr. Rhine gave the use of mattresses and bed clothing for a large number of men who slept comfortably in his warehouse. Many more found comfortable quarters on cots and mattresses in Mairs' hall. Private houses gave the best accommodation they had to ladies, and in these ways the crowd were provided for. It is very evident that much greater interest was taken in the fair this year than last. This interest is increasing, and will continue to do so. Every material interest of the District is stimulated and promoted by these fairs; and though farmers spend some money, they find it a good investment by the knowledge gained, and the impulse given to greater activity and effort to excel in all their productions. The 18th District is firmly established, strong and prosperous; and has a long and useful career before it. It was created for the benefit of the public; its Directors and other officers have that end in view in all their actions, and every year will add strength and usefulness to it and increase public confidence in it.

## THERE'S HOPE FOR EVERYONE.

Speaker Carlisle was a country school teacher.

Judge Kelley, father of the house, was a jeweler.

Senator Pasco was a school teacher at $40 a month.

Tom Reed, of Maine, was a paymaster in the navy.

Dougherty, of Florida, was a sailor before the mast.

Anderson, of Kansas, was a Presbyterian clergyman.

Judge Chipman, of Michigan, was a mine prospector.

Leland Stanford was a country lawyer in Wisconsin.

Senator Kenna was once a coal miner at $1.20 a day.

Senator Dawes was a school teacher and country editor.

Ben Butterworth used to be a plantation boss in Virginia.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, kept a country grocery store.

Delegate Caine, of Utah, was many years a theatre manager.

Taulbee, the tall Kentucky member, was a divinity student.

Robertson, the new Louisiana member, is a college professor.

James B. White, of Indiana, was a calico printer and tailor.

Congressman Outerwaite was principal of a city school five years.

Civil Service Commissioner Oberly was a Chicago Times reporter.

Judge Tarsney, a Michigan congressman, was a steamboat engineer.

Justice Blatchford was Governor W. H. Seward's private secretary.

Senator Plumb was a typesetter. Hitt, of Illinois, was a stenographer.

Senator Sawyer "bought his time" when 18 years old and ran a saw mill.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, mined with a pick and shovel in California.

Senator Cullom was famous as a corn husker in early days in Illinois.

W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, and now a congressman, is a farmer.

Darlington, a Pennsylvania member, was a reporter on Philadelphia dailies.

Clifton R. Breckenridge, of the ways and means committee, was a bookkeeper.

Beutelle, of Maine, was a sea captain. Plumb, of Illinois, was a grocery clerk.

Senator Allison was an abstract clerk. Guenther, of Wisconsin, was a druggist.

Romeis, of Ohio, was a baggage master. Deacon White, of New York, was a miller.

Secretary Bayard was a clerk in New York. Pidcock, of New Jersey, was a civil engineer.

John McShane, the millionaire Omaha congressman, was a cowboy without a cent in 1871.

Felton, the California multi-millionaire, was a chore boy on a farm in Erie county, N. Y.

Bancroft, the historian, once thought of entering the ministry, and preached several sermons.

Solicitor General Jenks used to be a surveyor. Pennington, of Delaware, was a school teacher.

Samuel J. Randall, whom nobody supposed had a war record, was a private in a company of cavalry.

A balk line handicap billiard tournament will begin in St. Louis Jan. 3. The contestants and their handicap are as follows: Slosson, 400; Schaeffer, 400; Carter, 270; Cotton, 200; Moulds, 165; Day, 165; Gallagher, 260; Ives, 155; Donavan, 150; Thatcher, 155.

## PREMIUM LIST 18TH DISTRICT.

### HORSES.

#### STANDARD TROTTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Sanger.....Stallion Roderick..... | $20 00 |

#### ROADSTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| M Muldoon...Stallion Bismarck..... | 20 00 |
| J Vagt.....Stallion Young Muldoon..... | 10 00 |

#### ROADSTER TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Webb....Bird and Dust..... | 10 00 |

#### ALL WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| A R Conklin....Lord Manning..... | 15 00 |
| G Sanger....Stallion Riley..... | 20 00 |
| Wm Noonan....Stallion Milo..... | 10 00 |
| F McIver....Colt..... | 10 00 |
| G Sanger....Best Family..... | 20 00 |

#### DRAFT.

| | |
|---|---|
| W S Enos....Stallion Sullivan..... | 20 00 |
| E Robinson....Stallion Sam..... | 15 00 |
| W S Enos....Donald Denny, Jr..... | 7 50 |
| W S Enos, span, Lady Clyde and Young Clyde..... | 10 00 |
| G Sanger....Mare Dolly..... | 10 00 |

#### BUGGY TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Lucas....Rachael and Reuben ... | 15 00 |

#### CARRIAGE TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| E Robinson....Dandy and Business.... | 10 00 |

#### SADDLE HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Moffet....Pinto..... | 15 00 |
| Miss Nettie Olds....Cleveland, 2d prem. | 10 00 |

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| G Sanger....Stallion Roderick..... | Asso. Cup. |
| G Sanger....Mare Jessie..... | Asso. Cup. |

#### JACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J F Shepherd....Grover Jr..... | $15 00 |
| W S Enos....Grover, 2d prem..... | 10 00 |

#### MULES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs M Lewis....Tom and Johnnie..... | 10 00 |
| J E Shepherd....Lou and Stella..... | 10 00 |

#### COWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A N Bell....Cherry ..... | 15 00 |
| C A Walter.....—— ..... | 10 00 |
| A N Bell, milch cow, Cherry..... | 20 00 |
| A N Bell, cow and calf, Silkie and calf.. | 10 00 |

#### GOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Bellows....Angora Goats..... | 20 00 |

#### HOGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Baxter, best display..... | 10 00 |

#### CHICKENS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred Schabbell, best display..... | 5 00 |
| John Baxter, 2d best display..... | 2 50 |
| Fred Scabbell, bronzed turkeys ..... | 5 00 |

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C A Walter, best agricultural display.. | $15 00 |
| John Baxter, 2d premium..... | 10 00 |
| John Baxter, best sack oats..... | 5 00 |
| A N Bell, best 100 lbs flour..... | 5 00 |
| C A Walter, best 100 lbs shelled corn.... | 5 00 |
| C A Walter, best 50 lbs alfalfa seed .... | 5 00 |
| W L Hunter, best 100 lbs wheat..... | 5 00 |
| W L Hunter, sack rye..... | 2 00 |
| Jacob Vagt, best barley..... | 5 00 |
| W J Lake, 50 lbs early rose potatoes.... | 2 00 |
| W J Lake, 100 lbs any variety..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Fanny Baker, 10 lbs tometoes..... | 2 00 |
| J W Symmes, watermelons..... | 2 00 |
| John Kispert, egg plant ..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, sweet potatoes..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, beets..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, peppers..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, 10 lbs white beans..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, 10 lbs pink beans ..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, 10 lbs garden peas..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, canteloupes..... | 2 00 |
| Fred Schabbell, squash..... | 2 00 |
| Jacob Vagt, pumpkins..... | 2 00 |
| H L Clark, cabbage..... | 2 00 |
| H L Clark, cucumbers ..... | 2 00 |
| A N Bell, carrots..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Fanny Baker, onions..... | 2 00 |
| S A Densmore, celery ..... | 2 00 |
| John Shepherd, baled hay, timothy ..... | 5 00 |
| John Shepherd, baled hay, alfalfa ..... | 5 00 |
| C A Walter, grass seed..... | 2 00 |
| John Shepherd, seed ..... | 2 00 |
| C A Walter, tobacco plant..... | 1 00 |
| John Baxter, butter in rolls ..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs F J Reynolds, butter in rolls, 2d p.. | 5 00 |
| Mrs F J Reynolds, butter, pickled..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs J Brown, best lard..... | 2 50 |
| Lena Thompson, best jelly ..... | 7 50 |
| Mrs J Brown, 2d premium ..... | 5 00 |
| Lena Thompson, best preserves ..... | 7 50 |
| Alice Stecker, 2d premium..... | 5 00 |
| Lena Thompson, pickles..... | 7 50 |
| Ray Bell, 2d premium ..... | 5 00 |
| A Matack, cheese, 1st premium ..... | 10 00 |
| C A Walter, ham..... | 5 00 |
| Jacob Vagt, bacon ..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs J Brown, fruit in jars, 1st premium. | 10 00 |
| Alice Stecker, fruit in jars, 2d premium. | 5 00 |
| W Muth Rasmussen, honey ..... | 5 00 |
| W Muth Rasmussen, apiary display .... | 10 00 |
| H Levy, best bread..... | 2 50 |
| H Levy, best cake..... | 2 50 |

#### FRUIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Baxter, apples, 1st premium..... | 5 00 |
| John Kispert, apples, 2d premium..... | 2 50 |
| J W Symmes, pears, 1st premium..... | 5 00 |
| S A Densmore, pears, 2d premium..... | 2 50 |
| S A Densmore, peaches ..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs F Baker, peaches, 2d..... | 2 50 |
| S A Densmore, plums..... | 5 00 |
| E Robinson, plums, 2d..... | 2 50 |
| S A Densmore, quinces ..... | 5 00 |
| S A Densmore, prunes..... | 5 00 |
| S A Densmore, nectarines..... | 2 00 |
| J Kispert, wine grapes..... | 5 00 |
| J W Symmes, raisin grapes..... | 5 00 |
| C A Walter, display dried fruit..... | 10 00 |
| John Baxter, display dried fruit, 2d..... | 5 00 |
| S A Densmore, bottled wine..... | 10 00 |

#### FINE ART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lilian O'Hara, best oil painting..... | 7 50 |
| Miss Voris, 2d premium ..... | 5 00 |
| Marcie Stevens, crayon drawing..... | 5 00 |
| Lilian O'Hara, painting on satin ..... | 2 50 |
| Marcia Stevens, japanese panels..... | 2 50 |
| Miss Maggie Conklin, best collection paintings..... | 5 00 |

#### NEEDLE WORK, KNITTING &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lena Thompson, crazy quilt..... | 2 50 |
| Lena Thompson, embroidered dress..... | 2 00 |
| Lena Thompson, hearth rug ..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Rhine, knitted quilt..... | 2 00 |
| Carmalita Gonzales, crochet shawl..... | 2 00 |
| Lena Thompson, paper flowers..... | 2 00 |
| Addie Lewis, display fancy articles.... | 5 00 |
| Lena Thompson, best made dress ..... | 5 00 |
| Katie Reddy, spanish needlework..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs Irwin, silk hose, knitted..... | 2 00 |
| Annie Thomsen, crewel work ..... | 2 50 |
| J A Hannah, patchwork quilt..... | 2 50 |
| Mrs A W Eibeshutz, toilet set ..... | 2 00 |
| J A Hannah, sofa cushion ..... | 2 00 |
| Addie Lewis, tidy ..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Rhine, table scarf..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Rhine, table cover ..... | 2 00 |
| Cora Craig, child's dress..... | 2 00 |
| Maud Russell, child's splasher..... | 2 00 |

#### ORES AND MINERALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| W L Hunter, cabinet of ores and minerals | 15 00 |
| W H Russell, silver ores ..... | 5 00 |
| A Staudinger, marble work..... | 10 00 |
| Jessie Skinner, collection of coins..... | 2 00 |

#### SPECIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ray Bell, old lace..... | 2 00 |
| Maggie Conklin, eggs and curios ..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs Payne, knitting and alum work .... | 2 00 |

Congressman Farquhar was a typesetter, and the first president of the first typographical union in the United States.

Justice Bradley taught a district school every winter from his 16th to his 21st year and was for some time a surveyor.

Senator Blodgett, of New Jersey, was a locomotive engineer. His predecessor, Gen. Sewell, was once a sailor before the mast.

Senator Dolph was an orderly sergeant in a company raised to protect settlers crossing the plains in 1862 from attacks of Indians.

President Cleveland once compiled the American Herd Book and received $60 for the service. For a time he managed a hotel.

Senator Riddleberger has been editor of three papers, The Shenandoah Democrat, The Teuton Legion, and The Virginia Democrat.

Frank Lawler, another Chicago member, was a brickmaker, a news agent, learned the ship carpenter's trade, and is now a saloon keeper.

Senator Sabin, with his trousers tucked in his boots, used to stand on the streets of Springfield, Mass., all day to sell cordwood that he had chopped and hauled twelve miles.

Justice Field was intended for the missionary service. His sister Emilia took him to Smyrna when 13 years old, to have him learn the Oriental languages, and he spent eleven years there in study.

### An Oxford Student's Life.

Life at Oxford is no more expensive for a student than any one of the great colleges of the United States. I asked Mr. Warburton about the cost of student life here, and he was able, reporter like, to give me the exact figures. He said that a student could live well and have everything that he should have with an income of $1,500 a year. There are plenty of students who are getting along on half that. Two thousand dollars a year would be a most liberal estimate. The students that were classed as rich were the sons of wealthy families who allowed them £1,000 a year pocket money. Of course there was a fast set at Oxford, as there is in every university town. The members of this set spend money recklessly and often get into debt, but their expenses have nothing to do with any proper estimate of the cost of student life here. The standard of examination for admission to Oxford is no higher than at our best colleges. The requirements after that are very much less. An under graduate of ordinary abilities can finish the course in any one of the colleges here within three years, and in the three years he will study six months only in each year.

The scholastic year consists of three terms of only eight weeks each. They have six weeks' holiday at Christmas. It is easy to see from the short period of study and the predominance given to classical studies that not much of a general education can be obtained at Oxford. Strangers who come to Oxford often ask where the university is, not seeming to understand that there are thirty colleges comprised in the university system at Oxford. While they are generally classed together and pursue the same lines of study, yet they are separate and distinct organizations. Some of the colleges are very rich and some are very poor.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

### The British Pitman's Dog.

There are few things more touching than the love of the British collier for his dog. To him the animal is more than wife or children; he loves them, too, in his way, but it is on his four footed friend that his not too tender heart lavishes its chief affections. And the dog reciprocates this regard; between the two there exists a closeness of understanding which serve almost in the place of language to convey thoughts from the one to the other. The pitman expects, however, that his faithful companion shall be ready to fight to the death at any moment. Even if the dog is not that way inclined, he must accommodate himself to his master's humor, and cheerfully submit to be mangled for the honor and glory of the family. Not only, either, must he enter the lists; it is equally incumbent on him to come out a winner. "Go it lad," exclaimed a Yorkshire miner as he looses his pet at another pitman's champion; "if thee gives in I'll shoot thee." And he would, no doubt, have carried out this threat had not the battle ended abruptly through police interference.

It appears, therefore, that the miner's love is strictly governed by the proved worth of its object. Accustomed to fighting himself, the worthy fellow believes that the deadliest sin of all is to yield before being placed absolutely hors de combat. It is a true British instinct, and eminently praiseworthy in its way; of such stuff are heroes made. "A peerage or Westminster abbey," were the alternatives Nelson placed before himself when entering the combat. "The best of food or a dose of lead" are those presented to his canine hero by the British miner. The dogs seem to perfectly understand and to appreciate these conditions; one or the other is invariably killed in the fight.—London Globe.

### Gloucester's Mackerel Fishing.

Each schooner uses two seine boats about thirty-five feet in length, and two seines, one of 175 fathoms, for shoal water, and one of 250 fathoms, for deep water seining. Each seine is about thirty fathoms deep. In this fishing the most tremendous excitement occurs when a school of mackerel is discovered breaking the surface of the water into millions of snow white flecks and spumes. A dory with two men hold one seine end taut. The seine boat, manned by twelve to fourteen men, pays out the seine with the mightiest speed, as nearly as possible surrounding the school, and circling around to the dory, where the seine is drawn together, the lower line pursed close, and frequently within this meshy pound tens of thousands of gleaming squirming fish may be seen. These are flung aboard with ordinaay scoop nets, the entire operation being very similar to shad seining on the Delaware and Chesapeake. The mackerel are split, the jib, or insides, removed; they are plowed to make them appear deceptively fat, and are then pickled in barrels or run into market fresh.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

### A Sociological Power.

The genesis of voluntary attention is to be found in its utility. When the conditions of life become at all hard, and especially if they become so by more or less sudden changes, the power of adaptation to them is dependent upon voluntary attention to details; upon consideration of something besides the immediately attractive and useful. The savage is lazy, is inspired only by chase, by war, by play; his interest is in the unknown, the unforeseen, the chance. He is not capable of continuous labor. In half civilized communities work is repugnant. Voluntary attention is a factor of civilization, and is maintained with effort. The most constant characteristic of criminals is lack of power to pursue a steady calling; and the Italian anthropologists regard this as a reversion to primitive habits. Voluntary attention thus came in, and is maintained as a sociological power.—Prof. Th. Ribot.

### The Medicine Mania.

Some people, especially among the lower, middle and working classes, are confirmed medicine takers. They read the advertisements of "patent" nostrums, which profess to cure every ill under the sun from agues to ulcers, and implicitly believe the statements which they contain. The ignorant medicine taker never pauses to consider that if a tithe of the pretensions so blatantly proclaimed had any foundation in fact, the existence of cultivated and learned bodies, such as the college of physicians and the college of surgeons, would be no longer necessary. Not only does he believe everything which the advertisers tell him, but he becomes an advocate of the remedies to his friends, and thus, like the snowball which increases as the schoolboy rolls it in the drift, the mischief insensibly increases, until in time it assumes colossal proportions.—Time.

Thirty-five per cent. of the population of Mexico are said to be Indians.

Paul Philippoteaux, the painter of the Gettysburg and Niagara Falls cycloramas, has just finished a work upon which he has been engaged for two years, consisting of thirty pictures of scenes in the life of Gen. Grant, beginning with his infancy and ending with his funeral. They are to be exhibited first at Boston and then throughout the country.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well known war correspondent and artist of The London Graphic, has entered the lecture field. He went with Mr. Archibald Forbes through the Franco-German, Servian and Russo-Turkish wars and has a great fund of interesting experiences, which he relates with graphic eloquence.

## SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

There are forty-three stallions listed who have trotted in 2:20 or better.

Kilrain's backer will not permit him to box before the Prince of Wales.

Isaac Murphy will ride for Lucky Baldwin next year. His salary will be $12,500.

A walking match, square heel and toe, will take place in Kansas City during Christmas week.

The $4,500 stakes in the unfinished Carney-McAuliffe fight have been drawn and the fight declared off.

Duncan C. Ross is on his way to Havana, where he is to have a sword contest with a celebrated Spanish bull fighter.

The fastest heat trotted in a race this year was won by a 5-year old, and the fastest debutante in the 2:30 list is a 3-year old. The horses referred to are Patron, 2:14¼, and Sable Wilkes, 2:18.

A horse owning company is about to be started at Victoria, Australia, and it is intended to devote $35,000 to the purchase of two English sires, and to buy forty brood mares at an average of $2,500.

McLaughlin beat Garrison by twelve winning mounts. The final result was: McLaughlin, 119; Garrison, 107. C. Wood, who leads the English jockeys for the year, had 147 winning mounts, but he had twice as many mounts.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was a gold prospector in California in '49, and sheriff of Tuolumne county later.


MISCELLANEOUS

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING.
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.


Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday..... | January 28th |
| " ..... | February 25th |
| " ..... | March 24th |
| " ..... | April 21st |
| " ..... | May 19th |
| " ..... | June 23rd |
| " ..... | July 21st |
| " ..... | August 18th |
| " ..... | September 15th |
| " ..... | October 13th |
| " ..... | November 17th |
| " ..... | ecember 15th |

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sep1 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Ca.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table lately fitted up
club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of spending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.


## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a m | | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton | | 10 45 a. m. | | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a m | | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 20 p m. | | 10 40 a. m. |
| Lamuta | | 5:50 p. m. | | 9 20 a. m |
| Soda Springs | | 7 0 p m. | | 8:10 a. m |
| Believille | | 8 12 p. m. | | 7 05 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8.50 p. m | Lv. | 6.30 a. m |
| | | No. 3 Leave— | | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a m. | | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | | 11 00 a m | | 1:45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10p. m. | | 11:30 a. m. |
| Alvord | | 2.00 p. m | | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 30 p. m. | | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m. | | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar | 5:05 p. m. | Lv. | 7.20 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Granteville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO
Bishop Creek, Cal

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise

MY STOCK

Consisting of most everything a article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

ON

SAN FRANCISCO

DRAW DIRECT

ON

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Vollmachten ausgestellt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $35,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. E. KUPP, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 ..... 1888


Miss Delfina Diaz, of Lone Pine, has gone to San Jose on a visit.

George Lewis is at Keeler working on improvements at the Soda Works.

The Conklin Brothers are removing the last of their cattle from Menache for the winter.

Superintendent B. Lasky is at the Keynot with a force of men at work upon that valuable property.

Mr. Will Hampton has gone to Davisville on a business trip and will probably be absent about two weeks.

It is expected that there will be racing purses offered at Bishop Creek on Thanksgiving. Let us know in time.

R. S. Miner Esq., of Mono county, has been selected as the Democratic nominee for the Assembly from this District.

Mr. W. S. Enos has gone to Long Valley to bring down the cattle he has had pasturing there. He expects to be back in about two weeks.

Mr. Barna Peeler, of Bishop Creek, has bought a fine thoroughbred stallion. The animal came from Reno a few days ago by rail. Mr. Peeler expects to raise first-class running horses.

Doctor Bishop, of Reno, has men and horses at work clearing sagebrush land on the line of the Eastside canal. Sixteen horses are kept busy every day. A large tract of land will be ready for farming next Spring.

Last week a medicine case was lost at the racetrack, or between there and town. The case had in it about a dozen phials containing medicines. The finder will please leave the same at the INDEPENDENT office.

There has been a rumor that the Silver Cornet Band propose disbanding. The town people should make every effort to prevent this, as the success of every public entertainment depends so much upon the band.

Mr. C. H. Parsons has rented his farm in Round Valley to Mr. Jones, who came here recently with a large band of horses from Nevada. Mr. Parsons and family expect to spend the fall and winter at Independence.

Mr. Ben Williams, of Bishop Creek, has secured a lot next to the Independence Hotel, where he will put up a building and establish the manufacture of soda water, sarsaparilla, ginger ale and other drinks of like character.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and at Independence at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

Read the new advertisement of Hale Brothers, Sacramento. Every new customer of this firm remains a constant patron. The House does not deal in showy goods, practice flash advertising or charge extortionate prices. All their goods are strictly first-class; they advertise not one word but what is true, nor do they ever charge one cent beyond very reasonable profit.

### Supervisors Meeting.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday to fix the tax levy for the ensuing year. The Board will at the same time receive and consider a report from Road Viewers in Road District No. 3. This is for making a road from Rawson's ranch to a point one mile east from Bishop Creek.

### School Opening.

The school at Independence will open for the fall term next Monday. A change in school books will be made from those now in use to the books printed by the State. Scholars are expected to go to the school next Monday morning prepared to give their orders to the teacher for the new books. The old books will be used until the new shall be received.

### Nominated.

The Republicans of San Joaquin county have nominated Paul M. Bennett Esq. for District Attorney. Mr. Bennett was formerly a resident of Inyo county and is well and favorably known by all the older settlers in Owens Valley. He practiced his profession successfully for many years in this town and was recognized as a gentleman of rare legal ability. His old Inyo friends wish him success in his political venture.

### Honorable Mention.

In every department of the fair so much was shown that it was not possible to provide premiums for all. The judges are forced to made selections for first choice, even among things that, taken separately, appear the best of their kind. Among horses, farm products, fruits—fresh, dried and preserved, paintings, drawings and needlework of all kinds, the judges of all classes made lists of entries well worthy of special mention. These lists are too long for publication here, but will be entered upon the records and published in the report of the State Agricultural Association and so become matters of history.

### The Assembly Muddle.

There is trouble over the nomination of a Republican candidate for the Assembly Mono county has nominated Harvey Boone. This was accomplished by popular vote under the Crawford plan of nominating candidates. Alpine county has nominated Cyrus Coleman. Both counties ask Inyo to endorse their nominees. The action of Inyo will decide the matter. Since the formation of the Assembly district as it now stands Mono and Inyo have each had one representative in the Assembly. Alpine has not yet had any since the present district was formed. When at Independence last week Mr. Boone alleged that an attempt would be made to deprive both Mono and Alpine of the representation and secure it for Inyo. It is to be hoped that he is mistaken; such action would be unjust and dishonorable, and would be sternly rebuked and repudiated by a large majority of the Republicans of Inyo county. Even if such an unmanly attempt should succeed, and the delegates from Inyo force a candidate upon the delegates from the other counties of the District, it would cause a rupture between the Republicans of the three counties that would take years to heal. Justice should not be violated, nor the harmony of a party in three counties disturbed to gratify paltry personal ambition.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention met at Independence on Tuesday last pursuant to advertised call and was brought to order by A. N. Bell, Chairman of the County Central Committee.

C. S. Swan was elected by acclamation to fill the chair, Irv. H. Mulholland being chosen secretary.

Ordered that a committee on credentials be appointed by the chair. The appointees were Wm. Coats, G. Sanger, W. J. Lake, J. E. Reynolds and J. C. Eddy.

A committee on permanent organization and order of business was appointed as follows: D. Olds, T. K. Hutchison, D. Stubblefield, John Lucas and John Barnes.

Ordered that a committee on platform and resolutions be appointed. The chair named the following. J. E. Reynolds, R. P. Hessian, T. Webb, John Wilson and I. P. Yaney.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

The Convention reconvened at one p. m. Chairman Swan presiding.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows: The credentials of the following delegates are true and correct:

Round Valley—C. H. Parsons, D. Olds, S. White, proxy Parsons.

Lincoln—G. M. Clarke, proxy Hutchison T. K. Hutchison, T. W. Carroll.

Bishop Creek—I. P. Yaney, proxy Alexander, Jasper Williams, W. L. Zimmerman W. G. McCrosky, W. L. Coats, W. O. Meroney, proxy Yaney.

Laws—Barton McGee, J. McCrosky.

Big Pine—R. P. Hessian, D. J. Hessian, J. Mullane, G. Sanger.

Poleta—J. S. Collins, proxy Mullane.

Cottonwood—S. P. Roberts.

Fish Spring—D. W. Kenny, proxy R. P. Hessian.

Independence—W. J. Lake, J. W Murphy, E. Robinson, C. S. Swan, J. Zeigler, D. Stubblefield, A. D. Gilbert.

Georges Creek—H. Hamilton.

Lone Pine—J. E. Reynolds, John Lucas, C. Meysan.

Keynot—T. McDonough.

Keeler—John Barnes, T. Madden, proxy Barnes.

Cerro Gordo—R. B. Nickerson, proxy White Smith.

Darwin—J. A McKenzie, proxy Eddy, John Wilson, J. C. Eddy, proxy Mulholland.

Lookout—F. Fitzgerald, proxy Meysan.

Panamint—P. Gallagher, proxy Webb.

Olancha—W. Walker, proxy Gunn.

W. L. COATS,
Chairman.

The report was accepted and committee discharged.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business, accepted as follows:

Chairman—

Secretary—Irv. H Mulholland.

That the candidates for the several offices shall pay the following amounts:

Sheriff—$25
Clerk—$20
Dist. Atty—$10
Treasurer—$10
Coroner—$5
Surveyor—$5

Report of Committee on Platform and Resolutions read and approved.

Ordered that all nominees of the Convention shall pay an amount that shall be equal to the first payment.

C. S. Swan was elected Chairman by acclamation.

Ordered that a committee of five on Finance be appointed, whereupon the Chair appointed the following: Irv. H. Mulholland, I. P. Yaney, R. P. Hessian, John Barnes and J. C. Eddy.

Nominations for Sheriff were declared open and J. J. Gunn and White Smith were appointed tellers.

James Jones, of Big Pine, was placed in nomination by D. Olds, of Round Valley, seconded by Roberts, of Cottonwood.

J. R. Eldred, of Bishop Creek, nominated by T. K. Hutchison, of Lincoln, seconded by John Alexander, of Independence.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Eldred 24, Jones 18, whereupon Eldred was declared the nominee by acclamation.

A recess of half an hour was then taken.

On reassembling the name of P. H. Mack was brought before the Convention for Clerk, he receiving the nomination by acclamation.

J. J. Moore received the nomination for Treasurer by acclamation.

Moved and carried that G. M. Gill be endorsed for District Attorney.

Nominations for surveyor were passed.

G. W. Brady received the nomination for Coroner by acclamation.

Ordered that the delegates at large elect an Executive Committee. Also the delegates from each precinct nominate a member of the County Central Committee for such precinct.

Irv. H. Mulholland was nominated for permanent secretary of the County Central Committee by E. Robinson and elected by acclamation.

Convention adjourned for one hour.

On reconvening the following were elected as an Executive Committee. W. J. Lake, J. J. Gunn, E. Robinson, J. W. Murphy and J. White Smith.

The following were presented and elected as members of the County Central Committee:

Round Valley—C. H. Parsons
Lincoln—T. K. Hutchison
Bishop Creek—I. P. Yaney
Laws—Barton McGee
Big Pine—R. P. Hessian
Fish Spring—James Lane
Cottonwood—S. P. Roberts
Poleta—George Storey
Independence—D. Stubblefield
Georges Creek—W. L. Hunter
Lone Pine—John Lucas
Keynot—T. McDonough
Keeler—John Barnes
Cerro Gordo—R. B. Nickerson
Darwin—J. A. McKenzie
Lookout—F. Fitzgerald
Panamint—H. G. Cuickering
Olancha—Ed. Walker

Whereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

C. S. SWAN, Chairman.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.


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### The Elliott Case.

Mr. Thomas E. Hayden, counsel for W. T. C. Elliott, in a letter to Governor Waterman asking the Governor to interfere and stay the execution of Elliott, has made charges that are altogether unwarrantable by the facts. In his letter to the Governor Mr. Hayden says: "We have, by an extension of time granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court of your State, until October 8th in which to prepare a bill of exceptions involving all the testimony in the case. We are industriously preparing it. The Judgment was rendered July 24th. On the 10th or 11th, less than sixty days after the judgment was rendered, we filed in the Clerk's office, of Inyo county, a notice of appeal from the order of the Court overruling our motion for a new trial, also a notice of appeal from the judgment in the case. On the same day we served the notice of appeal on the District Attorney and also on another attorney who appeared for and assisted in the prosecution. * * Our trouble in this case is that living so far from Independence, Inyo county, I at Reno, Kittrell at Modesto in your own State—we cannot be there to confront any technical solecisms that are fallen into by the Judge and officers of the Court, who indulge in that rural astuteness that grasps at an imagined technicality and disregards the fundamental principles of law etc. etc."

Now the facts are that Sheriff Gregg telegraphed Mr. Hayden September 12th that the notice of appeal was filed with the County Clerk of Inyo on that date. Mr. Hayden did not write his letter to Governor Waterman until the 13th of September, and after he had been informed that the appeal was filed. The most ignorant pettifogger in law ought to know that execution in capital cases is stayed when an appeal is taken. Execution had been stayed but Mr. Hayden thought he must ask the Governor to do what had already been accomplished according to law. When Mr. Hayden states that his intention to take an appeal should have stopped the fixing of a day for execution he betrays ignorance of the law. Under section 1217 of the Penal Code the Judge was compelled to fix the day for execution not later than sixty days after judgment was given. The Judge fixed the day at the longest period allowed by law. Mr. Hayden again showed ignorance of the law when he wrote to Governor Waterman instead of perfecting his appeal, which was all that was necessary to stay the execution. He had all the courtesy possible shown to him, even to the extent of straining the law in favor of himself and his client by allowing him to take the records of the trial away from the County Court House. The Private Secretary of the Governor, in his reply to the letter of Mr. Hayden, says: "Fearing from the tenor of your letter, and the charges made by you against Judge Hannah, that the official intended to ride rough shod over yourself, and illegally and tyranically invade the rights of your client, I telegraphed to S. G. Gregg, Sheriff of Inyo County, as follows: 'In the matter of the people vs. Elliott, I am ordered by the Governor to officially inform you that the Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that the filing of the notice of appeal in said case perfects the appeal and stops the execution of the death sentence.' To which he (the Sheriff) replied: 'The law is so construed by this Court.' Judging from this there was no disposition on the part of Judge Hannah to take any advantage of your client. Yours Truly,

M. D. BORUCK,
Private Secretary."

This reply of Secretary Boruck shows the gross misrepresentation made by Mr. Hayden of Judge Hannah and the officers of the Court. All who were present at the trial of Elliott know well that Mr. Hayden and his associate counsel, Mr. Kittrell, were allowed every latitude possible under the law in the defense of their client. On every occasion not absolutely in violation of law Judge Hannah ruled in their favor. Mr. Hayden will not deny that from the bench and bar of Inyo he received the most courteous treatment all the time of his stay here. Gentleman will decide if Mr. Hayden has made a proper return for that courtesy by such misrepresentation.

## National Democratic Ticket.

For President—

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

For Vice-President—

ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.

### STATE TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

NILES SEARLS.

For Associate Justice—

JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN.

For Representative 6th Dist.

REEL B. TERRY,
Of Fresno.

### STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.

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BERTRAND D. MURPHY..Santa Clara.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRED. BERRINGER.....Of Napa.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. CAMINETTI.....Of Amador.

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. A. JENKINS.....Of Sacramento.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

P. J MURPHY.....Of San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. BOWDEN.....Of Santa Clara.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BYRON WATERS..Of San Bernardino.

### COUNTY TICKET.

Assemblyman.....R. S. MINER.
Sheriff.....J. R. ELDRED.
County Clerk.....P. H. MACK.
Treasurer.....J. J. MOORE.
District Attorney..Endorsed..G. M. GILL
Surveyor.....———
Coroner.....G. W. BRADY


P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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### ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Inyo Marble Company, of California, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 36, 508 California Street, San Francisco, California, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1888, at the hour of 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books closed, Friday 14th inst at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. TURKLINE, Secretary.

PO TPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above meeting was pastponed until Tuesday, October 2, 1888.
O. TURKLINE, Secretary.


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# Allan Quatermain.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"To this I replied that I was very fond of statuary and architecture, or something of that sort, at which she frowned, and there was a pause. By this time my nerves were on such a stretch that I was shaking like a leaf. I knew that something awful was going to happen, but she held me under a kind of spell, and I could not help myself.

"'Incubu,' she said at length 'wouldst thou be a king? Listen, wouldst thou be a king? Behold, stranger, I am minded to make thee king of all Zu-Vendisay and husband of Sorais of the Night. Nay, peace, and hear me. To no man among my people had I thus opened out my secret heart, but thou art an outlander, and therefore do I speak without shame, knowing all I have to offer and how hard it had been to thee to ask. See, a crown lies at thy feet, my lord Incubu, and with that fortune a woman whom some have wished to woo. Now mayst thou answer.'

"'Oh, Sorais,' I said, 'pray do not speak thus'—you see I had not time to pick and choose my words—'because you are putting us both in an awkward position. I am going to marry your sister Nyleptha, Sorais, and I love her.'

"Next moment it struck me that I had said an awful thing, and I looked up to see the results. When I spoke, Sorais' face was hidden in her hands, and as my words reached her she slowly raised it, and I shrank back dismayed. It was ashy white, and her eyes were flaming. She got on to her feet and seemed to be choking, but the awful thing was that she was so quiet about it all. Once she looked at a side table on which lay a dagger, and from it to me, as though she thought of killing me; but she did not take it up. At last she spoke one word, and one only—

"'Go!'

"And I went, and glad enough I was to get out of it, and here I am. Give me another cup of wine, there's a good fellow, and tell me what is to be done."

I shook my head, for the affair was indeed serious. As one of the poets says,

Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned,

more especially if the woman is a queen and a Sorais, and indeed I feared the very worst, including imminent danger to ourselves.

"Nyleptha must be told of all this at once," I said, "and perhaps I had better tell her; she might receive your account with suspicion. Who is captain of her guard to-night?"

"Good."

"Very well, then, there will be no chance of her being got at. Don't look surprised. I don't think that her sister would stick at that. I suppose one must tell Good of what has happened."

"Oh, I don't know," said Sir Henry. "It would hurt his feelings, poor fellow! You see, he takes a lively personal interest in Sorais."

"That's true; and after all perhaps there is no need to tell him. He will find out the truth soon enough. Now, you mark my words: Sorais will throw in her lot with Nasta, who is sulking up in the north there, and there will be such a war as has not been known in Zu-Vendis for centuries. Look there!" and I pointed to two court messengers who were speeding away from the door of Sorais' private apartments. "Now follow me," and I ran up a stairway into an outlook tower that rose from the roof of our quarters, taking the spy glass with me, and looked out over the palace wall. The first thing we saw was one of the messengers speeding towards the temple, bearing, without doubt, the queen's word to the High Priest Agon, but for the other I searched in vain. Presently, however, I spied a horseman rushing furiously through the northern gate of the city, and in him I recognized the other messenger.

"Ah!" I said, "Sorais is a woman of spirit. She is acting at once, and will strike quick and hard. You have insulted her, my boy, and blood will flow in rivers before the stain is washed away, and yours with it if she can get hold of you. Well, I'm off to Nyleptha. Just stop where you are, old fellow, and try to get your nerves straight again. You'll need them all, I can tell you, unless I have observed human nature in the rough for fifty years for nothing." And off I went accordingly.

I gained audience of the queen without trouble. She was expecting Curtis, and was not best pleased to see my mahogany colored face instead.

"Is there aught wrong with my lord, Macumazahn, that he waits not upon me? Say, is he sick?"

I said that he was well enough, and then, without further ado, I plunged into my story and told it from beginning to end. Oh, what a rage she flew into! It was a sight to see her, she looked so lovely.

"How darest thou come to me with such a tale!" she cried. "It is a lie to say that my lord was making love to Sorais, my sister."

"Pardon me, O queen," I answered; "I said that Sorais was making love to your lord."

"Spin me no spiders' webs of words. Is not the thing the same thing? The one giveth, the other taketh; but the gift passes, and what matters it which is the most guilty? Sorais—oh, I hate her!—Sorais is a queen and my sister. She had not stooped so low had he not shown the way. Oh, truly hath the poet said that man is like a snake, whom to touch is poison, and whom none can hold."

"The remark, O queen, is excellent, but methinks thou hast misread the poet. Nyleptha," I went on, "thou knowest well that thy words are empty foolishness—that this is no time for folly."

"How darest thou?" she broke in, stamping her foot. "Has my false lord sent thee to me to insult me also? Who art thou, stranger, thou shouldst speak to me, the queen, after this sort? How darest thou?"

"Yea, I dare. Listen. The moments which thou dost waste in idle anger may well cost thee thy crown and all of us our lives. Already Sorais' horsemen go forth and call to arms. In three days' time Nasta will rouse himself in his fastnesses like a lion in the evening, and his growling will be heard throughout the north. 'The Lady of the Night'" (Sorais) "hath a sweet voice, and she will not sing in vain. Her banner will be borne from range to range and valley to valley, and warriors will spring up in its track like dust beneath a whirlwind; half the army will echo her war cry; and in every town and hamlet of this wide land the priests will call out against the foreigner, and will preach her cause as holy. I have spoken, O queen."

Nyleptha was quite calm now; her jealous anger had passed; and putting off the character of a lovely, headstrong lady, she, with a rapidity and completeness that distinguished her, put on that of a queen and a woman of business. The transformation was sudden but entire.

"Thy words are very wise, Macumazahn. Forgive me my folly. Ah, what a queen I should be if only I had no heart! To be heartless—that is to conquer all. Passion is like the lightning; it is beautiful, and it links the earth to heaven, but alas, it blinds!

"And thou thinkest that my sister Sorais would levy war upon me. So be it. She shall not prevail against me. I, too, have my friends and my retainers. There are many, I say, who will s'out 'Nyleptha!' when my pennon runs up on peak and pinnacle, and the light of my watch fires leaps to-night from crag to crag bearing the message of my war. I will break her strength and scatter her armies. Eternal night shall be the portion of the 'Lady of the Night.' Give me that parchment and the ink. So. Now summon me the officer in the ante room. He is a trusty man."

I did as I was bid, and the man, a veteran their tribesmen and retainers. Sealed orders were dispatched to the rulers of far off cities, and some twenty messengers were sent off before nightfall with instructions to ride early and late till they reached the distant chiefs to whom their letters were addressed; also many spies were set to work. All the afternoon and evening we labored, assisted by some confidential scribes, Nyleptha showing an energy and resource of mind that astonished me, and it was 8 o'clock before we got back to our quarters. Here we heard from Alphonse, who was deeply aggrieved because our non-return had spoiled his dinner (for he had turned cook again now), that Good had come back from his hawking and gone on duty. As instructions had already been given to the officer of the outer guard to double the sentries at the gate, and as we had no reason to fear any immediate danger, we did not think it worth while to hunt him up and tell him anything of what had passed, which at best was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, one of those tasks one prefers to postpone; so, after swallowing our food, we turned in to get some much needed rest. Before we did so, however, it occurred to Curtis to tell old Umslopogaas to keep a lookout in the neighborhood of Nyleptha's private apartments. Umslopogaas was now well known about the place, and by the queen's order allowed to pass whither he would by the guards; a permission of which he often availed himself by roaming about the palace during the still hours in a nocturnal fashion that he favored, and which is by no means uncommon among black men generally. His presence in the corridors would not, therefore, be likely to excite remark. Without any comment the Zulu took up his ax and departed, and we also departed to bed.

I seemed to have been asleep but a few minutes when I was awakened by a peculiar sensation of uneasiness. I felt that somebody was in the room and looking at me, and instantly sat up, to see to my surprise that it was already dawn, and that there, standing at the foot of my couch, and looking peculiarly grim and gaunt in the gray light, was Umslopogaas himself.

"How long hast thou been there?" I asked, testily, for it is not pleasant to be aroused in such a fashion.

"Mayhap the half of an hour, Macumazahn. I have a word for thee."

"Speak on," I said, now wide enough awake.

"As I was bid, I went last night to the place of the White Queen, and hid myself behind a pillar in the second anteroom, beyond which is the sleeping place of the queen. Bougwan (Good) was in the first anteroom alone, and outside the curtain of that room was a sentry; but I had a mind to see if I could pass in unseen, and I did, gliding behind them both. There I waited for many hours, when suddenly I perceived a dark figure coming secretly toward me. It was the figure of a woman, and in her hand she held a dagger. Behind that figure crept another, unseen by the woman. It was Bougwan following in her tracks. His shoes were off, and for so fat a man he followed very well. The woman passed me, and the starlight shone upon her face."

"Who was it?" I asked, impatiently.

"The face was the face of the 'Lady of the Night,' and of a truth she is well named.

"I waited, and Bougwan passed me also. Then I followed. So we went slowly and without a sound up the long chamber; first the woman, then Bougwan, and then I; and the woman saw not Bougwan, and Bougwan saw not me. At last the 'Lady of the Night' came to the curtains that shut off the sleeping place of the White Queen, and put out her left hand to part them. She passed through, and so did Bougwan, and so did I. At the far end of the room is the bed of the queen, and on it she lay very fast asleep. I could hear her breathe, and see one white arm lying on the coverlid like a streak of snow on the dry grass. The 'Lady of the Night' doubled herself thus, and with the long knife lifted crept towards the bed. So straight did she gaze thereat that she never thought to look behind her. When she was quite close Bougwan touched her on the arm, and she caught her breath and turned, and I saw the knife flash, and heard it strike. Well was it for Bougwan that he had the skin of and quiet looking gentleman of the guard, named Kara, entered, bowing low.

"Take this parchment," said Nyleptha; "it is thy warrant, and guard every place of in and out going in the apartments of my sister Sorais, 'Lady of the Night,' and a queen of the Zu-Vendi. Let none come in and none go out, or thy life shall pay the cost."

The man looked startled, but he merely said, "The queen's word shall be done" and departed. Then Nyleptha sent a messenger to Sir Henry, and presently he arrived, looking uncommonly uncomfortable. I thought that another outburst was about to follow, but wonderful are the ways of women. She said not a word about Sorais and his supposed inconstancy, greeting him with a friendly nod and stating simply that she required his advice upon high matters. All the same there was a look in her eye and a sort of suppressed energy in her manner toward him that made me think she had not forgotten the affair, but was keeping it for a private occasion.

Just after Curtis arrived the officer returned, and reported that Sorais was gone. The bird had flown to the temple, stating that she was going, as was sometimes the custom among Zu-Vendi ladies of rank, to spend the night in meditation before the altar. We looked at each other significantly. The blow had fallen very soon.

Then we set to work.

Generals who could be trusted were summoned from their quarters, and as much of the state affairs as was thought desirable was told to each, strict injunctions being given to them to get all their available force together. The same was done with such of the more powerful lords as Nyleptha knew she could rely on, several of whom left that very day for distant parts of the country to gather up iron on him, or he had been pierced. Then for the first time he saw who the woman was, and without a word he fell back astonished and unable to speak. She, too, was astonished, and spoke not; but suddenly she laid her finger on her lip, thus, and walked toward and through the curtain, and with her went Bougwan. So close did she pass to me that her dress touched me, and I was nigh to slaying her as she went. In the first outer room she spoke to Bougwan in a whisper, and clasping her hands thus she pleaded with him, but what she said I know not. And so they passed on to the second outer room, she pleading, and he shaking his head, and saying, 'Nay nay, nay.' And it seemed to me that he was about to call the guard, when she stopped talking and looked at him with great eyes, and I saw that he was bewitched by her beauty. Then she stretched out her hand, and he kissed it, whereon I gathered myself together to advance and take her, seeing that now had Bougwan become a woman, and no longer knew the good from the evil, when behold! she was gone."

"Gone!" I ejaculated.

"Ay, gone; and there stood Bougwan staring at the wall like one asleep, and presently he went too, and I waited a while and came away also."

"Art thou sure, Umslopogaas," said I, "that thou hast not been a dreamer this night?"

In reply he opened his left hand, and produced about three inches of the blade of a dagger of the finest steel. "If I be, Macumazahn, behold what the dream left with me. The knife broke upon Bougwan's bosom, and as I passed I picked this up in the sleeping place of the White Queen."

To be Continued.

Chicago has some appropriately named citizens. A man named Anguish is a dealer in green fruit, while a Mr. Culcher represents a Boston firm that manufactures buttons.

## The Rage for Ribbons.

There is a rage for velvet or moire ribbon garnitures abroad. They are used upon every style of dress from lawn to Lyons satin, to drape skirts, to trim whole costumes, to decorate matinees, tea-gowns, "hammock toilets," wraps, bonnets, parasols, and to run through the open-work meshes of fancy lace. The ribbons are also used with a lavish hand upon white lace dresses and for braces, shoulder knots and bretelles. Lattice straps of velvet arranged across the chest over guimps and smocked plastrons of crepe lisse or tulle, with dog collar and Swiss girdle to match, are made to enrich the dainty summer dresses, even those of the most inexpensive kinds. Velvet bodices, with short sleeves trimmed with white lace, cut in a deep square or V-shape in the neck, are worn with diaphanous toilets of every description, except those made with a long train. Rows of watered ribbon set on in straight lines are seen upon many of the plainly cut skirts of walking and visiting dresses recently sent from London and Paris.—*N. Y. Post*

## Camphor-Making in Japan.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled it is cut up into chips, which are laid in a tub or a large iron not partially filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips generates oil and camphor. Of course, the tubs with the chips has a closely-fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and the oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer, which catches and holds the camphor in crystal in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and is ready for market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and medical purposes.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

As Miss Angelina, who lives at the South End, came down to breakfast the other morning, looking a trifle pale but happy, her mother, looking sternly at the daughter, cleared her throat and remarked in a serious tone of voice:

"My dear, Edwin staid much later than usual last night, did he not?"

"O, no, mother."

"Be careful, my child; I am quite sure of it."

"No, indeed, mother, he didn't stay at all late. Why, what makes you think he did?"

"Because I happened to be awake when he was going out, and I heard him whisper to you at the door, 'Just one!'"—*Boston Transcript.*

## A VERY LUCKY MAN.

**Jacob Pohley Wins $30,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.**

"Is this Mr. Pohley?"

"I think I am Mr. Pohley. There isn't really any doubt of it in my mind, but until a week ago I was plain Jacob Pohley, and the change to 'Mister' is a trifle sudden. Everybody who has read of my good fortune calls me 'Mister.' I suppose you are a reporter?"

"Yes. Tell me of your good luck."

"Well, I bought a couple of coupons for The Louisiana State Lottery from a man on the street and they were loaded—loaded right to the muzzle."

"How much did you catch?"

"Just $30,000!" and Mr. Pohley toyed carelessly with his watch chain, giving the reporter a chance to recover his breath. "That was all—just $30,000. He emphasized the "just" and repeated the figures with great satisfaction.

"Have you received your $30,000?"

"Yes, indeed: and it isn't going to get very far away from me. I am going to put it into real estate. Very likely I will continue my present business of cigar solicitor. I'll give my four children a good education, and my wife, who is very much excited and greatly pleased over my good fortune, will have a much better time now. I have been buying tickets for some time in the Louisana State Lottery, and 'caught on' once before, but not to the extent of just $30,000."

Mr. Pohley has a very pleasant home on San Pablo avenue, Berkeley, and his neighbors rejoice in his good luck.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle*, July 28th.

## CASH ADVANCED.

Farmers, merchants and brokers at times find themselves so placed as to be forced to raise money on short notice. To such we would say go to the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, where a large amount of money is always on hand, which will be let out on good securities and easy terms.

—An author was recently asked for a list of the best hundred books. With calm courtesy he replied that he had not yet written quite a hundred.—*Western Rural.*

—Teacher (to class)—"In this stanza, what is meant by the line: 'The shades of night were falling fast?'" Bright scholar—"The people were pulling down the blinds."—*Puck.*

—Mr. Cumso—"I saw an obese woman as I came—" Mrs. Cumso (interrupting)—"Well, I think it's about time they stopped the immigration of these vile foreigners."—*America.*

HAMBURG FIGS (Medicated) are a crystallized fruit Cathartic.

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HAMBURG FIGS are a boon to every household.

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HAMBURG FIGS are so perfectly harmless that they may be administered with entire safety to an infant.

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HAMBURG FIGS, 25 cents a box. Dose, one Fig.

Dujardin's Life Essence has a marked effect on the sexual organs, restoring the torpid nerves, and soothing irritability. It is the only reliable and effective remedy that we have. It is very palatable also. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

—You can know something of the inner nature of a man by noting his favorite amusements. An evil-hearted person naturally turns now and then to some sinful or questionable diversion and the zest of his enjoyment will betray him, no matter how correct his ordinary, outward life may be.—*Interior.*

—Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears. God made one and the tailor the other. Don't judge him by his family, for Cain belonged to a good family. Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed. Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the rat often inhabit the grander structures.—*Wharton (Tex.) Independent.*

—Divorce yourself from fret, worry and grumbling or talking about your health. Never ask persons about their health or stories of pet ailments; as all such talk is a welcome to the complaints and a call for them to come to you and abide with you. Nine-tenths of the ills that bother people come from the fret and inquisitiveness—thus absorbing the aches of action. Trust your stomach and your brain as friends, and they will escort you past hundreds of funerals and to fun, frolic and usefulness.—*Advance Thought.*

## HELPING THE RIGHT SIDE.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick-headache, furred tongue, nausea, occasional vertigo, an unpleasant breath, yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in its flight. Fever and ague, which always involves the liver, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically, that its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

Who thinks at midnight morn will ever dawn?
Who knows, far out at sea, that anywhere s land? And yet a shore
Hath set behind us and will rise before.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The master car-builders have decided that if railway cars are to be heated by steam the pressure should be very low.

## WAS AMERICA EVER DISCOVERED?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly ever man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

Paper pipes have been used for a church organ at Milan and give great sweetness of tone.

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It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

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Saccharine, which was to be used for a substitute for sugar, appears to cause nausea and dyspeptic symptoms.

## PENALTIES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Summer is at hand—the time of year when old heads and young become imprudent, get over-heated, cool off suddenly, catch cold, headache, nervous disorders, and a thousand and one other troubles. Preaching prudence is played out. The only thing to do is—after you have contracted one or more of these pains—to cure yourself as quickly as possible. Small pains are not to be neglected except at the risk of serious consequences. Remove them at once. It can be done by an application of one or more of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, recognized the world over as the best external remedy ever made. Mind you, don't neglect your little ills. They outgrow everything else and if let alone cost you more than you can ever know. Remember ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS.

## THE BALDWIN.

Since the elaborate refurnishing of the Baldwin Hotel and the popular management of its well known proprietor, Mr. E. J. Balwin and his competent assistants, the house has attained a wide spread popularity, which it well deserves. It is the model hotel of San Francisco.

"Emmensite" is the name of a non-explosive by which it is claimed that with a gun forty feet long a projectile can be thrown twenty-seven miles.

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

Galvanized lemon-squeezers poison the juice by the zinc which it dissolves from them.

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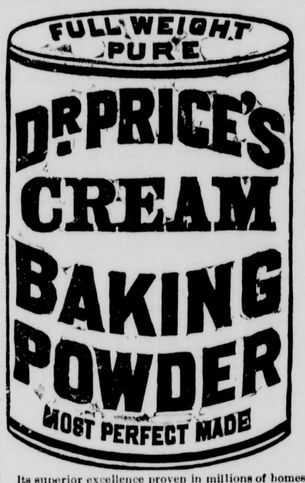


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ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

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It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

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Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

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In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

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"The Goods you sent came through safely and give good satisfaction. I will order again." M. E. L. Salinas, July 26th.

"The Tea I got from you at 35c is as good as I pay 75c for here." R. M. Marshfield, Or., June 20th.

"Send me about 40 to 45 yards of Marysville Red Flannel, same as you sent me before at 60c. We have to pay $1 per yard here for same quality." Missoula, M. T., July 31st. J. A. P.

"My goods came to hand in good time. Were well packed. Not a piece of the Crockery or Glassware broken. Many thanks. I will send for a large order of family supplies for Winter use in October." Austin, Nev., August 3, 1888. J. W.

The above are only a few of the many letters which we receive from those who have been our patrons for years. It is gratifying to us to know that our labors are appreciated by those we strive so hard to please. We shall certainly increase our sales 50 per cent this year, and, if the readers of this paper will help us, may be able to double, which shall be to their benefit. The more we buy the cheaper we can sell. Send for new Price List. Sample free. Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front Street, S. F. Cal.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 6, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

—Basic slag, the refuse of steel works when freed from iron and reduced to powder, proves to be a valuable fertilizer.

—"Do they miss me at home?" is the favorite song of the Burlingtonian whose wife and grown up daughters are fond of pegging plates and chunks of coal at him.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Some laborious statistician figures it out that in each minute in the United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4,830 bushels of grain have come to bin.

—William Penn, when laying out the city of Philadelphia in 1682, is said to have modeled it on a design of ancient Babylon, and expressed a desire that Philadelphia should be a "green country town, which would never be burnt up and always wholesome."

—Sacramento, Cal., is virtually a city without laws. In a trial a few days ago the fact was brought out that the ordinances now used were never ordered or accepted by the City Trustees, or appeared, as required by law, in any newspaper, and there is no record to show that they were adopted.

—Uncouth Young Man—"May I kiss you, Miss Jones?" Miss Jones (indignantly)—"What do you mean, sir?" U. Y. M. (surprised)—"Don't you know what a kiss is yet? Well, you are the funniest girl I ever saw. Guess you'd better study the dictionary awhile. Good evening."—*Toledo Bee.*

—"Well, James," said the chiropodist, "we must keep up with the times. Look at this new sign." "Capital!" exclaimed the assistant. "That will surely catch the public." Then he went out and tacked up a sign that read: "Corns Removed While You Wait."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—According to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the Panama Canal uses about 100,000 tons of coal a year, and buys almost exclusively the best so-called "smokeless" Welsh coal. Owing to the great number of engines at work on some sections of the canal and the heavy atmosphere, the "smoke nuisance" is very great, and the use of anthracite has been suggested.

—A nine-year-old girl, spending the summer in a country boarding-house, was a favorite with her fellow-boarders on account of her beauty and sprightliness. One of them was so devoted that his attentions became annoying to her. One day she said to her mother, "Do you think Mr. Brown ought to call me a puny devil?" "Why, no, my dear, of course not. But are you sure he did?" "He called me an imp; and I looked in the dictionary to see what it meant, and it said a 'puny devil.'"—*Home Life.*

—A true story of the perplexity of a graduate of the Boston English High School over a word that he found occurring with vexatious frequency in the foot-notes of a work that he read recently: "Do you know," he asked, "who Ibid, the author, was? I've been reading a book that has lots of extracts from his writings in it, and I can't find his name in any encyclopedia." The young man was told that he was a relative of the distinguished author, Anon, who has written some of the most beautiful things in the English language.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A lawyer living in a town near Waterbury Conn., states a fact which well illustrates the thrift and frugality which characterize many of the old families which have not been touched by modern extravagance and love of display. In that town three estates have been settled within a few months aggregating property to the amount of $700,000, and yet he says if all the household furniture of those three families had been sold at the best possible price the amount received for it would not have amounted at the outside to over $300. It is too often the habit now to have thousand-dollar furnishings for hundred-dollar estates.

## A POWERFUL MAGNET.

### The Almost Incredible Force Necessary to Overcome Its Attraction.

A most interesting electrical experiment has recently been made at the engineering station of the United States army at Willett's Point, L. I., by Major W. R. King, of the Engineer Corps, by which he transformed two fifteen-inch Rodman guns, weighing 50,000 pounds each, into an immense electro-magnet. The guns were placed side by side, and joined at the breech by a number of pieces of railroad iron. The guns were then wrapt separately by fine insulated copper wire, over eight miles of it being used. The wire used was an old torpedo cable consist- of forty small insulated wires bound together into a cable of about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The electricity was obtained from a twenty-arc light Weston dynamo.

A number of experiments were made with this most powerful magnet, and it was found that a force of 20,600 pounds was necessary to overcome the magnet's attraction and draw the armature from it. A string of four fifteen-inch shells, weighing 320 pounds each, was suspended from one of the guns. It was discovered in the course of the experiments that there was a point in the bore of the guns, and seven and one-half inches from the muzzle, where the magnet repelled instead of attracting. Small pieces of iron were propelled from it with force, while a shell placed at that point was rolled slowly out of the gun until it dropped from the muzzle and was caught by the attracting force at the mouth of the gun.

It is thought that the power of the magnet would have been greatly increased if more wire had been used in the wrapping and if more railroad iron had been used in connecting the guns at the breech.—*N. Y. Mail.*

## RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

### How They Are Watched and Persecuted by Government Spies.

It is not a pleasant thing to be a student in a Russian college or high school. If the students have a grievance, it is not to the newspapers of Russia that they send their complaints, for no Russian editor would dare to print them. The news is forwarded to the London *Times*. At this moment people of England and the United States know more of what has recently passed in the University of Moscow than do the inhabitants of Moscow who live within half a mile of the institution.

A Moscow student wrote lately to the *Times* to explain the riots which have broken out in several university towns between the students and the police authorities. He says that Russian students, since the accession of the present Czar, have been watched and worried as if they were inmates of a reformatory prison. They do not enjoy the freedom of a peasant.

Rules of the most minute description are laid down for them, extending even to the cut of their hair, the style of their clothes, the choice of their companions, and the nature of their amusements, to say nothing of the sleepless espionage of their reading, writing and conversation. Detectives are ever on the alert to catch delinquents, and the slightest infraction of the most trifling rule is followed by the penalty.

The consequence of this policy is that every college is in a chronic state of suppressed rebellion, which a very small matter may kindle into activity. The last Moscow riot originated at an evening concert given by the students, which was, as a matter of course, attended by police inspectors, one of whom had made himself particularly odious to all the students of the Empire by his superserviceable zeal.

This man publicly reprimanded one of the law students, who replied to him. The inspector responded. An altercation arose, in the course of which the student, amid the applause of the whole body of his comrades, seven hundred in number, boxed the inspector's ears.

The next day a higher officer of police continued and increased the excitement by addressing the students on the affair, and pretending that the applause which had followed the boxing of the ears was an expression of the students' sympathy with the person boxed. A storm of hisses greeted this absurd remark, and finally the students were provoked to open riot. There were tumultuous proceedings of many kinds, until the young men were charged by a division of mounted Cossacks, and all their attemps to meet were forcibly prevented by armed men.

But the affair quieted down, and the classes went on as usual, except that the University was surrounded by bands of Cossacks, and every door within the building was guarded by a policeman. Not one word of these events was published in the Moscow press, and nothing was known of them except to eye-witnesses.—*Youth's Companion.*

## RANK IN BURMAH.

### It is Indicated by the Number of Umbrellas a Man Carries.

The number of umbrellas which may be carried before each noble, to denote his rank, is accurately defined by imperial grant, this being the Burmese form of letters patent of nobility. These umbrellas are single, whereas in the regal sunshine concentrated honor is implied by multiplied canopies, as shown in one of the pyramidal form found in the palace of Mandalay.

Of the golden umbrella as an ecclesiastical distinction special mention is made in a curious letter which, in the year 1802, was addressed by the great high priest of Burmah to the Buddhist priesthood of Ceylon, on the occasion of the arrival in Burmah of six Cingalese priests, who had journeyed thither to desire ordination to the highest order of the priesthood. The letter tells of the magnificent ceremonial with which the event was celebrated by the order of the king, "Lord of the White Elephants," and how the candidates had been placed on golden howdahs, borne by the stateliest elephants, and thus led in procession through the streets of Amarapoora, attended by all the great dignitaries of the empire and preceded by all the insignia of royalty, while over each priest were held two superb golden umbrellas, shining like the morning sun.

So prominent is the position assigned in Burmah to this quaint symbol that it generally attracts the special notice of travelers. Thus, when, in 1870, Mr. Cushing visited the Province of Kiang Tung and was admitted to an audience with the tsaubwa or ruler of the province, he tells us how, on entering a fine hall, with four rows of pillars, he preceived the gilded throne on a raised dais, between the central pillars. On either side were seated a row of high dignitaries, those of the highest rank being provided with velvet cushions, and all around the throne were grouped white, yellow and golden umbrellas and other emblems of princely rank.

In like manner in China, whenever you chance to meet any great man on his way to pay an official visit or on his travels, you can tell his true rank by a glance at the great symbolic red umbrella, which is carried before him among many other insignia of State, such as banners and huge fans, borne on tall poles and displaying dragons and representations of the sun.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

—The idea of zinc pads under a draught horse's collar was original with an Englishman, and he sold his knowledge to a Yankee for a glass of of beer.

## HUNTING WILD BOARS.

### A Burmese Sport Which is Dangerous as Well as Exciting.

Wild boars were reported to us by a neighboring farmer as having been seen in a large patch of canes by the river. As these wild hogs do a great deal of damage to the growing crops, the farmers are always prompt in letting the white hunters know whenever the pests make their appearance. So off we started for the fray very early one morning before sunrise, this being the correct time to enjoy the sport. The beaters were previously sent forward to surround the brake. We were mounted on tats, diminutive but stout ponies, which are far better suited for this sport than horses are. Our weapons of offense consisted of light yet strong, well-balanced lances or spears, ranging from five feet upward in length, made out of bamboos or lancewood, which latter somewhat resembles ash in general toughness. These spears are fitted with steel heads ground to a sharp point, not barbed. A keen-bladed hunting-knife, to administer the coup de grace if necessary, completed our outfit. Most of these knives came from India, where very fine cutlery is made, the steel being finely tempered and flexible. I possessed an invaluable one, which I had brought from Afghanistan, captured from a hill chief during one of the wars in that country. A griffin, as a new arrival is called in India, has to take several lessons in the use and management of this boar-spear, when mounted, before he can venture to take part in the danger and excitement of pig-sticking. It is a hazardous sport at the best, but doubly so for a new-comer. When we reached the place, which was just beyond one side of the brake where the boars were lying perdu, we ordered the beaters to go ahead. They formed a semi-circular line around three sides of the brake a few paces only from each other, then proceeded slowly through the canes, the circle gradually straightening, beating sticks together, and shouting. The boars, alarmed, ran out of their concealment by the only way open, which was the side where their mounted enemies awaited their coming. When the tusked monsters appeared each cavalier selected his boar, and rode with couched spear full at him. If the boar was missed, or only slightly wounded, he in turn became the assailant, and it required much skill in horsemanship to avoid the savage onslaught. He will, with one vigorous push, rip up your pony's belly, perhaps mangling one of your legs with his tusks, which are quite as dangerous weapons against you as your spear is to him. The whole secret of successful pig-sticking lies in the knack and practiced adroitness with which the boar is manipulated. You must not gallop at the boar full tilt with spear held firm; you would not be able to stand the shock. The spear would probably be shivered into splinters or broken off short in your hand, and you roughly hurled from your saddle on to the earth, where the infuriated hog would soon gore you to death. You must be careful on striking the boar dexterously to withdraw the spear by a quick turn of the wrist as you gallop on. A skillful hunter will, with one well-aimed thrust, pierce the boar's heart, killing him instantly. We managed to kill the whole drove, numbering seven, that morning, without any casualty to ourselves. The tusks are very handsome and are made into a variety of articles, such as hilts of daggers, handles of hunting and carving knives, paper knives, inkstands, and candlesticks inlaid with silver. The workers in ivory carve with much good taste and execution, the figures especially being well done and lifelike. It is interesting to watch these men at work; they squat on their hams, curving their limbs around and holding the ivory between their feet, using their toes, which are long and flexible, as fingers. Thus their hands are left free to use in the actual work of carving. They take a long time to carve any work of special importance. A fine set of ivory chessmen, carved in character, each one a finished representative of the piece, often takes over a year to complete. Some handsome sets have even taken longer. But time with Orientals is not valued. The workman is making his living and putting in his alloted span of existence upon earth, and that is all he cares for.—*Charles Aubrey, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

## Copperas as a Fertilizer.

Favorable reports from France regarding copperas as a fertilizer have caused considerable inquiry of late. Copperas has been recommended from abroad as a valuable dressing for different crops. It is claimed that copperas prevents mildew, and a very weak solution destroys moss, etc., the spores of mildew. An explanation of the favorable effect of copperas is that it increases the power of the plant for assimilation; there is a large percentage of fiber and nitrogen, but the increased crops are not due to a supply of sulphuric acid by the copperas, as super-phosphates containing an abundance of the acid proved to have less effect. One of the Connecticut station bulletins cites an instance where copperas was used as an experiment in this country on corn with good results. The chemist of the station, while approving of more experiments in this direction, does not believe that copperas will be found generally helpful. He points out that it will be injurious to plants when applied in too large quantities, but that it may be found of advantage on rich garden land that has had an abundance of other fertilizer material for many years. The general belief in this country is that copperas as a fertilizer has little if any value.—*N. Y. World.*

## USES OF PARAFFINE.

### How Mineral Oils Have Served to Lessen Many Kinds of Labor.

There seems no end to the multitudious fashions in which mineral oils come to the aid of man. And yet how very recently have these uses been discovered. But a few years have elapsed since the days when the red Indians of North and South America, the tribes on the shores of the Caspian and Red Seas, in short, primitive man, wherever dirty black grease, oozing through dark mud, smoothed the water of sluggish streams—brought their sick, suffering from cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, to be healed. Accident and experience had taught them this value of that floating oil, but that was all.

The so-called fire-worshipers (attracted by the weird flames which sometimes played on the mountain side, kindled by the spontaneous ignition of gases) had indeed erected a temple at Baku, where the sacred fire was fed direct from the soil; but it had not then occured to enterprising men that the oil which floated on the lake, and which, when ignited by means of blazing straw, produced such fairy-like illumination, could be turned to account; nor could the wildest dreams of the earliest oil prospectors on the Caspian or in the United States have conceived the possibility of a commercial success so amazing as that of the oil traffic which has been developed within the last thirty years. Paraffine has well nigh supplanted the various oils and greases previously in use throughout the whole world, even to the remotest Hawaiian, Tahitian or Fiji isles, where the cocoa palm has ever afforded the purest of vegetable oil.

Nor as an illuminant alone has the kindly earth-oil been turned to use. It has revealed such precious properties of soothing and healing, such excelence as lubricating oil for machinery; it has yielded such varied preparations of vasaline for wounds and for toilet purposes, that merely to catalogue these would be a task. And now, to all previous services another is added—perhaps the most domestic of all. Mineral oil offers to be the ready benefactor of that great body of women whose lives are embittered by the ever-recurring toil of the wash-tub.

It seems that by the addition of a very small amount of mineral oil to boiling water and soap almost all manual labor in clothes washing is dispensed with; for at the end of half an hour the clothes will be so clean that little further is required save to rinse them out in two or three hot and cold waters. The smell of paraffine is not pleasant during the boiling process, but after the final rinsing no trace of it, it is said, remains, and the clothes are easier to iron. Henceforth all temptation to use deleterious bleaching powders must surely be at an end, for nothing can be cheaper or simpler in its application than this use of mineral oil, which has no injurious effect whatever on any animal or vegetable fiber.—*St. James' Gazette.*

## KILLED BY A COBRA.

### A Snake-Charmer Falls a Martyr to His Faith in His Own Powers.

India has just lost a snake-charmer, one Kondajee Mubojee, who fell a martyr to his belief in his own powers. A lad six years old, named Vittoo Heoree, was bitten by a cobra at Mazagon, Bombay, and, as usual, a snake-charmer was at once sent for. Koudajee arrived at the spot in half an hour, but the boy was already dead. The snake-charmer inquired where the cobra had taken refuge, and, on a woodpile being pointed out, he removed the wood, found and seized the snake, and endeavored to make it bite the boy, declaring if it did so the child would at once be restored to life. For two hours he persevered, but the snake refused to strike the body, and, at last, irritated beyond endurance, turned and bit Kondajee in the hand.

The snake-charmer calmly placed the snake in a copper vessel and then sat down. A vehicle was sent for and the man placed inside, but by the time he reached home he was dead. The story testifies strongly to the belief of snake-charmers of India in their power over the snakes, and to the existence of a superstition that the second bite of a snake will restore the life that the first has taken away. The apathy of the Hindoo is evident by the fact that the snake-charmer used no effort whatever to save his own life. Whether he thought that he was proof against its ill-effects was not stated in the evidence given at the inquest held on the body of the child; but it is clear that he had no belief in the virtues of any antidote or mode of treatment.

It is most probable that he was confident in the powers of the drugs, ointments or charms he had previously used to protect him, for the evidence of the spectators showed that upon finding the snake in the woodpile, he had seized it without the slightest hesitation. It is certainly singular that a man accustomed to handle snakes should have been so convinced that their bite had power to restore life as well as to cause death.—*London Standard.*

—The ambitious youth who achieves a measure of fame never hides his light under a bushel, but he frequently gets himself into a peck of trouble.—*Boston Gazette.*

—A favorite amusement of the Pope is said to be that of catching birds in a huge net which has been made especially for him. After having played with the birds he sets them at liberty.

## MINNIE VS. MINERVA.

"Love me and I will bring you as my dower
Knowledge and wisdom and perpetual power.
So speaks Minerva of the azure eyes,
Wooing me boldy to be overwise.

Now, Minnie, who is not a Grecian myth,
But a young lady by the name of Smith,
Never says "Love me" in so bold a way,
But when I rise to leave her begs me stay;
Blushes, or pales a little, and lets down
Her long black lashes o'er her eyes of brown.

And so I linger; though I must admit
Delicious nonsense is her highest wit;
And what she doesn't know would fill more books
Than Boston's library holds in all its nooks.
Yet the good humor of her turned-up face
Outshines Minerva's mass of marble grace;
And in the race for this weak heart of mine
Between fair Minnie and Minerva fine,
Although to jilt a goddess were a sin,
I'm very much afraid that Minnie'll win.

—*Henry W. Austin, in The Century.*

## STARTLING TALES.

### A Very Good Bear and Equally as Good Snake Story.

#### How a Hunter Was Saved From an Awful Death—Caught in a Hollow Log Between Two Bears—A Narrow Escape.

A few days ago I sat in the cabin of John C——, one of the most widely known of all the Pike County hunters. The pine floor of the cabin was covered with the skins of many wild animals and the antlers of deer were suspended in almost every corner of the room. On the shelf were the rattles of fully one hundred snakes, many of the skins of which were in use as straps, rude clothes-lines and the like. The bleached skeleton of a bear stood guard at a gate outside, propped up by a slender little fence around it, while the undressed bodies of a dozen hawks were nailed to adjacent outbuildings. The hunter was oiling his gun and naturally fell into a reminiscent mood, during which he told a score of startling tales. One of these, a story of a monstrous snake, whose skin shone resplendently in the sunlight, I here transcribe almost as John related it to me.

"The snake what wore that skin," he said, "saved my wuthless life." I rose and looked closer at the handsome but repulsive object. It was fully seven feet long. "It's shrunk consid'ble now," he went on. "The snake what wore that skin lacked one inch of bein' eight feet long. No slouch of a snake, you bet.

"Well, it was a year ago las' spring up on the little creek—jus' about the time when the air and yearth commencit to git warm and snakes come out to sun theirselves."

Here the hunter's wife came quietly into the room and took a seat upon a couch in the corner. She was a deeply religious woman, and I suppose she had an idea that her presence in some occult way gave an additional credibility to the story of her husband's preservation from an awful death through the instrumentality of a snake.

"I wuz out gunnin' one day," said the hunter, slowly, "and when I got to the ledge hangin' over the little creek—kin show you the very place 'fore you go 'way—I set down onto the rock, my legs hangin' over. That's a frightsom' prespis, that is. I measured it with a string I bought over at Hawley on purpus an' she measured the string where them feet is marked on the floor thar—an' it was ninety-four feet an' some inches—say, ninety-three feet, allowin' for the stretchin' of the string. Well, as I say, I was sittin' thar with my feet hangin' down waitin' fur any thing that might come along and thinkin' about plantin' corn over in that lot side of the shed, when all of a suddent I heard a rustlin' right behin' me. I turned roun' mighty quick, you kin bet, an' there was that darn snake.

"Well, I draw'd the ramrod from my gun and struck at it—bit it oncet, but it came right at me. I thought then it was ten or twelve feet long, stid of only seven, it looked so frightsome an' I allas did hate a snake awful. Well, ye see I hadn't had no time to git up, and so there I sat with my legs hangin' over that ledge and nothin' 'tween them and the rocks down below but ninety-three feet of air. An' that durn critter was onto me 'fore I knew it. Well, I was a little bit scared; tried to git up, but my foot slipped like, an' so still sittin' there I kept strikin' at that snake. 'Fore long I seen a good chance and grabbed mister snake by the tail to throw him down the ledge. Then, I tell ye, I thought my last day had come. The sudden throw with my left han', an' my feet not bein' braced 'gainst nothin', the weight of the snake pulled me of'n the ledge quicker'n lightnin'—"

"Mercy! Did you fall down that ninety-three-foot precipice?" I asked, with some excitement.

"No. That's the curus part of the whole perceedings. I mos' forgot to tell ye, there wuz a tree big as my leg growin' right straight outen the rock level like aside of me. Ye see the snake curled right roun' that tree like a whip-lash, and when I slipped offen the ledge I hung on to the snake's tail. Now, I tell ye that did stretch some. My! Took my bre'th away, and I broke out all over in a cold sweat, and jus' fur a minnit I thought I mus' pustuvly leggo. Then I thought, suddint like, cos I know there was sharp, broken rocks down below, an' it wuz a long way to em', an' if I did leggo I would be sure killed. Then I sez: 'Ole man, you mus' hang on somehow.' After a little I got my wind and begun to feel a little more stren'th, but all the time that tail seemed to be stretchin' an' the snake slidin' slow roun' the tree an' somehow I couldn't git my lef' han' onto the tree, an' I didn't daro pull myself up, ye see, by the snake's tail fur fear it might break. Well, 'fore long I got a sliver of bark off the lower side of the tree, an' then the way I tantalized that snake was a caution. The critter bit my lef' han' twict. It makes me laugh now—but it didn't then—to think how he'd strike at that bark, an' then when I'd hold it just a little further off he'd draw up his body and squirm a leetle further along the tree, an' at every squirm his tail would draw up a little mite—'bout half a inch. All this time I waz thinkin' a great deal about lots of things and her (pointing over his shoulder at Mrs. ——). Well, 'fore long—but it seemed to me like it was two hours, only I knew it wasn't afterwards by the sun—the tail had drawed up so fur that I could swing my lef' han' onto the tree. Then ye better believe I waz soon up onto the top of the ledge. When I got my gun I shot the snake, and there's his skin."

The next day was rainy, and my host told me the full particulars of how he killed two bears last spring. It appears that the bears were killed toward the latter part of February and in rather a singular manner. He had been out nearly all day tramping in the wet snow, which was very heavy there, but had at this time partly melted, and he had seen no trace of "large game." As it began to rain about three o'clock in the afternoon he determined to find as sheltered a nook as possible, eat his lunch, and then make his way home. Just as he had arrived at this conclusion, he came upon a large, hollow sycamore log, or, rather, the greater part of a trunk, lying prostrate across a little piece of level ground by the side of the creek, the waters of which had evidently undermined its roots years before. He looked the surroundings over and then unrolled his lunch, crawled into the ample opening at the upper or little end of the trunk, from which the branches had been torn away no doubt when the tree crashed down and further rotted by years of rain and sun. Lying prone upon the bottom of the big wooden tube, his rifle by his side, he not only enjoyed the simple corn bread and ham with which his better half had provided him, but got very acceptable rest. How long he had lain there when he was aroused he says he doesn't exactly know. He thinks that on his tramp, the hearty food, and the lulling patter of the rain upon his shelter made him sleepy, and he may have dozed a little.

Suddenly he felt the hollow old shell vibrate, heard a muffled, scraping, shuffling sound, and raising his head quickly from where it had rested upon his folded arms he saw the aperature at the further end of the log suddenly closed. There was a subdued sniffling and then a loud snort. He knew in an instant that it was nothing less than a bear, which had come in at what might be called the front entrance of his place of refuge, and he judged it to be a bear of very good size. The bear, too, was evidently aware that the sycamore had some other tenant and remained ominously still. Slowly bringing his gun from alongside his body to his shoulder he took careful aim by the faint streak of light that showed between the bear's body and that concave surface of the tree trunk and fired. There was a violent motion that shook the old sycamore from end to end, a loud "woof, woof," and then all was still.

The hunter, happy over his unexpected good luck, started to back from his end of the log with an idea of going around and drawing his victim's carcass from the other end, but just as he made the first movement toward doing so he heard a commotion behind him. Turning his head as far as possible to one side he looked back and his blood almost froze at seeing another bear within a yard of the circular opening. Acting upon the impulse he crept two or three feet further into the log.

The bear came to the opening and paused. The hunter's mind was now a swiftly-turning kaleidoscope of thoughts. His gun was not loaded, and in his cramped and narrow quarters he could not run a charge home. To emerge feet foremost under the very nose of a large bear was suicidal. If the bear would only turn away—but no; it was already pushing its way into the tunnel, which now became almost totally dark. Could the now desperate man creep forward, push the presumably dead bear from the other end of the log, and so make his escape? Doubtful. Still he crept forward, slowly, painfully, endeavoring, though vainly, in the meantime to load his rifle. He could hear the bear behind him laboriously squeezing its huge body into the cylinder, could hear the rattling and tearing of its claws upon the half-rotted wood, and could almost feel its breath.

"I felt almost as unpleasant," he said, "as I did when I was hangin' by that durn snake's tail over the ninety-three foot ledge."

Suddenly the strained nerves give a great throb. In drawing the knife his hand happened to strike the prison wall almost above his head. It sounds thin! He thrusts his knife into—through it—the soft rotted wood comes down in fragments, and dust in his face and eyes. There is hope. The bear is slowly but surely forcing its way toward him. How eagerly he thrusts his knife and twists it in the unfeeling wounds in the sycamore shell. He strikes upward with his clenched fists and tears furiously with his fingers until they bleed. A large piece comes rattling down. He tears, pounds, cuts, slashes more vigorously than ever. Yes, it is large enough! He draws himself up and emerges from what threatened to be his tomb, the place of a horrible and revolting death, and is safe.

And now he began reloading his rifle, and the second bear, as it crawled through the log and sniffed a moment at the hole from which the hunter emerged, was shot through the head. "Them bears," he said, "as he mopped his face, "weighed almost 'zactly eight hundred pounds—one a leetle more 'an four hundred, an' one a leetle less."—*Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

## PALLAS' SAND GROUSE.

### England's Invasion by Numerous Arrivals from the Steppes of Tartary.

Quite one of the most interesting and important events in ornithology which has taken place for many years, is the sudden irruption into Britain and Europe of Pallas' sand grouse, a remarkable game bird from the steppes of Tartary. One or two like irruptions have hitherto taken place in England, but in extent the present offers to rival all others. Only conjecture can account for the sudden arrival of these graceful birds, but their coming is probably explained by the fact that in their natural haunts they have few enemies, that they are constantly overstepping the "limits of population," and are withal capable of swift and sustained flight. Recently the advanced guard of a large flock of sand grouse moving westward made their appearance on our shores, and others arrive daily, until now they have dispersed themselves over many counties. A flock of about a dozen of these singular birds was seen, this being followed by a second flight of forty, which struck the eastern sea-board about Spurn. Six were shot on plow near Downham, all in perfect plumage and good condition; and a flight of forty birds visited a farm at Rosehill, Hoddesdon, where they were first seen at 6 p. m. feeding in a plowed field, and from whence they made off in a northwesterly direction. Other flocks have made their appearance in Oxfordshire, and a brace of birds were shot by a game-keeper from a flock of seven on the Clinton estate, near Nottingham.

The sand grouse are remarkable in every respect. They are about as large as pigeons, with long, pointed wings and tail. The color of the upper plumage is of a desert yellow, passing into light bay crossed with black; the head and throat are orange, and the under parts gray and black. Their legs somewhat resemble those of the ptarmigan, being covered with close, hair-like feathers right down to the soles, but the very remarkable toeless foot, more like a fox's pad, is perhaps the most singular feature in "paradoxus." Scientifically, the bird has affinities with the pigeons, plovers and grouse; and it is these facts and its sudden irruptions that have caused so much interest to center about it both to scientific men and generally lovers of birds. Prior to 1859 there was no authentic instance of Pallas' sand grouse having visited Britain, but in that year a male was taken in Norfolk. Subsequently there was no further occurrence until the year of the great invasion, 1863. This altogether novel invasion excited great interest at the time of its occurrence, and it was then, as now, hoped that the species having lived so long in the country and in such numbers, might become permanently resident. This hope was quite warranted from the fact that the invasion was represented by between three hundred and four hundred pairs of birds, and in the two ovaries of the females were found eggs in various stages of development.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## The Cause of Tyrotoxicon.

When such virulent diseases as farcy and glanders are produced in close, ill-ventilated stables by the absorption of the poisonous matters given off from the horses, and are wholly prevented when, by sufficient air space and thorough ventilation, the atmosphere is made pure, it should be clear that the milk from cows that are kept in impure air, and are forced to breath all the unwholesome emanations from their own bodies, can not fail to be loaded with these injurious impurities. It is know that the milk secretion affords an outlet for various abnormal products from the system. The odor of decaying turnips breathed by the cows even affects the milk as much as if the turnips had been eaten, and it has been known that the putrid emanations from a dead horse, blown by the winds into a stable, has made the milk unfit for use. All these facts give a much more reasonable clew to the mysterious poison than the ill-defined and vague "improper care of the milk and unskillful manufacture." And it is in this direction, we believe, that the means of discovery and prevention must be sought.—*N. Y. Times.*

## Author and Publisher.

On a railway train. Two men discussing a book that has just been handed to them by the newsboy.

First Man—That's a great book, sir, a masterpiece of work.

Second Man—I wonder how it is selling?

First Man—Selling like whisky at a Kentucky picnic. Never saw any thing like it. You see, I am the publisher, and ought to know.

Second Man—Your information delights me. I am the author.

First Man (with fallen countenance)—Well, that is, it hasn't had much of a sale yet, but I think it will have. Big risk, you know, getting out this sort of book.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6 ..... 1888


The seventa volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature contains biographical sketches of about 100 authors, of all ages and countries, with copious extracts from their writings. The following are a few of the names included in the volume: Andrew J. Downing, the most famous writer on Landscape gardening; Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay;" John W. Draper, the American scientist and historian; Professor Henry Drummond, whose recent work, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" has been pronounced "almost a revelation;" John Dryden, the famous British poet; Paul Du Chaillu, the noted traveler in Africa and Scandinavia; Madame Duvenant, ["George Sand"] the famous French authoress; Johnathan Edwards, the New England theologian; Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-Law Rhymer;" Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher and poet; Thos. Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt" and other popular ballads and poems; Epictetus, Epicurus and Euripides, the Greek classic authors; Erasmus, wit scholar and reformer; Eusebius, the "Father of Ecclesiastical History;" Marian Evans, known as "George Eliot; William M. Evarts and Edward Everett, statesmen and orators; John Evelynn, whose "Diary" is one of the most famous in English literature; Faber and Ferrar, both famous in Christian Literature, and Farraday, the most Christian of scientists. The scope of the Cyclopedia is broader than that of any work in the language. The publishers descriptive catalogue of standard books will be sent free to any applicant. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 216 Clark St., Chicago.

The terrible outrage that was perpetrated in San Francisco last week is almost a necessary consequence of bossism in politics. "Bosses" control conventions and nominate candidates for office, from Governor and Supreme Court Judges down to Justices of the Peace and Constables. The "bosses" control the creatures they have put in office, and the army of bullies and ruffians, tools of the "bosses," have no fear of punishment for their crimes, consequently will go to the length of committing murder if necessary to secure the election of delegates and make nominations, as was done in San Francisco last week. It is of no avail for the good men of any party to protest against these outrages, and to disclaim responsibility for them. All members of a party are responsible for the acts done by the men they follow as leaders and who mold and control party management. If any man would free himself from the guilt of crimes committed by political leaders he must cease to follow them. Let the candidates known to be favored by the "bosses," or even suspected of being favored by them, be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, and there is an end of "boss" rule. No matter how high the character of any man may be, the acceptance of a nomination at the hands of men known to be corrupt casts suspicion upon him and lowers him in the public estimation. There is no mistake about this being the opinion of great numbers of men in both of the great political parties. The men who are Democrats or Republicans from principle, and who want to do only the right, are agreed upon this. Where party management is given over to men without character, to adventurers and drunken blackguards, it is hard to elect candidates nominated by them, even where condidates are honorable men, and are fully qualified for the offices they seek, and where their party is in a strong majority. It is high time that ruffianism and blackguardism should cease to control politics; that those who are fit only to associate with the vilest men and women should be permitted to dictate who shall fill offices of trust and honor. The blackguard who aims at party management succeeds only by boundless impudence on his own part and a disinclination on the part of decent men to contend with him. But in every community decent men far outnumber the blackguards, and a little effort on the part of such, quietly but firmly exerted, will give that decency and dignity to politics now so conspicuous by their absence.


J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.
INYO CO., CAL.


# Election Proclamation.

Pursuant to law and a Proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1888

## Notice Is Hereby Given

By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a General Election will be held throughout the said County of Inyo, on

## Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock in the morning and will be kept open until 7 o'clock on the said 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, during which time the follow ng officers are to be elected, to wit:

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District composed of the counties of San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

One member of the Assembly from the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Also one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice Niles Searles appointed.

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice E. W. McKinstry, resigned.

And the Governor of the State of California hereby offers a reward of

## One Hundred Dollars

for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the following officers of Inyo county are to be elected at the same time, viz.:

One Sheriff;
One County Clerk;
One District Attorney;
One County Treasurer;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One Supervisor for District No. 2;
One Supervisor for District No. 4;
One Supervisor for District No. 5;
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township in Inyo county.
Two Constables for each Township in Inyo county.
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 1;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 2;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 3;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 4;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 5;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 6;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 7.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed, and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 1

Polls to be held at the store of F. P. Blaisdell, at Round Valley. Inspector, F. P. Blaisdell; Judges, James Nevins and Richard Hilton

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Aveno. Inspector, A. Matlick; Judges, Moses Brockman and William McLaren.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Station. Inspector, G. A. Tinde; Judges, James Peregrine and Joseph McNaly.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4

Polls to be held at the residence of Nathan Gilbert. Inspector, W. A. Greenly; Judges, S. P. Roberts and Nathan Gilbert.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, L. P. Springstead; Judges, B. H. Yancy and W. W. Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 6

Polls to be held at the residence of George Story, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Inspector, A. O. Collins; Judges, George Story and R. Merriman.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 7

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges, L. M. Newman and J. M. Hay.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 8

Polls to be held at the residence of the Conklin Brothers. Inspector, James Lane; Judges, N. E. Conklin and O. H. P. Lane.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 9

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, W. J. Lake; Judges, J. Zeigler and J. D. Blair.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 10

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Georges Creek. Inspector, W. L. Hunter; Judges, John Kispert and John Meyer.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 12

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough, in Araatra Canyon. Inspector Thomas McDonough; Judges, George St. Clair and Frank Miranda.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 13

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse in Lone Pine. Inspector, John Lucas; Judges, J. J. Siewart and R. C. Spear.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 14

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas Roland, at Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas; Judges, William Crapo and George Weist.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 15

Polls to be held in a building adjoining the store of Thomas Roland in Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, E. F. Hall and John Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 16

Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, at Olancha. Inspector, A. Walker; Judges, H. Belows and William Walker.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 17

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, Charles Anthony; Judges Martin Mee and N. S. Thompson.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 18

Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald, at Lookout. Inspector, J. D. Channel; Judges, Frank Fitzgerald and W. C. Smith.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 21

Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, at Panamint. Inspector H. G. Chickering; Judges, John Curran and E. Rowell.

Dated this 2d day of October, A D 1888

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept 1 tf


## HER CHATELAINE.

She wears upon her chatelaine,
Like scalps and trophies of the slain,
Full five and twenty coins of old,
Of jeweled silver and of gold;
With pencil case and gay tablet
And dainty, dangling vinaigrette,
Each shining on its slender chain,
She wears them on her chatelaine

But high upon a silver ring
There hangs a grewsome silver thing,
A grinning goblin quaint and old,
With eyes of fire and claws of gold
Who seems to glare at me and glance
In one unearthly, endless dance,
And mocks me with his calm disdain,
Upon my lady's chatelaine.

He nestles on her willowy waist,
With crimson girdle interlaced;
He hears each breath and sigh and start,
He feels each flttering of her heart,
And still his weird and wizen face
Peers from without the creamy lace
That clusters on her silken dress
And maps her precious loveliness.

Oh, if the smiles so gay and free
Bestowed on him were given me,
But for one glance so fond and sweet
I'd lay a kingdom at her feet;
He takes it as his right does he—
No right doth he pertain to me,
I wish that I his place could gain
To swing upon her chatelaine.

—London Society.

## VISIT TO THE SEGUIN SCHOOL.

### Something About the Institution Where Feeble Minded Children Are Trained.

When observing the unfortunate children born physically and mentally undeveloped it would seem that there is little to be done for them, as in many instances their mind is a blank. They are brought to the Seguin school showing all the terrible signs of idiocy; unable to articulate coherently, without a ray of intelligence, not knowing how to use feet or hands, and with mouths hanging open.

During the life of the late Dr. Edouard Seguin he made idiocy a study and became the first successful teacher of children whose mental and physical development had been arrested. His definition of idiocy is "An arrested development of body and mind, or both, and not an absence or paralysis of the intellectual faculties. The idiot is an infant whose mind, and often his bodily powers, have remained in the infantile condition, and he can be successfully treated by a training similar, but more protracted, than that by which the ordinary infant is developed into an active and intelligent child."

A morning passed among the ten children now under treatment in the Seguin school convinces one of how much can be done in transforming these poor creatures into normal children; those who have been under tuition for two or three years are not even peculiar; are helpful and eager to learn, and have so altered in their expression as not to be recognized as the same beings. Mrs. Seguin says: "Three of my pupils, and those not the most promising in the beginning, have, after three years of instruction, been so far restored that one has entered a school of high reputation, and is making good progress among children of excellent intellectual ability; another made a European tour without an especial attendant, and a third, under extraordinary difficulties, has become a most lovable and interesting child."

The first lesson in the morning was counting and making change with money, which was accomplished readily by the pupils somewhat advanced. All kinds of coins were laid on the table, and these were distributed in different sums, which the scholars counted and made change with as requested.

An exercise in articulation and reading illustrated how these feeble minded people were taught to talk and control the voice. Exercises in writing with a pen and on the typewriter then followed. The eyes and hands and feet must be taught their duties. First the child is persuaded to use his hands—to string beads, to button his boots and dress himself. Object lessons of many kinds are gone through, and personal attention is given by the teacher until there is the desired results. There are five expert teachers for ten pupils in the school.

Geography is taught by maps which fit together, each state forming a separate piece. The child learns the shape of each state and where it belongs. All about the products of the state, its capital, and rivers are also made familiar. Drawing and knitting train the eye and steady the hands. A little fellow 6 years old drew boats and birds with colored chalks on a blackboard; four months ago he could not put on his shoes nor control his hand to button them.

It requires several months to teach the feeble minded child that what he does is of consequence and will be appreciated. He is so sensitive that he is apt to cry if looked at, and to tremble if he is touched in passing. From this pitiable condition he is brought to a condition of self assurance, and, by patience and skill, from idiocy to intelligence. Gymnastic exercises enter largely into the treatment, as does open air diversions. All kinds of games are played, and in dominoes and the favorite "Go Bang" the teachers were sometimes beaten by the pupils.—New York Evening Sun.

### Curiosities of Magnetism.

Most well informed people are doubtless aware that the globe on which they live is a great ball of magnetism, but comparatively few have an adequate idea of the influence this property is continually exerting on all sides, that many common but inexplicable paenomena can be traced directly to this source. Statistics go to show that in the matter of steel rails, as many as thirteen will become crystalized and break where they go to make up a railroad track running east and west, before one of those on a north and south track is similarly affected. This is entirely due to the magnetism generated by friction, and the fact that the polarity of the magnetic current is in the former instance resisted in the headlong rush of the train, whereas in the latter case it is undisturbed.

Another strange effect of this peculiar and occult force is that exerted on the watches of train men. A timepiece carried by the conductor running a train twenty miles an hour, however accurate it may be, will, if the speed of the train is increased to, say, fifty miles, become useless until regulated. The magnetism generated by the flight of a train may be said to be in proportion to the speed with which it is propelled, and the delicate parts of a watch, numbering all the way from 400 to 1,000 pieces, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence by reason of the hammering and polishing they have received, are not slow to feel the effect.—Boston Budget.

### Longest Balloon Voyage on Record.

Professor John Wise, a world famed aeronaut, sailed through the air in July, 1859, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y.—a distance in a straight line of 835 miles. He laid claim to 1,050 miles, by reason of the many turns taken during the trip, which took his balloon out of a direct course into circles and curves. This voyage is the longest recorded in balloon history.

The balloon was in the air over night—a period of about twenty hours. Professor Wise tried more than once, but without success, to equal or exceed the famous trip mentioned. Finally, a few years ago, he left St. Louis in a balloon on a long trip for the last time. He has never been heard from. A reporter who went with him was found dead some weeks later on the shore of Lake Michigan. By reason of this and other disasters the suggestion of a long air voyage gives rise in the public mind to a keen sense of the perils which attend every attempt to stay in the sky over night.—St. Nicholas.

### Pen Picture of Whittier.

The amiable poet is erect in stature, firm and graceful in all his movements, and the very soul in kindness. There is nothing in his appearance to indicate that either age or illness have mingled one bitter drop in life's big cup of happiness. His hair and beard, white as the snows that gather on his native hills, contrast pleasantly with the dark eyes that glance from beneath projecting brows. He wears no mustache, and thus thin lips forming a small but determined mouth are exposed to view. A high and massive forehead suggests breadth and vigor of mind. His whole face is the embodiment of gentleness, grace and intellectual strength.

I saw him when he was dressed to receive guests, and surely I never met a better dressed or more refined looking old man. He was, as is his wont, in black broadcloth, and while I did not discover either precision or exactness in style of garment, there was by no means any departure from prevailing custom to warrant anybody in saying that he was in the unpretentious garb of a Quaker. His most enthusiastic admirer could not have wished to see him better arrayed, and I actually was struck with the appropriateness of his apparel. Indeed, I do not hope ever again to see another such a fine looking, finely dressed man at 80.—E. F. Burns in Boston Globe.


MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt to furnish in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of Pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept1tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

## I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Indepen e - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.
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C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from 50 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tusedav, April 1t0h, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound house. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9.15 a. m. | 5.35 p. m |
| Dayton..... | 10.45 a. m. | 4.35 p. m, |
| Wabuska ..... | 12.45 a. m | 2.25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 4.30 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Luning ..... | 5.50 p. m. | 9.20 a. m |
| Sodа Springs..... | 7.0 p. m. | 8.10 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8.10 p. m. | 7.0 a. m |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.30 p. m | Lv. 6.30 a. m |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7.30 a. m. | 5.25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 11.00 a. m. | 1.15 p. m |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 1.10 p. m. | 11.30 a. m |
| Alvord ..... | 2.00 p. m. | 10.35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3.30 p. m. | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4.15 p. m. | 8.15 a. m |
| Keeler..... | Ar. 5.05 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Mercha t,
INDEPENDENCE!
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every nee a article, is well calculated to satisf the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in th future to retain the extensiv patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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SELL EXCHANGE
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MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
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NATHAN RHINE.

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR
A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6 .....1888


Public school will begin at Georges Creek next Monday.

The Band will give a social at the Pavilion this [Saturday] evening. Admission, One dollar.

The election proclamation published in another column gives the names of all the election officers and the places where the polls will be held.

A. J. Davis is putting up a new building on Market street to be used as boot and shoe store and residence. Mr. Davis has won a good business by doing first-class work and keeping only the best goods.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd left home last Monday on a trip to Stockton and other places west of the mountains. Mr. Shepherd will go to San Francisco to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

An immense amount of firewood is being hauled on the C. & C. railroad and piled at Lone Pine. Every train that comes down has a number of carloods, and this has been continued for many weeks past.

Mr. F. McIver has sent to Napa for several thousand grape cuttings. These will be set out next spring on land watered by the Eastside canal. All along that water way there will be great activity next spring.

Quail are reported to be much more plentiful this year than last. In the neighborhood of Independence there are numerous flocks of the birds. The season for quail shooting is from September 10th to March first.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conklin, Miss M. Conklin and Emily Pat left town on Thursday morning for San Francisco. Mr. Conklin expects to be back about three weeks hence; the family will spend the winter in the City.

Inspectors and Judges of elections should be careful to observe that on the day of election the polls must open at 6 o'clock in the morning and be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening. Formerly sunrise and sunset was the time for opening and closing the polls, but this has been changed as above.

In ten days two men and two teams of eight horses each cleared 160 acres of sage brush land on the claim of Dr. Bishop, on the line of the Eastside canal. The land was thoroughly cleared and leveled and is now ready for plowing. The remainder of the tract can be as easily cleared as what is already done.

Last Tuesday morning Mr. C. S. Swan began work on the head-gate of the Eastside canal. The work will require about twenty thousand feet of lumber. The gate is sixty feet wide on the bottom and will be about eight feet deep. Mr. Swan intends to camp at the place till the work shall be done.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Roeper, father of Julius Roeper, received a serious hurt. He was driving a team near Mr. Baxter's place, at the north end of town, when a gun was fired, which so frightened the animals that they ran away. Mr. Roeper was thrown from the wagon and his ankle broken. The wagon was wrecked. Mr. Roeper is an old man and it may be a long time before he recovers from so serious a hurt.

D. O. Mills and H. M. Yerington came down over the line of the C. & C. railroad last Wednesday by special train. The visit may have something to do with the extension of the road, but all gossip about the matter is vain and useless. Some rumor has been current during the past week in regard to this extension, and about a road being built this way from Mojave. The rumor deserves no more attention than all else we have heard during the past three or four years.

### Good News.

Last Monday evening Mr. A. N. Bell received the following telegram from San Francisco:

"President Cleveland has signed Scott's Chinese Exclusion Bill. Fire your guns; light your fires. White labor has found its proper protection. Unparalled enthusiasm here. Wire result of demonstration tonight. W. D. ENGLISH."

### May Lundy Mine Sold

George W. Butterfield of Lundy, has arrived home from London, where he negociated a sale of the May Lundy mine. He was accompanied by Dr. O'Connor, a capitalist of Glasgow, who has come to close the sale. We have yet received no particulars of the transaction. We congratulate our Lundy friends on the favorable outlook for this valuable mine, and that section of country. May Lundy's "boom" be at hand.—*Chronicle Union.*

### Premiums.

All parties who were awarded premiums at the fair of the 18th District will please call at the office of the Secretary at Independence and drafts for the amounts will be given, payable by the Treasurer. If inconvenient to call please write a receipt as follows, and mail to the Secretary, C. Mulholland, Independence, and a draft will be sent by return mail.

[Date]————1888.

Received from C. Mulholland, Secretary of Agricultural District No. 18, a draft for $——, premium awarded for————.

[Signed]————.

### Meteorological Summary for September 1888. Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 29.839 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 78° |
| Highest temperature | 96° |
| Lowest temperature | 59° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 37° |
| Mean dew point, 44° | |
| Mean relative humidity 32 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, S. & S. E. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 34 miles S. 15th. | |
| Precipitation | 0.06 |
| Number of clear days | 18 |
| Number of fair days | 10 |
| Number of cloudy days | 2 |

The dew point, or more properly the temperature of the dew point, (being always below the air temperature) is the point to which the temperature must fall at any time in order that the moisture in the air may condense as dew if above 32° F., or frost if the temperature is below 32° F. The relative humidity, for any hour in the day, is expressed by 0 (absolute dryness) and 100 (perfect saturation), both inclusive, and represents the ratio the amount of aqueous vapor actually in the air at the time of observation bears to the amount in the air at the time of perfect saturation.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

### Supervisors' Proceedings.

MONDAY, October 1, 1888.

The Board of Supervisors met at Independence on the above date. Present, Supervisors Harger, Eddy, Eldred and Robinson. Absent, Supervisor Boland. Chairman J. D. Harger presiding.

The Board considered the matter of the tax levy for the year 1888 and adjourned till next day.

TUESDAY, October 2, 1888.

The Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., all the members present. Chairman Harger presiding.

The Board continued in the consideration of the tax levy.

After full consideration the Board fixed the following rate of assessment, viz.: On each $100 of value $2.50, to be apportioned to the various funds as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Fund | $ .504 |
| Salary " | .500 |
| Bond " | .490 |
| Gen. Exp. | .440 |
| School " | .276 |
| Co. Rd " | .120 |
| Bridge " | .120 |
| Hospital | .050 |

The length of the Carson and Colorado railroad in Inyo county was declared to be 74¼ miles and the assessed value $2,137.14 per mile.

The number of miles of track and the assessed value of said railway lying in the various school districts is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Station District | 6¾ miles, | | $14,425 69 |
| Bishop Creek " | 4 | " | 8,548 56 |
| Warm Spring " | 8 | " | 17,097 12 |
| Big Pine " | 7 | " | 14,959 98 |
| Fish Spring " | 14½ | " | 30,988 54 |
| Milton " | 7½ | " | 16,028 56 |
| Independence " | 4½ | " | 9,617 13 |
| Union " | 7 | " | 14,959 98 |
| Lone Pine " | 15 | " | 32,057 44 |
| | 74¼ | " | $158,683 00 |

The number of miles in each Road District and assessed value are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| District No. 2, 6¼ miles | $13,357 13 |
| " No. 3, 13 miles | 27,782 82 |
| " No. 4, 19 miles | 40,665 66 |
| " No. 5, 14 miles | 29,919 96 |
| " No. 6, 22 miles | 47,016 43 |

Having received the election proclamation from the Governor the Board prepared and ordered the publication of the election proclamation published in another column.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1888.

The Board met in special session to consider matters pertaining to Road District No. 3.

All the members present, Chairman Harger presiding.

The consideration of a report from road viewers in the 3d District was postponed till next regular meeting.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. D. Harger, per diem & mileage | | $20 10 |
| J. R. Eldred, | " " | 19 80 |
| E. Robinson, | " " | 6 30 |
| T. Boland, | " " | 15 60 |
| J. C. Eddy, | " " | 16 80 |

The Board adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1888.

The Board met in regular session, all the members present. Chairman Harger presiding.

It was ordered that a tax of twenty cents be levied on each $100 of valuation in Irving School District, to be placed to the credit of the school building fund.

A tax of $5.25 was ordered to be placed upon each $1,000 in Bishop Creek School District for school purposes.

For Warm Spring School District a tax was ordered of $4.85 on each $1,000.

For Big Pine a tax was ordered of $1.75 on each $1,000 for school purposes.

For Independence a tax was ordered of $5.45 on each $1,000 for school purposes.

For Union District a tax was ordered of 2.60 on each $1,000 for school purposes.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. D. Harger, per diem & mileage | | $32 10 |
| J. R. Eldred, | " " | 31 80 |
| E. Robinson, | " " | 18 30 |
| T. Boland, | " " | 21 60 |
| J. C. Eddy, | " " | 34 60 |

The Board adjourned.

### Vandever's Views.

The following extracts from a letter from Congressman Vandever will explain why he does not visit the various parts of the District during the campaign. "I can fix no time for coming home. The turn of affairs within the past few days, relating to the Chinese and the Fisheries questions, tend to complicate the situation. This, superadded to the Tariff Bill, sets our Democratic friends on their heads, and they are striving, by hook or by crook, to extricate themselves from a dilemma—Adjournment is little thought of by them and there is no telling what they intend. It does not seem to me that I ought to desert my post of duty here at this time. I assure you that I am anxious enough to return home and enter upon the canvas in person; I must cast myself upon the magnanimity of my friends to carry on the canvass, without my presence, until I can honorably be relieved from duty here.

My advices from different parts of the District are of the most assuring kind. The large augmentation of population, it is thought, will result far more favorably to the Republicans than to the Democrats. There seems to be numerous changes from the ranks of the Democrats to the ranks of the Republicans. I suggest, however, to our friends to relax no effort to make our victory certain and overwhelming on the Pacific Coast. Among nearly two hundred articles placed on the free list by the Mills bill as it passed the House, is included wool lumber, olive oil, minerals of various kinds, many of our fruits, and a great reduction of duty on others, especially on raisins. It is simply sheer misrepresentation to contend before a California audience, that the Mills bill as endorsed by the Democratic party, is not a free trade measure in regard to our products.

I feel myself under the highest obligations to the Republicans of my District for the cordiality and unanimity of the endorsement they accorded me in a renomination. Our District is not by any means destitute of able men; we have them by the score, who could probably accomplish more for the people than I have yet accomplished. I claim, however, for myself an honest purpose and determination to do the best I am capable of for the people who have made me their Representative. I am glad to learn of the organization of your Tippecanoe Club. Perhaps you may be interested in knowing that my first Presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison in 1840, I then residing in Illinois. My hope and prayer is to be spared to vote for his grandson this good year of grace, and that I may witness his inauguration next March as president of the United States."

### Cause of Disappointment.

As happens at all fairs some cases of disappointment occurred with the awarding of premiums at the late fair of the 18th District. If parties will give strict attention to the published premium list few cases of disappointment will arise. In one case a premium was claimed for a two-year-old draft mare. In the published list no such premium was provided for; but there was a premium for a two-year-old mare of all work. Here the owner of the animal entered his mare in the wrong class and, of course, could not get a premium. Another person claimed second premium for quinces but in the premium list there was no second premium for quinces. Another thought a premium should have been given for darned net work shown; but the premium list called for three pieces, while there was but one on exhibition. These are examples showing how the premium list was disregarded in these cases. The officers of the Association and the judges appointed to award premiums must be governed by the published premium list; to go outside of that would lead to endless confusion. Very few such cases occurred, and in every case the parties expressed satisfaction when their attention was directed to the premium list. In all departments of the fair exhibitors will do well in future to give strict attention to the published list when making their entries.

### To Whom It May Concern

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 20, 1886.

I take great pleasure in recommending to all public officers and all others in whatever capacity they may act in the business or calling of detectives, to ferret out and arrest fugitives from justice, and others deemed guilty of crime, the bearer of this, Mr. W. J. CARROLL, of Harney Valley, State of Oregon, and formerly of California, but more recently of Idaho Territory. I knew Mr. Carroll for four years in California from 1856 to 1860, inclusive; and during that time he arrested many of the most daring criminals in the Northwest, both in Oregon and California, under circumstances of great danger to himself, and evincing unusual ability, tact, perseverance and knowledge of the detective's art in every variety of crime; but more especially in those which required years of experience. He was at the time Deputy Sheriff of Sierra county, also Deputy U. S. Marshal. I am confident in his ability to execute and perform any duty of this nature that may be placed in his charge.

Respectfully, ALANSON SMITH,
Late acting U. S. District Attorney (for four years) of the Territory of Idaho, and formerly of the law firm of Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, Portland, Oregon.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 20, 1886.

Mr. CARROLL, above named, has been in my Court as interpreter and witness, and although I have no intimate knowledge of him, I know him to be reliable and trustworthy, and have heard him well spoken of as an officer. NORMAN BUCK,
Associate Justice, Idaho Ter.

### Rate of Taxation.

The Supervisors this week fixed the rate of taxation for the ensuing fiscal year. The rate is reduced fifty cents on each one hundred dollars from the rate of last year. The Board his fixed the new rate at two and one half per cent. on the hundred. The new canals nearing completion and the large amounts of taxable property that these will bring into existence will lower the rate of taxation so much within two or three years that Inyo will be one of the lightest taxed counties in the State.

### PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Tuesday, November 8th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of letting contracts for County Printing for the year beginning January 1, 1889, and ending December 31, 1889, as follows:

1st: Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d: Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d: Notices of contracts to be let by Inyo county.
4th: Notices of special meetings of the Board of Supervisors.
5th: Proceeding of Board of Supervisors.
6th: Notices of meetings of the Board of Education and all other legal notices required to be published by County Officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. Said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 8, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. E. ROBINSON,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman pro tem

## National Democratic Ticket.

For President—

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Of New York.

For Vice-President—

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

Of Ohio.

### STATE TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

NILES SEARLS.

For Associate Justice—

JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN.

For Representative 6th Dist.

REEL B. TERRY,

Of Fresno.

### STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.

CAMPBELL P. BERRY.....Of Sutter.
BERTRAND D. MURPHY..Santa Clara.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRED. BERRINGER.....Of Napa.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. CAMINETTI.....Of Amador.

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. A. JENKINS.....Of Sacramento.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

P. J. MURPHY.....Of San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. BOWDEN.....Of Santa Clara.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BYRON WATERS...Of San Bernardino.

### COUNTY TICKET.

Assemblyman.....R. S. MINER.
Sheriff.....J. R. ELDRED.
County Clerk.....P. H. MACK.
Treasurer.....J. J. MOORE.
District Attorney..Endorsed..G. M. GILL
Surveyor.....————
Coroner.....G. W. BRADY


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**CHEMICAL FLUID**

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**SHEEP DIP.**

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

**Little's Patent Powder Dip.**

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7-pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.


### ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Inyo Marble Company, of California, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 36, 508 California Street, San Francisco, California, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1888, at the hour of 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books closed, Friday 14th inst at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. TURKLINE, Secretary.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above meeting was postponed until Tuesday, October 2, 1888. O. TURKLINE,
Secretary.


**S. G. GREGG,**

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

**Bee Keeper.**

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

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A. N. BELL, Prop.

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Together with an Assortment of

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

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THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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**Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.**

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&c., &c., &c.

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## FORMS OF SALUTATIONS.

**How Persons Greet Each Other in All Parts of the World.**

The most common form of salutation among the Anglo-Saxons is shaking hands.

Men usually greet women by raising the hat, but no two men were ever found who observed the courtesy in the same manner.

There is no authorized manner for a lady to return a man's salute. Novelty is what the fair sex seeks, and each one has her own little way.

Peasants in Spain greet strangers they meet by generously offering him one-half the bread he carries. It is never accepted without great astonishment to the donnor.

Among the French, and especially with the Belgians, men think nothing of embracing each other in public. A father and son, or other near relations, often kiss in public.

The Japanese show respect on meeting by bending the knee, though in the street they only make a feint of so doing. This is the general salute, but there are many others which are required from inferiors on encountering those of higher positions.

In India the Buddhists salute by lowering the palm of the right hand and bringing it up toward the face, at the same time saying: "Ram, ram chair." The Mohammedans do the same, but simply say: "Salaam." This is only done in either case by members of the same faith. The salutation is always made, too, with the right hand, to use the left being considered an insult.

The Chinese have a regular code of salutations, eight in number, which define the proper amount of respect to be paid to different individuals. The one which is most familiar to San Franciscans is that when at the new year the Chinaman clasps his hands together, and, gently bowing, wishes his friend the compliments of the season. Two curious greetings which these people have among themselves are those of asking each other: "Have you eaten rice?" and "Is your stomach in good order?"

A stranger coming among the Moors for the first time would, perhaps, be astonished and a little frightened by seeing one of them riding at full gallop toward him, as if he were intending to execute a cavalry charge. His fears might, perhaps, be increased when this horseman, when almost close to his apparent victim, suddenly reined up and discharged his pistol over his head. Recovering from his astonishment, however, he would find that this is the Moorish way of welcoming a stranger.

In Germany, however, the regulations are somewhat more stringent. A soldier, on meeting the Emperor, has to stand still, face about, and remain with hand raised for from ten to twenty paces before His Majesty approaches to the same distance after he has passed. In Belgium an officer has to do the same thing for the King, and subalterns for Generals, though ten paces only are required for the latter case. Soldiers carrying any thing so that their hands are occupied, salute with their eyes—that is, they turn their heads in the direction of the person coming and going.—*Chicago News.*

An improved method of distributing oil on the waters has been patented in Germany. It consists of a rocket to which is attached a cylinder filled with oil. It is said that the rocket can be fired with accuracy from the ship, and that, when it explodes, the oil is scattered just where it is wanted. Several interesting experiments have recently been made between Bremen and New York. In one the rocket was fired a distance of 1,500 feet and less distances. By the explosion of five rockets at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet from the ship, a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet of water was covered with oil, and the waves were at once smoothed. The rocket was fired 900 feet against a gale. The importance of the invention to deep-water sailors consists in the certainty of explosion of the rocket at a sufficient distance to leave the vessel in calm water during a gale.—*N. Y. Post.*

### A Fortunate Speculation.

There are two men at Sebago Lake who were evidently born under a lucky star. These two men are David W. Stanley, of the firm of Stanley & Libby, coat manufacturers, and George E. Whitney, the obliging postmaster at the Lake. For the past six months these men have invested a dollar a month in The Louisiana State Lottery and of the six tickets four have drawn prizes, all small ones except the last.

These two men put in a dollar each last month and mutually agreed that should one draw a prize he would divide with the other. So each purchased their ticket and awaited developments. When the figures were published it was found that Stanley's ticket had drawn a twentieth part of the capital prize of $100,000, and Mr. Whitney's ticket drew an "approximation" prize of $10.

The other day, promptly on time, Mr. Stanley received a check for $5,000 which he cashed and immediately he carried out his agreement to the letter and gave the postmaster $2,500.

Mr. Stanley owns and runs a small coat-making establishment and employs about twenty hands. He will probably enlarge his business now and consequently will give employment to more of the villagers. Mr. Stanley drives his "coat cart" through the surrounding country having his goods made in the different villages. He now contemplates staying right at home.

Mr. Whitney has been postmaster about two years and is one of President Cleveland's appointees. The income from his little office is not very large, in fact just about a living, so that his windfall is a good thing for him, he says. He contemplates starting a country store as soon as it is settled who shall occupy the President's chair for the next term. These two men's luck is a by-word in the village but no one begrudges them their good fortune.—*Portland* (Me.) *Express*, July 11.

# Alian Quatermain

**By H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR! RED WAR.

Telling Umslopogaas to wait, I tumbled into my clothes and went off with him to Sir Henry's room, where the Zulu repeated his story word for word. It was a sight to watch Curtis' face as he heard it.

"Great heavens!" he said; "here have I been snoring away while Nyleptha was nearly murdered—and all through me, too. What a fiend that Sorais must be! It would have served her well if Umslopogaas had cut her down in the act."

"Ay," said the Zulu. "Fear not; I should have slain her ere she struck; I was but waiting the moment."

I said nothing; but I could not help thinking that many a thousand doomed lives would have been saved if he had meted out to Sorais the fate she meant for her sister. And, as the issue proved, I was right.

After he had told his tale Umslopogaas went off unconcernedly to get his morning meal, and Sir Henry and I fell to talking.

At first he was very bitter against Good, who, he said, was no longer to be trusted, having designedly allowed Sorais to escape by some secret stair when it was his duty to have handed her over to justice. Indeed he spoke in the most unmeasured terms on the matter. I let him run on a while, reflecting to myself how easy we find it to be hard on the weaknesses of others, and how tender we are to our own.

"Really, my dear fellow," I said at length, "one would never think, to hear you talk, that you were the man who had an interview with this same lady yesterday and found it rather difficult to resist her fascinations, notwithstanding your ties to one of the loveliest and most loving women in the whole world. Now suppose that it was Nyleptha who had tried to murder Sorais, and you had caught her, and she had pleaded with you, would you have been so very eager to hand her over to an open shame and to death by fire? Just look at the matter through Good's eye-glass for a minute before you denounce an old friend as a scoundrel."

He listened to this jobation submissively, and then frankly acknowledged that he had spoken harshly. It is one of the best points in Sir Henry's character that he is always ready to admit it when he is in the wrong.

But, though I spoke up thus for Good, I was not blind to the fact, however natural his behavior might be, it was obvious that he was being involved in a very awkward and disgraceful complication. A foul and wicked murder had been attempted, and he had let the murderess escape, and thereby, among other things, allowed her to gain a complete ascendancy over himself. In fact he was in a fair way to become her tool—and no more dreadful fate can befall a man than to become the tool of an unscrupulous woman, or indeed of any woman. There is but one end to it: when he is broken, or has served her purpose, he is thrown away—turned out on the world to hunt for his lost self respect. While I was pondering thus and wondering what was to be done—for the whole subject was a thorny one—I suddenly heard a great clamor in the court yard outside and distinguished the voices of Umslopogaas and Alphonse, the former cursing furiously and the latter yelling in terror.

Hurrying out to see what was the matter, I was met by a ludicrous sight. The little Frenchman was running up the courtyard at an extraordinary speed, and after him sped Umslopogaas like a great greyhound. Just as I came out he caught him, and lifting him right off his legs, carried him some paces to a beautiful but very dense flowering shrub which bore a flower not unlike the gardenia, but was covered with short thorns. Next, despite his howls and struggles, he with one mighty thrust plunged poor Alphonse head first into the bush, so that nothing but the calves of his legs and his heels remained in evidence. Then, satisfied with what he had done, the Zulu folded his arms and stood grimly contemplating the Frenchman's kicks, and listening to his yells, which were awful.

"What art thou doing?" I said, running up. "Wouldst thou kill the man? Pull him out of the bush!"

With a savage grunt he obeyed, seizing the wretched Alphonse by the ankle, and with a jerk that must have nearly dislocated it, tearing him out of the heart of the shrub. Never did I see such a sight as he presented, his clothes half torn off his back, and bleeding as he was in every direction from the sharp thorns. There he lay, and yelled and rolled, and there was no getting anything out of him.

At last, however, he got up, and ensconcing himself behind me, cursed old Umslopogaas by every saint in the calendar, vowing by the blood of his heroic grandfather that he would poison him and "have his revenge."

At last I got the truth of the matter. It appeared that Alphonse habitually cooked Umslopogaas' porridge, which the latter ate for breakfast in the corner of the court yard, just as he would have done at home in Zululand, from a gourd, and with a wooden spoon. Now Umslopogaas had, like many Zulus, a great horror of fish, which he considered a species of water snake; so Alphonse, who was as fond of playing tricks as a monkey, and who was also a consummate cook, determined to make him eat some. Accordingly he grated up a white fish very finely and mixed it with the Zulu's porridge, who swallowed it nearly all down in ignorance of what he was eating. But unfortunately for Alphonse he could not restrain his joy at this sight and came capering and peeping round, till at last Umslopogaas, who was clever in his way, suspected something, and after a careful examination of the remains of his porridge, discovered "the buffalo heifer's" trick, and in revenge served him as I have said. Indeed, the little man was fortunate not to get a broken neck for his pains; for, as one would have thought, he might have learned from the episode of his display of axmanship that le monsieur noir was an ill person to play practical jokes on.

This incident was unimportant enough in itself, but I narrate it because it led to serious consequences. As soon as he had stanched the bleeding from his scratches and washed himself, Alphonse went off, still cursing, to recover his temper, a process which I knew from experience would take a very long time. When he had gone, I gave Umslopogaas a jobation, and told him that I was ashamed of his behavior.

"Ah, well, Macumazahn," he said, "you must be gentle with me, for here is not my place. I am weary of it—weary to death of eating and drinking, of sleeping and giving in marriage. I love not this soft life in stone houses that takes the heart out of a man, and turns his strength to water and his flesh to fat. I love not the white robes and the delicate women, the blowing of trumpets and the flying of hawks. When we fought the Masai at the kraal yonder, ah, then life was worth the living; but here is never a blow struck in anger, and I begin to think I shall go the way of my fathers and lift Inkosi-kaas no more," and he held up the ax and gazed at it in sorrow.

"Ah," I said, "that is thy complaint, is it? Thou hast the blood sickness, hast thou! and the Woodpecker wants a tree. And at thy age, too. Shame on thee, Umslopogaas!"

"Ay, Macumazahn, mine is a red trade, yet it is better and more honest than some. Better is it to slay a man in fair fight than to suck out his heart's blood in buying and selling and usury, after your white fashion. Many a man have I slain, yet is there never a one that I should fear to look in the face again; ay, many are they who once were friends, and whom I should be right glad to sniff with. But there! there! thou hast thy ways, and I mine, each to his own people and his own place. The high veldt ox will die in the fat bush country, and so it is with me, Macumazahn. I am rough, I know it, and when my blood is warm I know not what to do, but yet wilt thou be sorry when the night swallows me and I am utterly lost in the blackness; for in thy heart thou lovest me, my father, Macumazahn the fox, though I be but a broken down Zulu wardog—a chief for whom there is no room in his own kraal, an outcast and a wanderer in strange places; ay, I love thee, Macumazahn, for we have grown gray together, and there is that between us that cannot be seen, and yet is too strong for breaking;" and he took his snuff box, which was made of an old brass cartridge, from the slit in his ear, where he always carried it, and handed it to me for me to help myself.

I took the pinch of snuff with some emotion. It was quite true I was much attached to the bloodthirsty old ruffian. I don't know what was the charm of his character, but it had a charm; perhaps it was its fierce honesty and directness; perhaps one admired his almost superhuman skill and strength, or it may have been simply that he was so absolutely unique. Frankly, with all my experience of savages, I never knew a man quite like him, he was so wise, and yet such a child with it all; and though it seems laughable to say so, like the hero of the Yankee parody, he "had a tender heart." Anyway, I was very fond of him, though I should never have thought of telling him so.

"Ay, old wolf," I said, "thine is a strange love. Thou wouldst split me to the chin if I stood in thy path to-morrow."

"Thou speakest truth, Macumazahn; that would I if it came in the way of duty, but I should love thee all the same when the blow had gone fairly home. Is there any chance of some fighting here, Macumazahn?" he went on, in an insinuating voice. "Methought that what I saw last night did show that the two great queens were vexed one with another, else had the 'Lady of the Night' not brought that dagger with her."

I agreed with him that it showed that more or less pique and irritation existed between the ladies, and told him how things stood, and that they were quarreling over Incuba.

"Ah, is it so?" he exclaimed, springing up in delight; "then will there be war as sure as the rivers rise in the rains—war to the end! Women love the last blow as well as the last word, and when they fight for love they are pitiless as a wounded buffalo. Say then, Macumazahn, a woman will swim through blood to her desire, and think naught of it. With these eyes have I seen it once, and twice also. Ah, Macumazahn, we shall see fine place of houses burning yet, and hear the battle cries come ringing up the street. After all, I have not wandered for nothing. Can this folk fight, think ye?"

Just then Sir Henry joined us, and Good arrived, too, from another direction, looking very pale and hollow eyed. The moment Umslopogaas saw the latter he stopped his bloodthirsty talk and greeted him.

"Ah, Bougwan," he cried, "greeting to thee, Inkoos, thou art surely weary. Didst thou hunt too much yesterday?" Then, without waiting for an answer, he went on:

"Listen, Bougwan, and I will tell thee a story; it is about a woman, therefore wilt thou hear it; is it not so?

"There was a man, and he had a brother, and there was a woman who loved the man's brother, and was beloved of the man. The man's brother had a favorite wife, and loved not the woman, and he made a mock of her. Then the woman, being very cunning and fierce hearted for revenge, took counsel with herself, and said to the man, I love thee, and if thou wilt make war upon thy brother I will marry thee.' And he knew it was a lie, yet because of his great love of the woman, who was very fair, did he listen to her words and made war. And when many people had been killed his brother sent to him, saying, 'Why slayest thou me? What hurt have I done unto thee? From my youth up have I not loved thee? When thou wast little did I not nurture thee, and have we not gone down to war together and divided the cattle, girl by girl, ox by ox, and cow by cow? Why slayest thou me, my brother, son of my own mother?

"Then the man's heart was heavy, and he knew that his path was evil; and he put aside the tempting woman, and ceased to make war on his brother, and lived at peace in the same kraal with him. And after a time the woman came to him, and said, 'I have lost the past, I will be thy wife.' And in his heart he knew that it was a lie, and that she thought the evil thing, yet because of his love did he take her to wife.

"And the very night that they were wed, when the man was plunged into a deep sleep, did the woman arise and take his ax from his hand, and creep into the hut of his brother and slay him in his rest. Then did she slink back like a gorged lioness, and place the thong of the red ax back upon his wrist and go her ways.

"And at the dawning the people came shouting, 'Lousta is slain in the night!' and they came unto the hut of the man, and there he lay asleep, and by him was the red ax. Then did they remember the war, and say, 'Lo! he hath of a surety slain his brother, and they would have taken and killed him, but he rose and fled swiftly, and as he fleeted by he slew the woman.

"But death could not wipe out the evil she had done, and on him rested the weight of all her sin. Therefore is he an outcast, and his name a scorn among his own people; for on him, and him only, resteth the burden of he who betrayed. And therefore does he wander afar, without a kraal, and without an ox or a wife, and therefore will he die afar like a stricken buck, and his name be accursed from generation to generation, in that the people say that he slew his brother, Lousta, by treachery in the night time."

The old Zulu paused, and I saw that he was deeply agitated by his own story. Presently he lifted his head, which he had bowed to his breast, and went on:

"I was that man, Bougwan. Ou! I was that man; and now hark thou! Even as I am, so wilt thou be—a tool, a plaything, an ox of burden to carry the evil deeds of another. Listen! When thou didst creep after the 'Lady of the Night' I was hard upon thy track. When she struck thee with the knife in the sleeping place of the White Queen I was there also. When thou didst let her slip away like a snake in the stones I saw thee; and I knew that she had bewitched thee, and that a true man had abandoned the truth, and he who aforetime loved a straight path had taken a crooked way. Forgive me, my father, if my words are sharp, but out of a full heart are they spoken. See her no more, so shalt thou go down with honor to the grave. Else because of the beauty of a woman that weareth as a garment of fur shalt thou be even as I am, and perchance with more cause. I have said."

Throughout this long and eloquent address Good had been perfectly silent, but when the tale began to shape itself so aptly to his own case he colored up, and when he had learned that what had passed between him and Sorais had been overseen he was evidently much distressed. And now, when at last he spoke, it was in a tone of humility quite foreign to him.

To be Continued.


### CONSTIPATION

Is responsible for many of the more serious ailments with which you are afflicted. HAMBURG FIGS are a specific for the cure of Habitual Constipation, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache and Piles. To travelers by sea and land they will be found invaluable; they are positively unfailing in their action, and this is the only medicine ever offered to the public that is acceptable to the taste, and so pleasant that children will eat the FIGS as eagerly as candy. Price, 25 cents a box. Dose, one FIG.

In any case where the system requires building up, DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE never fails. It will succeed where everthing else has failed in bracing up organic function. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.


—To rise from an easy place you must make it a hard place. It is working above inclination that counts.

—Rural young ladies, when out promenading with their best beloved, prefer the bridal path to the public highway.

—A baby's life is a constant series of surprises—both to the baby himself and to the people who have him in charge.—*Somerville Journal.*

—A boy in his composition affirmed that pins frequently saved people's lives—by not being swallowed. So many political theories may save our country—by not being swallowed.—*Western Plowman.*

—Keep your promise to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win you the respect and trust of your friends.

—Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the seasons, aglow with promise, and the autumn rich with golden sheaves, where good deeds and words have ripened on the field.

—Almost all of us live more in the future than in the present. Those who live mostly in the past are on the high road to worse sorrow than they know. To the healthy-minded future has always the treasure to which the present holds the key.

—Husband (hurriedly swallowing his breakfast)—"Any thing new in the paper this morning, dear?" Wife—"Yes. There was a terrible riot on the Polo grounds yesterday." Husband—(choking with excitement)—"You don't say so! What was it?" Wife—"During a ball game they knocked the pitcher out of the box and pounded him all over the field, finally injuring a player so he died on third."—*Time.*

—The person of wide experience and culture is likely to be distinguished by a broad toleration of those whose manner of life may be different from his own. Personalities are the ruin of the best conversation, but many people are driven to indulgence in them by their conviction that people who do or say any thing out of the common course are so very odd. "Every body is queer, but thee and me," said an old "Friend" to his wife, "and sometimes I think thee is a little queer."—*Standard.*


### STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.


The fancies of men change, and he that loves today hateth to-morrow; but let reason be thy schoolmistress, which shall ever guide thee aright.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*


White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.


If you hate your enemies you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as, by degrees, will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are different to you.—*Plutarch.*


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What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with skin disease which shows itself in pimples and blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simply impure blood. See what BRANDRETH'S PILLS did for a chronic case:

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Pincenning, Mich., December 8, 1885.


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Thoughts morose, or icy chills?
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Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets—the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.


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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 13, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## SLEEPING AFTER MEALS.

### A Widespread but Mistaken Belief—Rest for the Brain.

There is a widespread superstition, cherished by the great majority of the people, that to sleep immediately after they have taken food is to endanger health, to favor the onset of apoplexy, etc.—a superstition based on the assumption that during sleep the brain is normally congested. There is, no doubt, such a thing as congestive sleep, but during normal sleep the brain is anæmic. When a person has taken a fairly abundant lunch or dinner the stomach demands a special influx of blood wherewith to accomplish its work of digestion; no organ can more easily comply with that demand than the brain, which, when in full activity, is suffused with a maximum amount of the vital fluid.

But a derivation of blood from the brain to the stomach can only take place, except in exceptionally full blooded and vigorous persons, on the condition that the cerebral functions be meanwhile partially or wholly suspended. Hence many people after taking dinner feel indisposed for mental action, and not a few long for sleep. The already partially anæmic brain would fain yield up to the stomach a still further supply of blood and yield itself up to refreshing sleep. Doing so it gains new strength; meanwhile digestion proceeds energetically, and soon body and mind are again equipped to continue in full force the battle of life. But superstition, the child of ignorance, intervenes, declares that sleep during digestion is dangerous, admonishes the would be sleepers to struggle against their perilous inclination, and, though telling them that after dinner they may sit awhile, assures them of the adage, "after supper walk a mile."

The millions of its victims continue, therefore, the strife to which it condemns them, and ignore the suggestions offered to them by the lower animals, who have always practiced the lessons of sound physiology by sleeping after feeding whenever they are allowed to do so. Hence the human brain and human stomach of such victims contend with each other during the digestive process; the brain, impelled by superstition, strives to work and demands blood to work with, while the stomach, stimulated by its contents, strives to carry on its marvelous chemistry, and demands an ample supply of blood for the purpose. The result of the struggle is that neither is able to do its work well; the brain is enfeebled by being denied its natural rest during the digestive process, and the healthy function of the stomach degenerates into dyspepsia.—Westminster Review.

### A Case of Self Abnegation.

Charles Lamb's devotion to his insane sister was one of those instances of self abnegation which are as a silver lining to the darker and more sinister traits of human nature, but it is, perhaps, more than equaled in some respects by an instance of unselfish devotion on the part of a man in one of the institutions near New York such as is rare outside of the pages of fiction. It is the case of a man and wife. They lived happily together, but by one of those strange visitations of fate the happy wife became insane. Cases are not rare where a husband has shown devotion to an insane wife. There are others in which the husband has sought to play the role of Mr. Rochester in "Jane Eyre," and ignore a tie which he speciously argued had been sundered by a stroke of fate, though in most, if not all, of our states, at least, insanity subsequent to marriage is regarded as a disease, and no more a ground for divorce than consumption or any other ailment.

But in this case the husband forsook his home in New York, where he had lived on a small income received from wealthy parents in Europe, and sought and secured a position as bookkeeper in the workhouse close by the insane asylum where his wife was confined, receiving no salary for his services, and remains there now, amid forbidden surroundings, simply that he may be near his stricken wife, who smiles vacantly at him or talks with pathetic volubility and earnestness of her fixed delusions across that dark mental gulf which separates the Gehenna of madness from the relative paradise of sanity. His only thought is to soften the blow to his wife as much as possible, to ameliorate as far as may be her sufferings, a pathetic attempt to make the hand of fate seem like velvet instead of iron. For seven years he has remained faithful in his devotion to his mentally dead wife, sepulchred, so to speak, as a hopeless lunatic in the cemetery of the mind, an insane asylum, a man not, perhaps, endowed with the intellectual qualities which command the admiration of men, but illumined by unselfish devotion as with a sacred nimbus.—Oscar Willoughby Riggs.

### When the Mountains Were Made.

The chief beauty of Mount Desert Island is in its mountains. From a little distance they seem to rise grandly out of the very blue of the sea. The highest, Mount Green, reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. As you approach the sunshine flooding their rounded peaks gives them a bronzed, metallic appearance. But from a league away their real beauty and grandeur break lovingly upon the vision. Verdure clad in places, again showing massive bulwarks of rock, and from each height sloping in graceful undulations to the sea, a rare and winsome charm, as well as a broad and stalwart majesty, possesses them. Wherever one may be within sight of the splendid masses it is impossible to cease their contemplation. Thus musing on them in the spirit of geologic conjecture and revelry, I half unconsciously asked my skipper if he had any idea of their age.

"A lee-tle up'ard 'n a hundred year," he answered promptly. I looked at him with amazement, and it nettled him.

"A lee-tle up'ard 'n a hundred year!" he repeated stolidly, setting his teeth hard upon his tobacco and eyeing me askance, as if with initatory feelings of resentment at my unaccountable ignorance. "Them ar thirteen mountings ain't thar fur nuthin'. Them ar thirteen self same mountings riz plum' up outen the bay the very day they d'clar'd 'pendence to these Yoonited States! Them as seed it lived right hereabout."

"But, captain," I pleaded, aghast at this startling revelation, "you know De Monts and Champlain discovered the island just 284 years ago; named it 'L'Isle des Monts Deserts,' from the dreary appearance of the tops of those very mountains; and Briard and Masse, the French Jesuits, established a mission over there on the western shore ofOme's Sound!"

In tones of awful scorn my skipper merely answered: "Did, did they? Wall, I s'pose sech scallops comes from schoolin'. I say no man livin' was in these parts afore my forefathers; an' them that's dead and doubted"—this with contemptuous grief—"seed with their own eyes them thirteen mountings hist up their heads. Howsumdever, there's no argerin with sneerers!"—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

### His Preference.

"Of all seasons of the year, Dr. Diagnosis," he said to a young physician who was helping her look at the moon, "which do you most prefer?"

"I think I prefer the watermelon season," he replied in a low business tone of voice.—The Epoch.

## MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

### MEN WHO PREDICT THE EXTINCTION OF HUMANIY BY STARVATION.

### Facts More Convincing Than Theories. The Whole Matter of Food Supply Revolutionized—The Coming Man May Die of Overeating.

It seems strange that at a time when food of all kinds is cheaper and more plenty than it ever was before in the history of the world, and when famine nowhere exists, men of mind and learning should be predicting the extincion of humanity by starvation. Still the matter has recently been discussed by Mr. Frederick B. Hawley in the Quarterly Journal of Economics and by Mr. Edward Atkinson in The Forum. Both writers refer at length to the writings of Malthus and Ricardo, the first of whom taught that there is a tendency of population to increase faster than the means of subsistence—the first increasing in a geometrical and the last in an arithmetical ratio—and the second of whom showed that land cultivated for a series of years yielded diminishing returns in proportion to the amount of labor and capital expended upon it.

It is certainly difficult to refute the propositions of Malthus and Ricardo by arguments. They were acute reasoners and plausible writers. Facts, however, are more convincing than theories. The population of the world is much greater than when these men wrote and food is cheaper and more plenty. Science as applied to the raising of crops and to transportation has revolutionized the whole matter of the supply of food. Fifty years ago wise men informed their sons that the time would soon come when they could eat white bread but half the time, for the reason that wheat enough could not be cut to supply the material to make it. There was then no implement for harvesting wheat but the sickle. But the horse harvester and self binder soon made wheat cheaper than corn was when the prediction was made.

#### THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Forty years ago a man with a hand hoe—the only implement used—could only plant and cultivate four acres of corn. By the aid of machines one man now finds no difficulty in planting and tending forty acres. Experiments are now being made with machines for harvesting and thrashing corn, and within five years' time they will be brought to perfection and in general use. Potatoes are now planted, cultivated, dug, sorted and bagged by machinery. The machine has done more for the field than for the shop in the matter of increasing production.

Skill in breeding and feeding has reduced the time necessary to prepare a steer for the market from four years to about eighteen months. A few years ago it was estimated that the product of five acres of land was necessary to support a cow or steer. Now the product of one acre, preserved in a silo, will keep the animal. Silage is the coming food for all animals kept on farms for the purpose of producing meat.

Producing new varieties of small fruits and melons and improving their cultivation have added much to the food supply of the world. Fruit is now almost as common on tables as bread. Melons, oranges, strawberries and grapes form parts of the poor man's breakfast. Sugar is one of the cheapest articles of food, and the country is "flowing with honey," strained for its waxen comb and costing but four cents per pound. During the past few years grapes during their season have been about as cheap as potatoes, and the prospect is that they will soon be included among the most common articles of food.

#### PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOODS.

The process of canning fresh fruit, vegetables, fish and meat has prevented about half the amount of these articles annually produced from going to waste and rendered their preservation practical for years. Cars and vessels fitted up as refrigerators now carry food products classed as perishable round the world. We can dine on fresh salmon caught in the Columbia river ten years ago, green turtle captured in the West Indies at the same time, and pineapples raised in South America.

Huxley tells us that the "harvest of the sea" has but just commenced, and our own Seth Green has apparently demonstrated that "water farming" is more profitable than land farming. He thinks that all will soon be convinced that an acre of water is capable of producing as much food as an acre of land.

Grain producing territory large enough to form an empire has just been brought into notice in several parts of the world. Agricultural experts state that Siberia is capable of supplying all the people in continental Europe with grain. A like statement is made in regard to Canada. Most of the land in the world once classed as "desert" has been found to be very productive. The first settlers in California thought the most of the soil would produce nothing. The state is now exporting vast quantities of food.

There is no danger that the coming man will starve. It is more likely that he will die of overeating, thinking that it is his duty to do his part in "disposing of the surplus." Possibly the last man will laugh himself into an untimely grave while reading the absurd theories of Malthus and noticing how his predictions came out.—Chicago Times.

### The Value of Advertising.

"If you will tramp the city over and take notice of the business places you will find that where the show windows are finest, the stock of goods the freshest and the salesmen the quickest to make sales." The speaker was a joker and we checked him to ask what kind of a patent medicine 'ad' he was going to spring on us. We were fooled, for in all seriousness he continued: "There you will find an advertiser." We all agreed, and another friend said he had another way of telling. "If you will ride from Ashland avenue to State street and count the mercantile houses having electrical lights I will venture that you can find the 'ads' of nine out of ten by searching the morning and evening papers."

We were standing in a cigar store and the proprietor said he could go us one better. "Two years ago my patrons were so few that I scarcely made a living. One day two men got in a quarrel in my store and one shot the other, not fatally, but seriously. The patrol came, thousands gathered in front of the door, the reporters wrote up the affair elaborately and my little store and myself came in for a share of the publicity. The next day hundreds dropped in as they passed to see the scene of the shooting. Many of them bought cigars. From that day on my store was 'advertised,' and for a year I made more money than in three years previous. I now keep a small 'ad' in several papers and you see my clerks are busy."—Chicago Journal.

### A Day of Hard Luck.

Jones (to Robinson, weary and footsore)—Been fishing, Robinson?

Robinson—Ya'as.

Jones—Catch anything?

Robinson—Naw; didn't even catch the last train home.—New York Sun.

## UP THE GLEN

Up the glen there is sylvan laughter,
Tinkle of water and trill of song;
There, in the hush that follows after,
Dewdrops glisten and moonbeam throng;
Oh, there is weird, wild beauty then—
Up the glen. —Avis Gray.

### Herbert Spencer's Inquisitiveness.

"Herbert Spencer," said an Englishman now in this country, who knows a good deal of the great individual's habits, "is one of the most minutely observant men imaginable. He takes an odd interest in the most trivial personal peculiarities of a stranger, and is apparently possessed of a consummate curiosity as to the motives of apparently unimportant acts. When he meets a new acquaintance he plies the person, be it man or woman with innumerable questions. He will ask such persons as to their dress and habits of daily life. If he notices any peculiarity of conduct at table he unhesitatingly thrusts a question at the object of his curiosity. He has lived for over twenty years quietly with a family in a London suburb, where he sees only such persons as it pleases him to know."—New York Press.

### To Build a Chimney.

To build a chimney that will draw forever and not fill up with soot, you must build it large enough—sixteen inches square; use good brick, and clay instead of lime up to the comb; plaster it inside with clay mixed with salt; for chimney tops use the very best of brick, wet them and lay them in cement mortar. The chimney should not be built tight to beams and rafters; there is where the cracks in your chimneys come, and where most of the fires originate, as the chimney sometimes gets red hot. A chimney built from cellar up is better and less dangerous than one hung on the wall. Don't get your stovepipe hole too close to the ceiling—eighteen inches from it.—Scientific American.

### Skilled Chinese Woodworkers.

A skilled Chinese woodworker, who has arrived in New York to take charge of the fancy work on a Chinese town hall now being built in Mott street, puts on airs to the extent of saying that American cabinetmakers could not earn their tobacco money in China, as most of their work, while grand to the eye, was coarse in construction. Any skillful Chinese woodworker, he said, could make a bedstead that would be worth $10,000 in China, but it wouldn't pay to make such a one here, as it would take three years' time and no American would be willing to pay such a price for a bedstead, except as a curiosity. In China, he said, bedsteads are valued as ornaments, as pianos are here.—Chicago Herald.

### A Very Remarkable Difference.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? A bit of enterprise on the part of The Boston Globe disclosed a remarkable difference of opinion among the physicians of that city. A reporter, in perfect health, visited ten prominent Boston doctors and stated nonexistent symptoms and requested a diagnosis. The man's appearance physically was perfect. But notwithstanding this, each doctor diagnosed the case in a different way, and each doctor gave the imaginary invalid a different prescription. The diagnoses and prescriptions, together with the interview with each doctor and a statement as to the reporter's elegant health, were published in The Globe.—Detroit Free Press.

### All Americans Discontented.

It is the opinion of an Englishman who has recently visited this country that all says, "are discontented because they cannot Americans are discontented. "The poor," he enjoy the good things which wealth alone can buy; the wealthy are discontented because they have enjoyed all these good things and find them flat, stale and unprofitable; while the moderately well-to-do are discontented because they have neither the social freedom enjoyed by the poor nor the social consideration paid to the rich."—New York Tribune.

### Magazines for Binding.

If magazines are to be bound, it is better to have them untrimmed, so that the margins in the bound volume may be as wide as possible. The binder has to shave off the edges to make them even when he binds the book, and if they have already been trimmed once by the magazine binder, there is likely to be little margin left. Even even if the magazines are not to be bound, most subscribers prefer them uncut. Many people like to cut the leaves with a paper knife as they read.—The Writer.

### A Careful Financier.

"I say, Fred, lend me a dollar, will you?" A dollar bill is produced. The borrower looks at it a moment thoughtfully, and then exclaims:

"By the way, Fred, I just remembered that there are counterfeit one dollar bills in circulation. To prevent mistakes, suppose you take this back and lend me a two instead. Thanks! A fellow can never be too careful in money matters, you know. So long! see you later;"—Boston Transcript.

### Feline Sagacity.

"Bridget, has Johnnie come home from school yet?"

"Yis, sorr."

"Have you seen him?"

"No, sorr."

"Then how do you know he's home?"

"'Cause the cat's hidin' under the stove, sorr."—Time.

### A Narrow Escape.

"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician, while going his rounds.

"Nine."

"Why, I ordered medicine for ten."

"Yes, but one wouldn't take it."—Exchange.

### Diamond Measure.

"How do you suppose Mr. Poorcase manages to get diamonds for his wife?" asked a lady of her husband.

"Oh, buys them by the quartz, I presume."—Detroit Free Press.

### Of Greater Value.

Chicago Citizen (to lawyer)—Why do you charge me $200 for a divorce, Mr. Blank? It only cost me $5 to get married.

Lawyer—Why do you pay $200 for a diamond and $5 for a Rhine stone?—New York Sun.

### No Interest in Archery.

Reports from England of the futile efforts made to revive interest in archery show how thoroughly dead the noble pastime is. Of course, that settles the question of its popularity in this country.—Chicago Herald.

The Mexican state of Morelos offers a premium for the establishment of new industries and grants exemption from taxation for the same for the term of five years.

By the new salute in the French army soldiers touch the hair with the hand reversed, showing the palm, and officers touch the brim of the kepi.

## A PUEBLO SUN DANCE.

### CELEBRATING THE FEAST OF A SAINT IN NEW MEXICO.

### An Interesting Event at the Pueblo of San Buena Ventura de Cochiti—A Curious Dance of Mystic Meaning—The Movements.

Two hundred mounted Pueblos, aligned as perfectly as a crack cavalry regiment on parade, formed three sides of a hollow square. The fourth side was the high wall of the old church yard, now buried under a drift of expectant humanity. Pueblos from Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Isleta, San Juan, Nambe, Tesuque, Pojoaque, and even distant Acoma, Navajoes from the western end of the territory, four "Americans" and forty or fifty neighboring Mexicans were among the crowd. Close by the cross over the gate was the long, faded robe and the beautiful, classic face of the priest from Pena Blanca, whose delicately chiseled Gallic features looked anachronistic enough among those swarthy proselytes. He had held mass in the old church that morning, and now the first dance of the day was to be el faile del padre, in his honor.

We had not long to wait. Directly the pum! pum! pum! of a huge yellow tomtom, big as a mature beer barrel, came around the corner of the church, presently followed by the tomtom itself and its athletic persecutor. Around the drummer clustered the chorus—a dozen men in snowy shirts and with snowy drawers descending into the embrace of beautiful brown buckskin calzones, which also covered the tops of their moccasins. They were chanting loudly a weird refrain in the Juerez tongue, keeping perfect time with feet and arms. They were closely followed by the dancers—a strange and grotesque half hundred, truly. At their head marched the bearer of the holy Flag of the Sun. He was a stalwart aboriginal gentleman, clothed upon with all the pomp and circumstance of a St. Louis drum major, but without the ramrod which is popularly supposed to stiffen the spine of that awful dignitary. The banner was a priceless bit of work in beaded buckskin; bearing, with its pole, the general shape of a gigantic feather, and fringed and tufted at sides and top with eagle feathers. The dancers were equally divided as to sex, and an attractive set in face and form. The women wore their usual modest dress to the knees, but had omitted their everyday buckskin boots and moccasins, and their shapely shins and arms were bare. Their beautiful black hair, carefully combed, hung down their backs, unrestrained by ribbon or ornament. Around their necks they wore a dazzling profusion of necklaces, costly corals, silver beads alternating with silver crosses and long strings of priceless turquois—their proximity to the only turquois mine in the Western hemisphere stands them in good stead—were a dozen strands deep on those pretty brown necks. Their heavy jet bangs—the Aztecs were banging their hair before Cortez sailed from Spain—waved as they came hopping along on alternate feet. Each had a bright vermilion patch on either cheek bone, and each held in either hand a sprig of sacred cedar. But the most remarkable feature of the female half of the ballet was the headdress. Over the middle of her crown, each woman wore a board, fitted to her head, and rising eighteen inches above it. The board was bright with an ornamental top and a capital T sawed out of the middle. The projections at the top of the board were prettily tufted.

The men were more picturesquely arrayed. Each was naked to the waist, and painted over the trunk and arms with a dull blue. Around the waist and falling nearly to the knees was an elaborate dancing skirt woven of mouse colored stuff, handsomely decked with bead work, and with a fine macreme sash pendent on the right side. To this skirt, behind, was attached a beautiful fox skin, with its long brush dangling nearly to the ground. The moccasins and leggins completed the dress, but there were further accessories. Each man had fastened to the top of his head a little bunch of feathers or a sprig of cedar; each had around his biceps a four-inch armlet of buckskin painted green and white, and several skeins of bright yarn and strings of sleigh bells were tied around the calzones just below the knee. None of them were facially painted, none had the customary headkerchief or queue, nor the every day white cotton drawers. Each held in his left hand a branch of evergreen, and in his right a rattle, made of a dry gourd, with a wooden handle. Over their bare chests rattled beads only less prodigal than those worn by the women. The men were all young or youngish and, as a rule, very good looking fellows. At the rear the procession tapered down to half a dozen boys and girls, the smallest not over 4 years old, but dressed just like their elders, and equally expert in the intricacies of the curious dance.

When the fifty dancers were all inside the square, in a long row by pairs—first two women and then two men—they ceased their advance, which had been made at a madding pace of a half a mile per hour, but continued to "mark time," as an army man would say, to the unfaltering bump of the yellow drum and the long winded sing song of the chorus. The step, whether advancing, retreating or standing still, is the same—a simple variation of the universal hop jump remembered by every one who has ever seen an aboriginal dance anywhere. Starting on tiptoe, the dancer raised his right foot quickly to a height of from three to six inches above the ground, at the same time—or perhaps an instant later—giving a tiny hop, which lifted the left foot high enough to put a toothpick between it and the ground. This hitch is almost imperceptible in itself, but it is never omitted, and makes a notable impression upon the character of the step as a whole. Then the right foot went down in a similar hyphenated fashion, and the left foot went up, and so on. The soft pat of the moccasined feet of the men and the bare soles of the women was audible only in the aggregate.

After a little marching and countermarching around the space reserved for them, the dancers again came down to the footlights—so to speak—and, by a quick turn, formed in four parallel rows, facing outward. In the center were the two rows of women, and on each side a row of men. In this position they danced in mark time fashion, moving their arms alternately up and down with their legs. The men used their rattles meantime, each at stated intervals thrusting his right arm out in shoulder striker style, and giving at the same time a loud "Ay! ay!" All swayed their bodies from side to side, also, in graceful wise. The time kept by all was absolutely perfect, and the figures reminded me of a Virginia reel to the tune the old cow died of. Up and down between the open lines of the dancers gamboled three tall, erect fellows, who were among the most important characters of the day. They were naked save for their G-string, plastered with mud from head to foot, and with uncanny strings dangling from knees to wrists. Each had a bristling knot of corn husks knotted to his hair behind, and carried a similar scare crow in his hand. They were the clowns of the occasion, and called out many grunts and squeaks of approbation by their fantastic pigeon wings, grimaces and other monkey shines.—Chochiti (N. M.) Cor. Globe-Democrat.

## DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

A Hindoo girls' high school has been started at Allahabad.

Miss Kittie C. Wilkins, of Idaho, is the owner of between 700 and 800 horses.

Lucy Larcon has a placid face, quiet eyes and gray tinted hair, knotted in curls at her neck.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has been most cordially adopted by the literary and artistic set in London.

Miss Alice B. Farley, of Port Hudson, La., is one of the most successful cotton growers in the state.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton was born and raised on Staten Island. Her maiden name was Ann Street.

Kate Claxton is much reduced financially, and is trying to sell some oil paintings left her by her father.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has learned to speak French, Italian and modern Greek since her marriage.

Grace Imogene Upham is suing the Chicago City railway for $30,000 damages for injuries received while alighting from a car.

Mrs. Carnegie made a fine collection of photographic views during the coaching tour from London to Cluny castle.

Lillie Devereux Blake thinks that "every married woman should have an equal share of the family income."

Miss Lucy A. Plympton, of Albany, will be a delegate to the International Geological congress at London in September.

Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of The London Daily News, has been admitted to the National Association of Journalists.

Mlle. Klumpke, the first female house surgeon in Paris, was married recently to Dr. Dejernie, an eminent young French physician.

Miss Frances Wetmore, who has been appointed government physician for the Island of Hilo, makes her visits on horseback and answers every call.

Mrs. M. W. Ravenhill, of New York, beats the record of youthful grandmothers so far reported. She was 32 years old when her granddaughter was born.

Miss Emma Black, the rival of the beautiful Miss Chamberlain, is engaged to be married to an American at Buda Pesth. Miss Black refused the place accepted by Mrs. Hamersley.

A number of ladies in Philadelphia get their bonnets very cheaply by having a clever girl milliner out of employment come to the house. They pay her $5 a day, and in one day she trims up the bonnets and hats for all the women in the family.

Lady Philippa Howard, who is going to wed a London physician, is the fourth of the present Duke of Norfolk's sisters. She is 36 years of age. Two of the Ladies Howard are nuns. It is considered a great mesalliance in England for a duke's daughter to marry a medical man.

Princess Laetitia Bonaparte will receive some beautiful wedding presents from the citizens of Turin. The artists of that famous Italian center intend to combine all their skill to produce a lovely casket, and twenty-four ladies of that city are planning to furnish the bride's boudoir with gorgeous furniture and hangings.

Miss Adelaide Thompson of Philadelphia, who is worth over $3,000,000, and who is now over 60 years of age, is attracting as much attention this season at Long Branch as ever. This is her twenty-second season at Long Branch, and she is occupying the same room at the hotel that she has had every season.

Mrs. Buckner, wife of the governor of Kentucky, wears as ornaments a conch shell necpin and sleeve buttons which, in addition to their beauty, have the charm of a romantic history, having been purchased by her relative, Gen. George Washington, from a shipwrecked and destitute sailor and by him worn on the coat in which he was inaugurated. They are beautifully preserved and the coloring is exquisite.

Mme Mutsu, wife of the Japanese minister in Washington, is one of the favorite ladies of the mikado's court. She is petite and slender in person and gentle in manner and has the dead black hair, clear olive complexion and kindling black eyes of the Oriental. Her white teeth are perfect and there is not a line of care or weariness in her mobile face. She has an only daughter, who is 14 years old. She dresses with a refined taste and has all her gowns from Paris.

## GASTRONOMICAL TID BITS.

There is nothing quite so good for making athletes of children now as green apple pie.

Interest in children rapidly decreases when they are seen in public places sucking oranges.

It doesn't seem to matter what the stock is for mulligatawny soup so long as the curry gets in.

Fried hominy is said by one of the Newport caterers to be improved by sprinkling with nutmeg.

Pineapples are about done now for the season, and this will leave a void at many Sunday night teas.

Bishop Taylor recently said: "I would rather spend the next twenty years in Africa than in heaven."

The report that Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, is to visit the United States in the fall, is denied.

Grecian epicures enveloped their hands in a kind of glove, so that they could pick out the food while burning hot.

Ducklings, with or without apple sauce, are now seasonable and in order, and in table d'hote, at all events, make a change.

The Lutherans in this country have begun a thorough revision and a translation of the Augsburg Confession and of Luther's Small Catechism.

"Parisienne potatoes" at some hotels really taste as if they had been prepared to eat in France and had come to this country in a sailing vessel.

Stewed pears and rice would seem to be almost a standard dish at summer hotels, where the boarders will surely get enough of one good thing.

The official call for the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. has just been issued. The meeting will be held in Cleveland, Oct. 2-5.

The receipts of the American board for the ten months ending with June, 1888, were $430,000, an advance of $73,000 for the corresponding time in 1887.

The Pool of Bethesda has been satisfactorily identified at Jerusalem, according to the statement of the chairman of the Palestine Exploration fund.

The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows has resigned his position as secretary of the American Home Missionary society, and accepted a call to the Second Congregational church of Rockford, Ills.

The Roman Catholic statistics for New England are as follows: Priests, 906; seminarians 233; churches, 602; chapels and stations, 133; colleges, 7; academies, 38; parochial schools, 205; pupils, 69,105; charitable institutions, 36; population, 1,185,000.

## AWAY FROM MY LOVED HILLS.

Away from my loved hills, away from all
That is most dear to my unhappy soul,
I go in sadness. Nor can I control
My anxious thoughts, nor check the tears that fall.
Vain is that pale delusion which we call
Philosophy. It never can console
The heart's distress, nor lighter make the dole
For fortune's woundings, be they great or small.
Yet, be it only some new grief to find,
Or to bring back some dear reward of pain,
The trial shall be made. Not all in vain
Shall be the patient battle of the mind,
And though I know not what the days will bring,
In hope I gird me for my journeying.
—Robert Burns Wilson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Living in Its Past Glory.

Nothing too extravagant can be said in favor of the sublime beauty of Italy, nor too many eulogies bestowed on its historical and artistic treasures, which the accumulations of ages have here heaped up in rich profusion, but neither can too much be said respecting the utter contrast between the country and its inhabitants. They cannot realize that the progress of time has brought to the inevitable end their national glories, nor that a country to thrive must possess something besides history, but are so conceited that nothing on earth can disabuse them of the idea that they are still the seat and center of all greatness. They rest on the reputations and claim all the glory earned by their ancestors from Adam down, and fondly fancy other countries are groping in the twilight of civilization as compared with their own, and foreigners come to this worn out, king ridden, rat trap of a place in the same spirit that the Greeks of old called on the gods of Olympus. They, centuries ago, ceased to give birth to Cæsars, Michael Angelos or Dantes. A crabbed but shrewd German has likened them unto "the maggots, coming descent from the lion merely because they swarmed out of the corruption of his dead carcass."—Florence Cor. Chicago Times.

### Confidence in the Bartender.

Did you ever think how very much talk is hurled at a bartender? He has to listen to all kinds of people talking on all kinds of subjects. Frequent drinking makes a glib tongue, and matters that might be regarded as state secrets outside the pale of the bar room are there discussed with a shocking lack of reserve. The funny part of it is that the bartender is taken seriously into the discussion and his opinions are treated as of great respect and authority by persons who, when sober, have no companionship with the mixer of drinks. Think of a man taking his business affairs, his family affairs, his love affairs, to be submitted to the judgment of a bartender, and you will have in mind what actually happens very, very often. Place a white aproned man behind a whisky bar, and he becomes, in many instances, the leader in thought and expression of those who exchange money for drinks over the two feet of walnut board that separates them.—Bartender in Globe-Democrat.

### Manufacturing Imitation Mummies.

A gentleman from Portland, Ore., who has just returned from an extended foreign tour, was asked why he had not brought home from Egypt, among other curios, a mummy. He said there was a great deal of fraud in the mummy business. Persons purchasing mummies, of course, like to get them as well preserved and natural looking as possible, and, as those found are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition, venders have engaged in the business of manufacturing bogus mummies. They bargain with tramps, beggars and such people for their carcasses, paying therefor a sum sufficient to make their remaining days short and sweet. These fellows are preserved and pickled, and then smoked until they are good imitations of the genuine mummy. Whole rows of these articles can be seen in a smoke house at once. When sufficiently dry they are wrapped in mummy cloth and sold to Americans chiefly, bringing a high price.—Cleveland Leader.

### Bathers in Oiled Silk.

The latest fad among bathers is to wear costumes lined with oiled silk. This was told as a secret by a young lady to whom was propounded the interrogatory why she was able to stay in the water so long. You see, the oiled silk prevents the water from penetrating, and enables the bather to stay in the water a long time without becoming cold. This new innovation was gotten up through a wager between two ladies as to which could stay in the longest; and one of them, through natural ingenuity, bethought herself of oiled silk, and won the wager. While her rival emerged from the briny with chattering teeth, the other bobbed up in the water serenely and smiling.—San Francisco Post.

### American Lamps in Paris.

When people prate of novelties found only in Paris, confound them by stating that the tall lamps which decorate fashionable drawing rooms are unknown to the conservative Parisian households. Two of these "piano lamps," as they are sometimes called, were carried over as gifts in June and set up in one of the most elegant apartments in Paris, where they instantly created a sensation. French taste has been forced to admit that American taste is to the front in the matter of lamps at least.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### He Had Become Wise.

"Haven't you got a garden of your own?" asked a Central Market butcher of a colored man.

"No, sah."

"But you've got a place for one."

"Yes, sah."

"Rather lazy, aren't you?"

"No, sah. I'ze simply got experience."

"How?"

"Not to attempt to raise any garden truck in Detroit dat I can't bring into house an' lock up at night."—Detroit Free Press.

### He Was Too Funny.

Charlie (dejectedly)—Say, Tom, I've lost my best girl.

Tom—No? How did it happen?

Charlie—Aw, I was altogether too funny for her.

Tom—Too funny? What do you mean?

Charlie—Well, you see, she was crazy to have a pet dog, so I gave her a pug, and told her I selected that kind because it matched her nose so perfectly. See? Confound a funny man, anyhow.—Washington Critic.

### Off for the Springs.

Wife—John, dear, why do they call the place a "spa?"

Husband—Simply because it is where they relieve you of all your spa cash.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

### A Good Suggestion.

In pulling out a sheet of paper from the middle of a pile, give it a quick jerk, and the chances are that the papers above and below will not be much disturbed.—"R. I." in The Writer.

Of all the twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta, only three could write their own names.

As many as 3,000,000 women in the United States work for money.

### Summer in Boston.

PRETTY GIRLS.

In the summer tennis shoes are worn by girls, instead of gaiters,
When at the mountains, or the shore, they flirt with student waiters.

A FAMILY PARTY.

In the summer, husband, wife and children, with a big lunch basket,
Go down the harbor for a day's enjoyment, at Nantasket.

THEY GET OUT OF TOWN.

In the summer, there's a rush to reach the various watering places,
And city duns of debtors cannot find the slightest traces.

'TIS EVER THUS.

In the summer, picnic parties spend the day in sylvan bowers,
And have their finery destroyed by sudden thunder showers.

NOT FUNNY FOR HIM.

In the summer bugs and ants and flies become of men the eaters,
And 'tis fun to watch the bald man pulverizing the muskeeters.

ALWAYS THE WAY.

In the summer all the big men get the little bathing dresses,
And the little men the big ones, source prolific of distresses.

IN INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE.

In the summer many overcoats, fur trimmed and storm defying,
A prey to ravages of moths on "Uncle's" shelves are lying.

THE MECCAS.

In the summer when we get a taste of equatorial weather,
Ice cream saloons are places where the girls delight to gather.

—Boston Courier.

### Travers' Wit.

Henry Clews in his new book, tells several good anecdotes of the witty stutterer, William R. Travers, some of which, though not all are new, are worth reproducing.

A. T. Stewart, the world renowned retail dry goods merchant, was elected on one occasion to preside at a meeting of citizens during the war period, Travers being among the number present. When Mr. Stewart took his gold pencil case from his pocket and rapped with its head on the table for the meeting to come to order, Travers called out, in an audible tone, "C-cash!" which brought down the house, and no one laughed more heartily than Mr. Stewart, although it was a severe thrust at himself.

His wit, like that of Tom Hood, did not forsake him, even in his last hours.

While on his deathbed at Bermuda a friend called to see him, and said: "What a nice place Bermuda is for rest and change." Travers replied: "Y-y-yes, th-the waiters g-g-get th-th-the ch-change and th-the h-h-hotel keepers th-the r-r-rest."

### An Exciting Moment.

"Yo see it waz like dis: It waz de nint' inungs an' each side wuz thirty-two runs. Jimmy wuz at de bat. He got onter Reddy's curve an' hit der ball a welt out ter center field. Tommy Scully giv' a jump fer it, but it went t'rough his fingers an' we winned de game."—Life.

### Common Ground.

Small Boy—What's the score?

Gentleman (returning from game)—Six to 1.

Small Boy—Favor of Detroit?

Gentleman—Yes.

The small boy smiles and the gentleman smiles in sympathy. What is there remarkable about that conversation? Oh, nothing, except that the conversation actually occurred and the small boy was a ragged street urchin without a cent to bless himself with, while the man was one of Detroit's millionaires. The mutual smile showed that baseball maketh the whole world kin.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Trials of a Brummer.

The country storekeeper carefully examined the samples of cloth while the drummer patiently waited. A customer came, the storekeeper waited on him, then went back to examine the samples, to pull out and untwist the threads. Another customer, and more examination; still another customer, and as the storekeeper began again he said:

"Are these samples in style?"

"They were," replied the discouraged drummer, "when you began to look at them, but that was so long ago that I can't answer for them now."—Detroit Free Press.

### A Natural Supposition.

"Papa, what do they have that crowbar strapped up there for?" said the small boy in the railway car.

"That, my boy," replied pater familias, sinking hot and frantic into his seat with a sprained wrist and half his thumbnail gone after a three minute wrestle with the car window, "that, I suppose, is for the brakemen to open these blanked windows with."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

### Our Village Industrial Competition.

Husband (just home from the city)—My angel!—Crying?—Whatever's the matter?

Wife—They've awarded me—prize medal—(sobbing)—f' my sponge cake!

Husband (soothingly)—And I'm quite sure it deserv'——

Wife (hysterically)—Oh—but—'t said—'twas—for the best specimen o' concrete!—Punch.

### Learned It by Bar.

A young lady in this city who teaches a Sunday school class of 8-year-olds recently asked them the question: "What is an altar?" "I know," said one irrepressible; "it's a place where they burn insects."—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

### Tall Corn.

Corn is so tall in Kansas this year that strangers passing through on night trains, looking out on the cornfields by moonlight, talk of the dense oak and maple forests they are passing through.—Leavenworth Times.

### Particular.

"No, indeed," said the young lady from Boston, adjusting her eyeglasses, "I never ride in those Roberttail cars."—New York Evening Sun.

### The Dry Season.

It's been so wet in some parts of West Virginia that farmers will have to harvest their crops with strainers.—Washington Critic.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13 ..... 1888


The monotony of village life is enough to drive young people to dissipation and old people to insanity. The young as a rule are given no education beyond the simple text books of the common schools. In the ordinary village home there is no conversation about anything but the most commonplace things. Multitudes of young people have grown up without ever hearing even five minutes rational talk about the mental or spiritual nature of human beings. It is only by mere chance if a young person brought up in many villages in California ever hears a remark that would lead to asking whether or not there is anything human beings need care about other than money can buy. It should not excite wonder if in such surroundings the young sometimes appear to have lost the old-fashioned faith in the immortality of the soul; a final calling to account for every act and word; and in very desperation from the dullness of their every day lives yield themselves up to the delirium of passion. The narrowness; the horrible sameness; the dull monotony; the pettiness and meanness of village life cause more of the errors of the young than the innate weakness of human nature. In California Church influence is weaker than in any other so-called Christian country. There is very little church going from any sense of duty. Unless the young are interested they will not go to church at all. Many older people are no different. Unfortunately there are but few churches where old or young who are indifferent about religion will be much interested in the usual services. The older people who came here from the East with the faith and habits resulting from early religious training are disappearing. The survivors themselves are becoming indifferent. The young are growing up in a condition of heathenism. The restraining influence of religion is unknown to them and they are not given anything else to take its place; if anything could take the place of humble faith in God and the glorious hope of an immortality in communion with Him. With the loss of the ancient faith of Greece and Rome their glory, their power, their civilization were lost. As Pompeii and Herculaneum were covered by the ashes of Versuvius, so were those two great civilizations covered and destroyed by the barbarians who swept over people no longer nerved to heroism by religious faith and fervor, but sunk in indifference and sensual indulgence. If our own civilization would not meet the fate of those that have gone before it, something more must be done in the education of the young than is now practiced. In the public school under our system of education the text books occupy all the time of teacher and pupils; if the young are to have any religious or moral training they must get it at home, or not at all. Without such training there is little to inspire the young to lives of virtue; to self restraint and unselfishness. Without such training the only sin is exposure and the only good is the pleasure that may be seized in the passing hour.

### Holman's Suspension Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Holman on August 28th entitled "A bill to suspend all laws touching the disposal of public lands except the homestead law, and for other purposes," came up for action in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., and was most thoroughly pruned. The entire first section of the bill, as originally presented by Mr. Holman, was stricken out, which removed nearly all of the provision against which objections were directed, leaving only that portion relating to railroad grants. The public land laws will continue to be executed as heretofore. Persons who have made pre-emption filings and timber culture entries may legally perfect title. Those who made homestead entries with the understanding that they could commute the same to cash at any time after the expiration of six months from the date of entry, will be permitted to complete the same in accordance with the terms of their contracts, and persons who have accepted pledges of the Government redeemable in public land for waivers of valid and valuable claims, may continue to locate their scrip. The people of the great Northwest are to be congratulated upon the escape they have experienced, as nothing could have more seriously hindered the growth of that section than the bill as introduced. The bill was so changed that the title was found inapplicable and "A bill relating to railroad land grants" was substituted. It simply provides that during the pending of measures now before Congress in relation to the forfeiture of certain lands heretofore granted by Congress to railroad corporations and thereafter, no act done or performed by any such corporation shall in any wise enlarge the right or claim of any such corporation to any lands covered by any such grant, or diminish any right now existing in the United States to declare the forfeiture thereof. This provision shall not be construed to in any wise affect or diminish or waive any right now existing on behalf of the United States to declare the forfeiture of any of the lands embraced in any such grant.

# Election Proclamation.

Pursuant to law and a Proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1888,

## Notice Is Hereby Given

By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a General Election will be held throughout the said County of Inyo, on

## Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock in the morning and will be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m. on the said 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, during which time the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District composed of the counties of San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

One member of the Assembly from the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Also one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice Niles Searles appointed.

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice E. W. McKinstry, resigned.

And the Governor of the State of California hereby offers a reward of

## One Hundred Dollars

for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part 1 of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the following officers of Inyo county are to be elected at the same time, viz.:

One Sheriff;
One County Clerk;
One District Attorney;
One County Treasurer;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One Supervisor for District No. 2;
One Supervisor for District No. 4;
One Supervisor for District No. 5;
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township in Inyo county.
Two Constables for each Township in Inyo county.
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 1;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 2;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 3;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 4;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 5;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 6;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 7.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed, and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 1

Polls to be held at the store of F. P. Blaisdell, at Round Valley. Inspector, F. P. Blaisdell; Judges, James Nevins and Richard Hilten

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Avena. Inspector, A. Matlick; Judges, Moses Brockman and William McLaren.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Station. Inspector, G. A. Thede; Judges, James Peregrine and Joseph McNally.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4

Polls to be held at the residence of Nathan Gilbert. Inspector, W. A. Greenly; Judges, S. P. Roberts and Nathan Gilbert.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector L. P. Springstead; Judges, B. H. Yancy and W. W. Yantell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 6

Polls to be held at the residence of George Story, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Inspector, A. O. Collins; Judges, George Story and R. Merryman.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 7

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges, L. M. Newman and J. M. Hay.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 8

Polls to be held at the residence of the Conklin Brothers. Inspector, James Lane; Judges, N. E. Conklin and O. H. P. Love.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 9

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, W. J. Lake; Judges, J. Zeigler and J. D. Blair.

ELEETION PRECINCT NO. 10

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Georges Creek. Inspector, W. L. Hunter; Judges, John Kispert and John Meyer.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 12

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough, in Arastra Canyon. Inspector Thomas McDonough; Judges, George St. Clair and Frank Miranda.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 13

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse in Lone Pine. Inspector, John Lucas; Judges, J. J. Stewart and R. C. Spear.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 14

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas Boland at Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas; Judges, William Crapo and George Weist.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 15

Polls to be held in a building adjoining the store of Thomas Boland in Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, E. F. Hall and John Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 16

Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, at Olancha. Inspector, A. Walker; Judges, H. Bellows and William Walker.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 17.

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, Charles Anthony; Judges, Martin Mee and N. S. Thompson.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 18

Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald, at Lookout. Inspector, J. D. Channell Judges, Frank Fitzgerald and W. C. Smith.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 21

Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, at Panamint. Inspector H. G. Chickering; Judges, John Curran and E. Rowell.

Dated this 2d day of October, A D 1888

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

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### How to Catch a Tiger.

The author of "Three Years of a Wanderer's Life" says that he once saw three young tigers, larger than Newfoundland dogs, loose on the deck of a British India steamer, crowded with several hundred Mecca pilgrims. The cage in which they were confined was large, and barred on each side, with a partition running along its middle, which had a drop door. The man who had charge of the animals would drive them over to one side of the cage, close the partition and clean out the other side at his leisure; then barring up the clean side, he would open the partition and drive the tigers back, while he went through the same performance on the other side. One morning he neglected to put up the bars on the side he had finished, and so drove the tigers out of the opposite side of the open cage. The animals, on obtaining their liberty, took different directions, and, crouching in the nearest corners, lay snarling and exposing their teeth, showing unmistakable signs of a most dangerous fear. That side of the deck was deserted and the crowd gazed in interest at a respectful distance.

Mr. Fleuse, the third officer, the second officer and the keeper each placed themselves before a tiger, barring their exit, should they attempt to move away. Fleuse inquired if the tigers had been fed that day. They had not; they had always been fed on living fowls. Fleuse called for three chickens from the hen coop. Taking these he threw one in the face of each tiger. The chickens seemed simply motionless, glued to the spot, so instantaneous was the fixing of teeth and claws. Fleuse then went deliberately up to a tiger, coolly took the loose skin of the back of the neck with one hand and the root of the tail with the other, and putting out his full strength, dragged the heavy brute along the deck to the cage and forced it through the open bars. The chicken diversion acted perfectly. The brute had no object but that of retaining its prey. It growled fearfully; its eyes blazed; its teeth crushed through the chicken; its unsheathed claws clasped and pierced its quivering body. Red hot irons would hardly have made it loosen its grip of the bird. Then the keeper and the others helped Fleuse in carrying the remaining tigers into the cage.—The Argonaut.

### Beethoven's Lock of Hair.

A Mrs. Helm wrote to Beethoven when he had already lived half a century, and most sentimentally asked him for a souvenir—if possible, a lock of his hair—and he was cruel enough to cut some gray hair from a goat and to send it to her in a locket which she had transmitted to him for the purpose. There would not have been much harm in it, because Mrs. Helm in perfect good faith wore the locket, and since it is faith only that renders you happy, she, thinking that she wore the cherished hair on her heart, was happy. But after her delusion had lasted for years a friend of Beethoven, to whom he had laughingly confided the whole story, suddenly revealed the secret to the very lady who was the victim of the hoax, and she with bitter tears wrote to Beethoven, telling him how cruel it was to take such unfair advantage of her admiration for and her unbounded good faith in him, and to render a friend, a sincere adorer, if she might say so, ridiculous before all her friends, to whom she had often shown the relic with all veneration possible, and now it came out that it was all a goat's hair.

She pleaded her case so well that Beethoven, touched with her resignation—she did not cry for vengeance, but submitted meekly—repented of his joke and sent her some of his real venerable gray hair, which made her happy. Ce que femme veut Dieu le veut. Have you ever known an exception to the rule? It is just because they always pose as victims that they excite our pity and adroitly make us the weaker sex, and we have always to do their will.—Temple Bar.

### Plants and the Electric Light.

According to a Berlin paper some disagreeable results have followed the electric lighting of the Winter palace at St. Petersburg, the intense brilliancy of the light having been found to cause direct destruction among the ornamental plants used for the decoration of the banqueting halls. It appears that the complete illumination of the rooms for a single night is enough to cause the leaves to turn yellow and dry up, and ultimately to fall off. The damage to the celebrated collection of palms at the palace is especially serious. It is supposed that the injury is principally due to the sudden change from the sunless days of the northern winter and from the subdued light of the plant houses to the blinding light of the banqueting halls. It has been shown beyond a doubt that the rapidity of the injurious action and the amount are directly proportional to the intensity of the illumination, and plants standing in niches or other places partially shielded from the light are found to remain uninjured. There is no doubt that the injurious effects of the light are greatly intensified by the dry, artificially heated atmosphere of the rooms, and that they would be minimized, if not entirely obviated, if the plants could be surrounded by a steamy atmosphere, such as that in which they are grown.—Boston Post.

### A Left Handed Barber.

I ran across a novelty in the way of barbers not long ago. This was an artist who uses his left hand in guiding the razor. I was greatly surprised and did not recover until he had removed my beard. While he was dressing my hair I summoned sufficient courage to ask him a few questions. "I have traveled a great deal," he said, "and I have never met a left handed barber. I am beginning to think that I am the only one in the country. Yes, men consider it very lucky to be shaved by me. I could tell you of a number of prominent gentleman who, after losing heavily at poker, came to me in the hope of changing their luck. Then there are others who never think of sitting in a game without first coming to me for a shave. Last summer I had more than I could do. Sporting men and gamblers who followed the races invariably rushed in here before going down to the track to play the horses. Did I bring them good luck? Of course I did. At the end of the season there was not one of my customers who was not a big winner."—"Rambler" in Brooklyn Eagle.

### BASEBALL TALK.

Healy says he will not pitch for Indianapolis next year.

Kelly's work in right field is pronounced the finest ever seen in San Francisco.

Billy McLean, of Philadelphia, is mentioned as one of the probable League umpires next year.

Mullane is a great pitcher, the superior, one might add, of any who has twirled a ball in this state.—San Francisco Call.

Capt. Anson says he is willing to concede that Caruthers is Clarkson's superior outside of the box, "but he can't pitch such ball as Clarkson."

California exchanges say Dave Foutz's arm has commenced to draw up as Charley Sweeney's did, and it is probably lost, as far as good pitching is concerned.

Official expressions from both the Philadelphia and Athletic clubs indicate that twenty-five cents will continue to be the price of admission to ball games in the Quaker City.

Toronto will have a great nine next season, despite the departure of several players. They will have Decker, c. and r. f.; Oldfielder, c. and r. f.; Atkinson, Cashman, p.; Hartnett, 1b.; Kearns, 2b.; Rickley, 3b.; McLaughlin, s. s. and captain; Burke, l. f.; Lally, c. f. and p.; Connors, r. f.


MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec13tf

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.


Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 331, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


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SMITH & STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. (24 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH sold for $85.00 till lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time keeper. Warranted. Heavy solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and 4 COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $2000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write address but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
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(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND GOLDEN PRIZE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuseday, April 1tOh, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9.15 a. m. | 5.35 p. m. |
| Dayton..... | 10.45 a. m. | 4.35 p. m. |
| Wabuska..... | 12.45 a. m. | 2.25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne..... | 4.30 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Luning..... | 5.50 p. m. | 9.20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs..... | 7.00 p. m. | 8.10 a. m. |
| Belleville..... | 8.10 p. m. | 7.05 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.50 p. m. | Lv. 6.30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7.30 a. m. | 5.25 p. m. |
| Benton..... | 11.00 a. m. | 1.45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek..... | 1.10 p. m. | 11.00 a. m. |
| Alvord..... | 2.00 p. m. | 10.35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3.30 p. m. | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4.15 p. m. | 8.15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | Ar. 5.05 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains on V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (57 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
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SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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MY STOCK
Consisting of most every new article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
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SELL EXCHANGE
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LONDON, England
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Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13 ..... 1888


Maggie J. Dunn has entered suit for divorce from Robert Dunn.

Mr. Robert O'Neal, of Bishop Creek, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter, of Georges Creek, has been quite ill for some weeks past.

Gus. Walker and Ed. Walker were up from Olancha at the beginning of the week.

Messrs. James Crocker and J. Creaser came down from Big Pine last Wednesday.

The *Chronicle-Union* says the Great Register of Mono county will contain in all 813 names.

Miles Finlen, tried for the murder of a man named Payne at Virginia City, has been acquitted.

"You are too simple." "Yes, but—" "That's all right." "Who said so?" "Never mind."

Last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yerington and D. A Bender went down to Keeler on a special.

The Supervisors of Mono county have fixed the tax levy at $2 25. This is a reduction of seventy-five cents from the rate of last year.

Last Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Mairs left town for Los Angeles, going by way of Mojave. Mr. Mairs intends to get home in time to vote.

A man named Jordan died at the County Hospital last Monday of consumption. Jordan came to Inyo from Mono county; he had long been an invalid.

Mr. Israel Luce has written that he will be at the marble quarry to resume work soon after the coming election. He expects to employ quite a number of men.

John Thomas came down from Cerro Gordo last Tuesday and stayed till Thursday. He is ill from lead poisoning and has gone to San Francisco for medical treatment.

W. Rowan, of Bishop Creek, passed through town on Thursday with a band of twenty-seven horses bound for Los Angeles. They were all fine animals, two to four years old.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. At Independence at half past seven in the evening. Sunday School at the M. E. Church at 11 a. m.

Mr. W. S. Eaves returned from Long Valley last Thursday bringing with him six hundred head of cattle. It was a good season on the range and the cattle are looking well.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Rhine left town last Saturday morning for San Francisco. Mr. Rhine expects to be back about two weeks hence. Mrs. Rhine may remain in the City till spring.

Hon. P. Reddy is at Bridgeport as counsel for the Standard Con. Company in a big lawsuit against the Bulwer Company. R. S. Miner Esq. has been retained as counsel for the latter.

B. F. Leete, of Reno, and his son, Ben. Leete, were at Independence some days this week. The young man has made a homestead location near Bishop Creek and intends to perfect title to the land.

The Reno *Gazette* says that choice butter brings readily in that market from 24 to 25 cents per pound, and seems to think this is a very good price. Here in Owens Valley dairymen grumble when butter will bring no more than 30 cents a pound.

The difference between the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Mills Tariff Bill is irreconcileable. Day after day discussion of the tariff continues in the Senate without indication when it will end. It is not at all likely that any change will be made in the tariff till another Congress shall meet.

The Great Register is now being printed in the INYO INDEPENDENT Job Office. It shows an increase of more than one hundred names over the list of two years ago. The total number this year will considerably exceed nine hundred.

Rumor has it that when D. O. Mills returned to Carson from his recent visit to Keeler he said it was not likely the Carson & Colorado railroad would be extended to Mojave during the present season. Very little importance should be attached to mere rumors.

The bill of exceptions in the Elliott case has been filed. It covers 645 closely written pages of legal cap. This, with the other records in the case, will make 1700 folios that must be copied by the County Clerk in ten days, an average of 170 folios per day. Eighty folios is a good day's work for one man to write. The bill contains a good deal of irrelevant matter that may be stricken out by the Court.

### Notice to Schools and School Trustees.

I now have a supply of Entomologies and Charts for same. Entomology by mail, postpaid, $1.56. Charts, sets of six, $8.00 Each school should have at least one set of Charts. W. O. MERONEY,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Agent for Inyo county.

### House Moving.

H. L. Clark is about to move the dwelling house on the old Lank place. The building will be removed to a place near the north end of the farm, about one mile nearer Independence than where it stands. The new site is a good location for a garden and orchard, and much more convenient in every way than the old location. The building will be put upon wheels and it is expected that twelve horses can move it.

### A Good Catch.

Many circulars are being sent all over the country offering to make fine crayon portraits from small photographs; no charge will be made, the only condition being that when the picture is received it shall be shown to friends and neighbors and the artists recommended. The circulars very strongly urge that such fine pictures should be put in frames worthy of them. Here is where the funny business comes in. After the photograph is sent to the artists notice is given that the picture is nearly ready, and the artists can supply frames cheaper than anybody else. Beautiful frames can be supplied at from $9 to $15. If the money is sent a miserable frame and a rough daub of a picture, the whole not worth a third of the money forwarded, is all the dupe gets in return.

## LETTER FROM MR. HAYDON.

RENO, Washoe Co., Nevada,
October 4th, 1888.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT: *Dear Sir:*—I notice some criticisms in your paper, and in the Bishop Creek *Register*, upon a letter written by me to Governor Waterman in reference to the Elliott case. I think probably your strictures and my letter both arose out of a misunderstanding of facts. On the day I wrote the letter to his Excellency I received two letters from Independence, one of which informed me that the writer had confered with Hon. Judge Hannah, who had stated that it would require an Executive order [*Super sedeas*] or something in that nature from the Governor to stay the execution of the warrant for Elliott's execution on the 21st of September. The other letter was to the same effect. I had sent long enough before that time to the Sheriff a notice of appeal to be served which he kindly had notified me had been filed and served. I thought when I received the letters spoken of, and wrote to Governor Waterman, that Judge Hannah was cognizant of the fact that such notice of appeal had been filed and served when he talked with my correspondent and that he held to the opinion that such notice of appeal filed and served did not and would not stay the execution under the warrant. I was surprised and astonished at such an opinion, and I must confess greatly frightened lest my client should be executed before his appeal could be heard. As time was short, only eight days intervening, I wrote three letters that day and night, one to the prisoner, one to Judge Hannah, one to his Excellency, Governor Waterman; the latter letter explained as briefly as possible to him the case and its situation, and the the urgent necessity for prompt and immediate action in the case as I supposed it then stood. I wrote to Judge Hannah explaining the same way, and citing him to the sections of the law as I had done to the Sheriff. I did all of this in the line of my duty as an attorney to prevent a great wrong as I supposed, that menaced my client, never dreaming that it would become a subject of newspaper comment. I felt incensed and outraged under my views of the law and the facts as I supposed they were understood by the Judge, and may have made some expressions not "agreeable to cats polite." I did not know what the opinions of the Judge were except as written, nor of the attorneys there. I did not know but that I might be mistaken in my conclusions of the law, but I did know that there was but short time to find out, and I went to head quarters to do so!

I afterwards concluded, when I heard from Hon. Secretary Boruck what had been done, that *my notice of appeal had not been served or filed when Judge Hannah spoke to my correspondent*; that he was probably mistaken in what the Judge said or meant; that probably the Judge had kindly intended to jog my memory to file and serve such notice of appeal, and had mentioned to him that if such step was overlooked nothing but an Executive order could stay the execution of the prisoner. I would not write this except for one thing: I dislike to appear ungrateful to any one—your Judge, officers, attorneys and community, all treated me with the utmost kindness and courtesy while there. I appreciated and enjoyed it, and ever since have gratefully remembered my experience among your inhabitants. I have not a harsh or unkind feeling for man, woman, or child in all your borders, and would be the last man to wantonly insult any one, especially those from whom I have experienced nothing but kindness.

While I hold totally adverse views to the great majority of your inhabitants as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant I represent, yet I respect their opinions as sincere, and only regret that I am greatly in the minority.

I have never posed as a great lawyer; am willing to rest on my record. I concede to the *Register* that Inyo has many abler lawyers than myself; am glad that she has! for then you will allow me, with pardonable vanity, to think she is well provided for!

Permit me to say that this is the first case I have ever had where I have had to defend before two tribunals at the same time—the defendant in Court and myself before the people and press. Respectfully,

THOS. E. HAYDON.

### Well Done Doctor.

A gentleman who is interested in the Eastside canal was at Independence recently. His home is at Reno. The following incident is related by the Esmeralda *News*: "Two men, one an operator of several mines near Silver Peak and the other a resident of Reno whom we shall call "Doctor," met at Belleville while the first was on his way to Bishop Creek and the latter was returning to Reno after a short visit to Inyo county. It seems that the two got to arguing on the political situation, when the doctor made the remark that "it was for the welfare of Americans that Harrison should be elected President of these United States." "To hell with the Americans; they are no better than the Piutes roaming about these hills, or the Chinamen who steal and smoke opium," was the answer he received. No sooner were the vile words uttered by the operator than the doctor jumped to his feet, saying, "You shall not abuse Americans while in my presence," at the same time planting a blow with his right fist under the chin of Mr. Englishman and thereby laying the latter out. Luckily for the Silver Peak man outsiders interfered at this point, for if they had not it is not known how much damage might have been done by the lover of freedom. Hereafter whenever Mr. Englishman has anything to say regarding Americans he will doubtless pick his company.

### Sheep License In Mono

The sheep license has been a God-send to Mono county. The *Chronicle-Union* says the Sheriff has ridden night and day this summer all over that county, from the confines of Alpine and Tuolumne counties to Inyo county, in the collection of the sheep license, and paid to Treasurer Tinkum in the neighborhood of $13,000—enough to pay the salaries of the county officers, and nearly enough to pay the Sheriff's salary for three years to come.

### The Inyo Marble Company.

At the second annual meeting of the Inyo Marble Company, at San Francisco on Tuesday of last week, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Keeler, President; E. M. Frank, Vice-President; G. P. Rixford, Treasurer; George W. Luce, Secretary; Israel Luce, General Superintendent. Directors—E. M. Frank, Israel Luce, G. P. Rixford, H. B. Keesing, J. P. Fraser, O. F. von Rhein, W. J. Dutton and Jasper McDonald.

Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, was in town this week. He reports matters flourishing up that way.

### The Assemblyman.

The delegates to the joint Republican Assembly Convention for the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo, met at Benton, Mono county, and nominated Hon. Cyrus Coleman, of Alpine, as candidate for Assemblyman. No delegates were present from Mono county. Mr. Harvey Boone, of Bodie, had already been nominated in Mono, and claimed that Alpine had no right to make a nomination, but should have endorsed the nominee from Mono. The Republicans of Alpine allege that Mono has no right to the candidate this term. In support of that allegation they urge the fact that since the 72d District was formed as it now stands Alpine has not named a candidate, while Inyo and Mono have each had one. It is further urged that neither Inyo nor Mono will have any matter of especial interest to either county to come before the next Legislature; while Alpine is very deeply interested in an adjustment of the State Line. It is said that this matter is of vital importance to Alpine county. That unles the State Line be adjusted the county will be unable to maintain its existence. About one hundred thousand dollars worth of taxable property is now paying taxes in Nevada that of right belongs to Alpine. Mr. Boone would be quite acceptable to the Republicans of Inyo; he is esteemed here as a man of honor and ability. Mr. Coleman has already had Legislative experience; he is a man of very high character; his ability secures him influence and his integrity commands respect in any body of which he is a member.

### Entitled to Vote.

Last Tuesday the County Clerk telegraphed to the Gvernor asking for information about the right to vote of persons who had been convicted of felony and confined in State Prison. The answer was, that persons who had been but once convicted and served a term in prison, but had been set at liberty before the term for which they had been sentenced had expired, under the system of credits for good conduct, were entitled to registration and the right to vote.

### House Burned.

Friday afternoon last the dwelling of H. J. Robinson, at Georges Creek, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Robinson was from home at the time; Mrs Robinson was in the house with her children, but no other person was near. The fire started from a spark from a stove pipe. The building and contents were completely destroyed. Only a few days before the fire Mr. Robinson had effected some insurance upon the property; but his loss much exceeds the value of the insurance.

### Will Not Be a Candidate.

It has been rumored that S. G. Gregg would be an independent candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Gregg says positively that he has no such intention, and will not come out as a candidate. He is very grateful to friends for support in the past, but will not now ask a repetition of those favors. He prefers that his Republican and Democratic friends should not be embarrassed by him in a Presidential election.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence Dis rict.

WALTER JAMES SR.

### PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, November 8th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M, for the purpose of letting contracts for County Printing for the year beginning January 1, 1889, and ending December 31, 1889, as follows:

1st: Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d: Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d: Notices of contracts to be let by Inyo county.
4th: Notices of special meetings of the Board of Supervisors.
5th: Proceeding of Board of Supervisors.
6th: Notices of meetings of the Board of Education and all other legal notices required to be published by County Officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500.

Said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 8, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. E. ROBINSON,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman pro tem

## National Democratic Ticket.

For President—
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

For Vice-President—
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.

### STATE TICKET

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,
NILES SEARLS.

For Associate Justice—
JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN.

For Representative 6th Dist.
REEL B. TERRY,
Of Fresno.

### STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.
CAMPBELL P. BERRY ..... Of Sutter.
BERTRAND D. MURPHY .. Santa Clara.

FIRST DISTRICT.
FRED. BERRINGER ..... Of Napa.

SECOND DISTRICT.
A. CAMINETTI ..... Of Amador.

THIRD DISTRICT.
C. A. JENKINS ..... Of Sacramento.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
P. J. MURPHY ..... Of San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
N. BOWDEN ..... Of Santa Clara.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
BYRON WATERS ... Of San Bernardino.

### COUNTY TICKET.

Assemblyman ..... R. S. MINER.
Sheriff ..... J. R. ELDRED.
County Clerk ..... P. H. MACK.
Treasurer ..... J. J. MOORE.
District Attorney Endorsed G. M. GILL
Surveyor ..... ——
Coroner ..... G. W. BRADY


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## LIGHT AND AIRY.

### The Hero of the Future.

"Oh, he's a man with a name renowned,
And a wide spread fame hath he;"
"Hath he written a realistic tale?"
"Not a booklet of his you'll see."
"Hath he discovered the reason why
The wily base balls curve?"
"Indeed, he never hath watched a game;
From 'business' he would not swerve."
"Oh, is he the slugger that's 'killed,' J. S.?
Or the boss stroke of a crew?"
"No: none of these tame and frivolous acts
Would he, sir, stoop to do."
"What is it? Oh, tell me what hath he done?"
"He's honored o'er every cashier;
He's broken the record of every bank,
And skipped with a million clear."
—Morning Journal.

### Not So Eminent As Might Be.

The two men had occupied the same seat in a railway coach for half a day, and the train had reached its destination.

"I am indebted to you, sir, for an agreeable conversation that has relieved greatly the monotony of a long journey. May I ask your name?"

"Certainly. My name is Sullivan."

(Jocosely)—"Not Mr. Sullivan of Boston?"

"Yes, I reside in Boston."

"What! Not"——

(Haughtily)—"No, sir! I am a college professor."

"Beg pardon. Permit me to introduce myself. My name is Crowley."

(Smilingly)—"Not Mr. Crowley of New York?"

"Yes, New York is my home."

"What! Not"——

(Hotly)—"No, sir! I am the president of a bank, sir!"

(Coldly)—"Good day, sir!"

(Frigidly)—"Good day!"—Chicago Tribune.

### Sea Side Beauty.

Now at the sea side pretty arms
Are to the sun laid bare,
While pretty girls display their charms
And sniff the salty air.

Unheeded comes the dashing wave;
She's upright, calm and mute,
For where she stands no waters lave
Her pretty bathing suit.

At eventide when comes repose,
How changed the lovely dream,
Could one but see her arms and nose
O'er plastered with cold cream.
—Merchant Traveler.

### Took Off 100 Per Cent.

"Mr. Isanestein, I love your daughter sincerely and long to make her my wife. May I venture to ask your permission?"

"My young vriend, ven you ask me for my daughter's hand you ask me to make too great a sacrifice"——

"Very well, Mr. Isanestein, I will transfer my affections elsewhere then. Good day."

"Come back, my young vriend, come back! You can have her. But, by chiminy, you don't always get such a bargains effery day!"—Burlington Free Press.

### The Sign.

She has been among the lilies,
Where their fragrance rises sweet,
And the air so soft and still is—
There have strayed my darling's feet.

She has been among them lately,
Where they grow so white and tall;
She has touched their blossoms stately,
She, the fairest flower of all!

Something in her face doth show it—
Breathes the tale where'er she goes;
Shall I tell you how I know it?
There is yellow on her nose! —Life.

### All Tastes Suited.

Housekeeper—Can you furnish me with a good plain cook?

Intelligent Intelligence Officer—We can give you a very nice colored one, ma'am.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

### Not Completed Yet.

Reporter—"Can you name the best hundred books, Mr. James?"

Mr. Henry James—"I have only written sixteen books up to date."—Detroit Free Press.

### Leads to Worse Things.

"Can a young man marry comfortably on $500 a year?" asks a correspondent. Yes, he can; but he will be denced uncomfortable afterwards.—Burlington Free Press.

### Only Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

"Dallas gets $30,000 more in a lamp from The Louisiana State Lottery" was the word which went through the city at the drawing of last month. On inquiry it was found that two gentlemen, both young men, had drawn each $15,000 and meeting one of them yesterday, Mr. Sydney J. Potter, a reporter proceeded to investigate him on the subject thuswise:

"Mr. Potter, when did you buy your ticket."

"On the Saturday night before the drawing."

"What was the number, how much did it draw and did you get the money?"

"Certainly. Which shall I answer first? The number of the ticket was 35,567; it being a twentieth, drew $15,000 and I got the money—had it Friday after the drawing."

"Had you ever bought a ticket before?"

"Oh, yes. I had been playing the lottery for some time, occasionally winning small sums so that I kept a little ahead, the largest amount drawn, however being $100."

"Did you feel surprised when apprised of the fact that you had gotten there with one, or both of your feet?"

"I should smile. I felt all over in spots. The glowing knowledge came to me that I won'dn't have to travel and sell segars for Martinez any more—unless I wanted to—and be absent from my family."

"It is nobody's business particularly, what you are doing with your money, but what are you doing with it, any how?"

"I am buying some real estate—putting it into good solid Dallas dirt, getting a home for the wife and babies, and some other little property that will pay a monthly income and help me to make a living, help me to lay up something for the education of the children when they get old enough, and lay up a nest egg for me and the better half when the silver threads come among the gold on her dear little brow and in the black of mine. And by the by, I desire to say right here, that the money is my wife's. The night I bought the ticket, when I went home, I gave it to her, making a present of it, and it is all hers."—*Dallas* (Tex.) *News*, August 1st.

### Increased Business.

The PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, pursues the even tenor of its way, simply pointing to its $1,000,000 of paid up capital; its $700,000 of surplus fund, (showing an increase of $250,000 within 2½ years); and its regular dividends as large as ever, leaving business men to draw their own inferences.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"I must say," he said with a bitter little laugh, "that I scarcely thought that I should live to be taught my duty by a Zulu, but it just shows what we can come to. I wonder if you fellows can understand how humiliated I feel; and the bitterest part of it is that I deserve it all. Of course I should have handed her over to the guard, but I could not, and that is a fact. I let her go and I promised to say nothing, more is the shame to me. She told me that if I would side with her she would marry me and make me king of this country; but, thank goodness, I did find the heart to say that even to marry her I could not desert my friends. And now you can do what you like; I deserve it all. All I have to say is that I hope you may never love a woman with all your heart and then be so sorely tempted of her," and he turned to go.

"Look here, old fellow," said Sir Henry, "just stop a minute; I have a little tale to tell you, too." And he proceeded to narrate what had taken place the previous day between Sorais and himself.

This was a finishing stroke to poor Good. It is not pleasant to any man to be made a tool of, but when the circumstances are as peculiarly atrocious as in the present case it is about as bitter a pill as anybody can be called upon to swallow.

"Do you know," he said, "I think that between you you fellows have about worked a cure," and he turned and walked away, and I for one felt very sorry for him. Ah, if the moths would always carefully avoid the candle, how few burnt wings there would be!

That day was a court day, when the queens sat in the great hall and received petitions, discussed laws, etc., and thither we adjourned shortly afterwards. On our way we were joined by Good, who was looking exceedingly depressed, and no wonder.

When we got into the hall Nyleptha was already on her throne, and proceeding with business as usual, surrounded by councilors, courtiers, lawyers, priests, and an unusually strong guard. It was, however, easy to see from the air of excitement and expectation on the faces of everybody present that nobody was paying much attention to ordinary affairs, the fact being that the knowledge that civil war was imminent had now got abroad. We saluted Nyleptha and took our accustomed places, and for a little while things went on as usual, when suddenly the trumpets began to call outside the palace, and from the great crowd that was gathered there in anticipation of some unusual event there rose a roar of "Sorais! Sorais!"

Then came the roll of many chariot wheels, and presently the great curtains at the end of the hall were drawn wide, and through them entered the "Lady of the Night" herself. Nor did she come alone. Preceding her was Agon, the high priest, arrayed in his most gorgeous vestments, and on either side were other priests. The reason for their presence was obvious—coming with them it would have been sacrilege to attempt to detain her. Behind her were a number of the great lords, and behind them a small body of picked guards. A glance at Sorais herself was enough to show that her mission was of no peaceful kind, for in place of her gold embroidered "kaf" she wore a shining tunic formed of golden scales, and on her head a little golden helmet. In her hand, too, she bore a toy spear, beautifully made and fashioned of solid silver. Up the hall she came, looking like a lioness in her conscious pride and beauty, and as she approached the spectators fell back bowing and made a path for her. By the sacred stone she halted, and laying her hand on it, she cried out with a loud voice to Nyleptha on the throne, "Hail, O queen!"

"All hail, my sister!" answered Nyleptha. "Draw thou near. Fear not, I give thee safe conduct."

Sorais answered with a haughty look, and swept on up the hall till she stood right before the throne.

"A boon, O queen!" she cried again.

"Speak on, my sister; what is there I can give thee who hath half our kingdom?"

"Thou canst tell me a true word—me and the people of Za Vendis. Art thou, or art thou not, about to take this foreign wolf," and she pointed to Sir Henry with her toy spear, "to be a husband to thee and share thy bed and throne?"

Curtis winced at this, and turning towards Sorais, said to her in a low voice, "Methinks that yesterday thou hadst other names than wolf to call me by, O queen!" and I saw her bite her lips as, like a danger flag, the blood flamed red upon her face. As for Nyleptha, who is nothing if not original, she, seeing that the thing was out, and that there was nothing further to be gained by concealment, answered the question in a novel and effectual manner, inspired thereto, as I firmly believe, by coquetry and a desire to triumph over her rival.

Up she rose, and descending from the throne swept in all the glory of her royal grace on to where her lover stood. There she stopped and untwined the golden snake that was wound around her arm. Then she bade him kneel, and he dropped on one knee on the marble before her; and next, taking the golden snake with both her hands, she bent the pure soft metal round his neck, and when it was fast deliberately kissed him on the brow and called him her "dear lord."

"Thou seest," she said, when the excited murmur of the spectators had died away, addressing her sister as Sir Henry rose to his feet, "I have put my collar round the 'wolf's neck,' and behold! he shall be my watch dog, and that is my answer to thee, Sorais, my sister, and to those with thee. Fear not," she went on, smiling sweetly on her lover, and pointing to the golden snake she had twined round his massive throat. "If my yoke be heavy, yet is it of pure gold, and it shall not gall thee."

Then, turning to the audience, she continued, in a clear proud tone: "Ay, Lady of the Night, lords, priests, and people here gathered together, by this sign do I take the foreigner to husband, even here in the face of ye all. What, am I a queen, and yet not free to choose the man whom I will love? Then should I be lower than the meanest girl in all my provinces. Nay, he hath won my heart, and with it goes my hand and throne and all I have—ay, had he been a beggar instead of a great lord, fairer and stronger than any here, and having more wisdom and knowledge of strange thing, I had given him all; how much more so, then, being what he is!" And she took his hand and gazed proudly on him, and holding it, stood there boldly facing the people. And such was her sweetness, and the power and dignity of her person, and so beautiful she looked standing hand in hand there at her lover's side, so sure of him and of herself, and so ready to risk all things and endure all things for him, that most of those who saw the sight, which I am sure no one of them will ever forget, caught the fire from her eyes and the happy color from her blushing face, and cheered her like wild things. It was a bold stroke for her to make, and it appealed to the imagination; but human nature in Zu-Vendis, as elsewhere, loves that which is bold and not afraid to break a rule, and is moreover peculiarly susceptible to appeals to its poetical side.

And so the people cheered till the roof rang; but "Sorais of the Night" stood there with downcast eyes, for she could not bear to see her sister's triumph, which robbed her of the man whom she had hoped to win; and in the awfulness of her jealous anger she trembled and turned white like an aspen in the wind. I think I have said somewhere of her that she reminded me of the sea on a calm day, having the same aspect of sleeping power about her.

Well, it was all awake now, and, like the face of the furious ocean, it awed and yet fascinated me. A really handsome woman in a royal rage is always a beautiful sight, but such beauty and such a rage I never saw combined before; and I can only say that the effect produced was well worthy of the two.

She lifted her white face, the teeth were set, and there were purple rims beneath her glowing eyes. Thrice she tried to speak, and thrice she failed, but at last her voice came. Raising her silver spear, she shook it, and the light glanced from it and from the golden scales of her cuirass.

"And thinkest thou, Nyleptha," she said, in notes which pealed through the great hall like a clarion—"thinkest thou that I, a queen of the Zu Vendi, will brook that this base outlander shall sit upon my father's throne, and rear up half breeds to fill the place of the great house of the Stairway? Never! never! while there is life in my bosom and a man to follow me and a spear to strike with. Who is on my side?—who?

*And stood there boldly facing the people.*

"Now hand thou over this foreign wolf, and those who come to prey here with him, to the doom of fire, for have they not committed the deadly sin against the Sun? or, Nyleptha, I give thee war—red war! Ay, I say to thee that the path of thy passion shall be marked out by the blazing of thy towns, and watered with the blood of those who cleave to thee. On thy head rest the burden of the deed, and in thy ears ring the groans of the dying and the cries of the widows and those who are left fatherless forever and forever.

"I tell thee I will tear thee, Nyleptha, the White Queen, from thy throne, and thou shalt be hurled—ay, hurled, even from the topmost stair of the great way to the foot thereof, in that thou hast covered the name of the house of him who built it with black shame. And I tell ye, strangers, all save thou, Bougwan, whom because thou did'st me a service I will save alive if thou wilt leave these men and follow me" (here poor Good shook his head vigorously, and ejaculated, "Can't be done," in English), "that I will wrap you in sheets of gold and hang you yet alive in chains from the four golden trumpets of the four angels that fly east and west, and north and south from the giddiest pinnacles of the temple, so that ye may be a token and a warning to the land. And as for thee, Incubu, thou shalt die in yet another fashion that I will not tell thee now."

She ceased, panting for breath, for her passion shook her like a storm, and a murmur, partly of horror and partly of admiration, ran through the hall. Then Nyleptha answered calmly and with dignity.

"Ill would it become my place and dignity, O sister, so to speak as thou hast spoken, and so to threat as thou hast threatened. Yet if thou wilt make war, then will I strive to bear up against thee; for if my hand seem soft, yet shalt thou find it of iron when its grips thine armles by the throat. Sorais, I fear thee not. I weep for that which thou wilt bring upon our people and thyself, but for myself I say—I fear thee not. Yet thou, who but yesterday didst strive to win my lover and my lord from me, whom today thou dost call a 'foreign wolf,' to be thy lover and thy lord" here there was an immense sensation in the hall), "thou who but last night, as I have learned but since thou didst enter here, didst creep like a snake into my sleeping place—ay, even by a secret way, and wouldst have foully murdered me, thy sister, as I lay asleep"——

"It is false! it is false!" rang out Agon's and a score of other voices.

"It is not false," said I, producing the broken point of the dagger and holding it up. "Where is the haft from which this flew, Sorais?"

"It is not false," cried Good, determined at last to act like a loyal man. "I took her by the queen's bed, and on my breast the dagger broke."

"Who is on my side?" cried Sorais, shaking her silver spear, for she saw that public sympathy was turning against her. "What, Bougwan, thou consent not?" she said, addressing Good, who was standing close to her, in a low, concentrated voice. "Thou pale souled fool! for a reward thou shalt eat out thy heart with love of me and not be satisfied, and thou mightest have been my husband and king! At least I hold thee in chains that cannot be broken.

"War! war! war!" she cried. "Here with my hand upon the sacred stone that shall endure, so runs the prophecy, till the Zu-Vendi set their necks beneath the alien yoke, I declare war to the end. Who follows Sorais of the Night to victory and honor?"

Instantly the whole concourse began to break up in indescribable confusion. Many present hastened to throw in their lot with "The Lady of the Night," but some came from her following to us. Among the former was an under officer of Nyleptha's own guard, who suddenly turned and made a run for the doorway through which Sorais' people were already passing. Umslopogaas, who was present and had taken the whole scene in, seeing with admirable presence of mind that if the soldier got away others would follow his example, seized the man, who drew his sword and struck at him. Thereupon the Zulu sprang back with a shout, and avoiding the sword cuts began to peck at his foe with his terrible ax, till in a few seconds the man's fate overtook him, and he fell with a clash heavily and quite dead upon the marble floor.

This was the first blood spilled in the war.

"Shut the gates!" I shouted, thinking that we might perhaps catch Sorais so. But the order came too late, her guards were already passing through them, and in another minute the streets echoed with the furious galloping of horses and the rolling of chariots.

So, drawing half the people after her, Sorais was soon passing like a whirlwind through the Frowning City on her road to her headquarters at M'Arstuna, a fortress situated 150 miles to the north of Milosis.

And after that the city was alive with the endless tramp of regiments and the preparations for war, and old Umslopogaas once more began to sit in the sunshine and go through a show of sharpening Inkosi-kaas' razor edge.

To be Continued.


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### Why He Stole.

"You were up before me about two weeks ago."

"Yes, sah."

"For stealing?"

"Yes, sah."

"And you were fined."

"Dat's so."

"And here you are up again for stealing. What made you repeat your crime?"

"Huh! How does yer 'spect me ter git back de money I paid fur de fine ef I doan steal some more?"—Texas Siftings.

### A Seasonable Rhyme.

The apple ripens on the tree,
The lea brings forth her second brood,
And daily by the sounding sea
The collar wilts upon the dude.

The mower's singing in the mead,
The rose the air with fragrance fills,
The wild tomato runs to seed,
The icemen send their little bills.

We daily see the yachtsman trim
His saucy vessel's sheets and tacks;
At evening in bay windows dim
And dinky there are little smacks.
—Boston Courier.

### The National Craze.

"Shall we go up?"

"Yes, we will go up."

"No, we will not go up."

"Why will we not go up?"

"Because the elevator boy is around the corner to get the result of the fifth inning, and he will not be back for a quarter of an hour.—Detroit Free Press.

### Hopping at Conclusions.

"If you think my legs eccentric,"
Said the grasshopper to the bee,
"And my forehead queerly pointed
Where the brain box ought to be;
That my mouth has feeble motions
Whence dark mysteries do exude,
Please to know I once existed
As a Pythagorean dude." —Judge.

### Somewhat Unaccountable.

Passenger (on Pullman car nearing New York)—Porter, what's the matter with this ice water, it's warm?

Porter—Warm, sah? Dat's funny. I put a chunk of ice in de filter, sah, jess 'efo' we left Chicago, deed I did.—New York Sun.

### Short and Sweet.

Now the seaside belle
And the ocean shore hummer
Are becoming engaged—
For the summer.
—Detroit Free Press.

### An Accommodating Young Man.

Her Father—I can't give her any dowry. I am very poor, Mr. Browne. My little all won't foot up to more than $25,000.

Mr. Browne—Oh, $25,000 is enough for us to begin on, Mr. Jsmyth.—Harper's Bazar.

### An Even Temper.

"She's the evenest temper ever you saw,"
He said as he saw me wince—
"She got mad once at seven years old,
An' she's stayed mad ever since."
—Time.

### In the Prophet Business.

Biff (to a stranger to Dingeon)—Will it rain?

Stranger—Don't know. (Exit.)

Dingeon—Who was that man?

Biff—Jones, the celebrated weather prophet.—Time.

### Never Too Hot.

Though men perspire and the sun's afire,
And the atmosphere aflame,
It is never too hot, by a long, long shot,
For the great American game.
—Boston Courier.

The sweetest of sweet girls who will wait for you is worth her wait in gold.


### A WOMAN'S CONFESSION.

"Do you know, Mary, I once actually contemplated suicide?" "You horrify me, Mrs. B. Tell me about it." "I was suffering from chronic weakness. I believed myself the most unhappy woman in the world. I looked ten years older than I really was, and I felt twenty. Life seemed to have nothing in it worth living for." "I have experienced all those symptoms myself. Well?" "Well, I was saved at the eleventh hour from the commission of a deed which I shudder to think of. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did so. In an incredibly short time I felt like a new being. The 'Prescription' cured me, and I owe Dr. Pierce a debt of gratitude which I can never repay."


The man who is tired of life is usually one who has never made any use of it.


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The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitter's is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquillity reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.


A manse, little friend, is a house, and a romance ought to be a boat house, but it is not. A romance may be said to be generally constructed of moonbeams.


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Old lady (to street gamin)—You don't chew tobacco, do you, little boy? Little boy—No'm; but I kin give yer a cigarette.


### WRENCHED HIS BACK.

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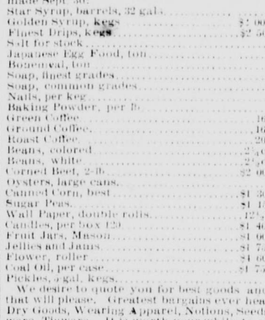

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 20, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—An English physician has convinced himself that diphtheria has its origin in common mold fungi, which he thinks must acquire virulent properties under special conditions.

—A patented material said to have all the properties of good lignum vitæ is prepared in Leipsic, by M. Stockhardt, from ordinary soft wood. The wood is first impregnated with oil, then subjected to great pressure, causing a considerable increase in density.

—Tests of various kinds of coal have shown that only coke is a sufficiently good electric conductor to be used as an earth connection for lightning rods. Specimens of anthracite and bituminous coal and charcoal were mostly lacking in conductivity.

—Wax is a substance secreted by the bees, and is analagous to the fat of higher animals. To produce a single pound of wax, the bees must consume from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey. This expensive substance is used by the thrifty little insects with the greatest economy.

—A new method of preserving the colors of pressed flowers comes from Germany. It consists in dusting salicylic acid upon the fresh petals, or pressing the flowers between sheets of blotting paper impregnated with a solution of the acid in fourteen times its volume of alcohol. Red colors are particularly well preserved.

—Priceite is a borate of lime, and was named twenty years ago by Profs. Dana Silliman in honor of Prof. Thomas Price of San Francisco. Borax is made by boiling it with carbonate of soda. A discovery of Priceite in large quantity is just reported from Curry County, Oregon. Deposits of the same mineral are found in Turkey and shipped to London, where it sells as "Turkey borate."

—A new tanning agent has been obtained by digesting coal dust with caustic soda at a boil, and neutralizing the resulting liquor with hydrochrolic acid. The inventor calls it pyrofuscine, and considers that while the new process is more complicated than the usual tanning processes, it is fifty per cent. cheaper than the bark process, and twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than the alum process.

—One of the chief difficulties with electric locomotives has been the trouble and danger of intrusting the delicate and easily disturbed mechanism of such a motor to fresh and unskilled hands. This, however, is believed to have been overcome, in a great measure, by providing a switch board, entirely enclosed, and in which a single motion of the lever causes the motor to move forward or backward, or remain stationary, and regulates the speed at which it shall run.

—A very good and sensitive barometer may be made by gluing together strips of red cedar and seasoned pine. A strip of cedar about thirty inches long, one and one-half inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick, is cut with the grain, and to one side of it must be glued strips of pine of equal thickness, with the grain running across that of the cedar. This combination is set on end, and will, according to the state of the weather, be found to have bent over on one side or the other, and this may be determined by trial.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

## SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

**A Self-Made Man Tells How to Acquire Fame and Fortune.**

Mr. O. W. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company, said:

"In my experience good health is important to success. Next, get something to do, and do that something just as well as you know how, and try to know how to do it in the best possible manner, and then improve on that all the time. Make your employer feel that his business is your business, and do that by being always on hand and ready and willing to do your part, and don't wait to be told what your part is, but rather be hunting up work to do, instead of having somebody hunting you up to have you do your work, and when the time for your work to begin has arrived, be at your post and ready for your work, not ready to begin getting ready to work, and use up ten or fifteen minutes of your employer's time in the morning and then as much more at night, by getting ready to walk away at exactly the stroke of the clock; rather be ahead in the morning and behind in the evening than the reverse. Employers don't forget such persons when the time for promotion comes, and if one adopts the being late policy in the catching of trains they will get left, and the same is true in their business

"Live within your income *always*.

"What you save invest in something that will add to your income.

"Let liquor alone. Let tobacco alone. Let Sunday find you at church once during the day sure, and twice won't hurt you any.

"Work all the time and work with all the ability you have, and try to have all the ability there is to be had in the business in which you are engaged, and stick to your business. If it wants you at four o'clock in the morning be there; if at midnight go.

"Don't be too anxious to forget your business when you have closed the door of store, office or shop behind you; if you do, the business may forget you.

"There is no certainty the above prescriptions, however carefully prepared and faithfully complied with, will *always* insure success, but it is fairly certain that a general disregard of them will not add to one's happiness or prosperity."—*Chicago Journal.*

## AMONG THE ATHENIANS.

**Glimpses at Modern Life in the Ancient Capital of Greece.**

Life in Athens begins early in the morning. The milkmen cry "gala" before sunrise. At six o'clock on a May morning most of the citizens are about their work, although the people of the metropolis are later risers than those of the country towns. The people's costumes have been modernized, and the poorer men often wear shabby, ill-fitting European clothes, instead of the white fustanella (kilts), gay jacket and red fez which had become the national dress, although it was originally Albanian. In the country the rustic dress is more picturesque. The home-made garments of coarse cloth, of goat-skins and sheepskins are attractive to the eye, even when ragged and stained. Capuchin cloaks are commonly worn by the men in cool weather, the hood being drawn over the head in a storm. These serve as mantles by day and blankets by night. The women in the country are dressed very simply on ordinary occasions, but are perhaps more extravagant in dress for special occasions than in any thing else. Hats and bonnets are almost unknown except in towns; ladies often wear a long veil-like wrap, or the fez, of which the red is very becoming as it lies on their dark hair; women of the lower classes often bind a kerchief about the head. A face-cloth may conceal the lower part of the face from strangers. Women are still kept in half-oriental seclusion. They have a retired gallery in the churches. They may perform hard labor in the fields, but they do not go freely upon the streets. Peasant girls shrink from going out to service, and much domestic work is done by boys. Greek women of the lower classes are seldom beautiful; if they ever have beauty as girls, they lose it under the hardships of their life. They carry heavy burdens. Near Eleusis I met a dozen young women carrying kegs of water, each crouching under the load. The lads, on the other hand, are tall, straight and dignified. Their dress is often like that of their sisters, and more than once I exclaimed at the beauty of a maiden who proved to be a shepherd lad. The Greek ladies of Athens incline to a full habit, and most would appear to better advantage in the more flowing robes of the country dress than in the close-fitting Parisian costume.—*Interior.*

## CURIOUS OLD CUSTOMS.

**Superstitions That Seem Comical in the Light of Modern Knowledge.**

The Irish have a strange fancy that on St. John's Eve (June 24), while people sleep, their souls wander away from the unconscious bodies to the place where they are to leave them at last; and in England it was thought that whoever sat wakeful to watch, fasting all night in the church porch, would see souls come up and knock softly at the door, in the very order their bodily owners were to die. Both these were varieties of the idea that the supernatural is at the height of its power during the short hours of darkness on this mid-summer night; and many a weird story might, no doubt, be told by those who, over-wrought by want of food and excitement, kept their lonely watch in the church yard. Other customs savored of the purely comic or curious, and, in the light of the present-day knowledge, even a child might well wonder how any one could be found silly enough to do things such as the following, with a full belief in their efficacy: At midnight on St. John's Eve young men would go out armed with a plate to try and catch fern-seed without touching the plant—no easy task, as you will see, if you care to try it. And if successful, what happened? Why, the lucky possessor of the seed fancied he would become invisible to the eyes of his fellows at pleasure! Whether he was ever undeceived the story does not go on to say. Others went out by moolight to gather certain herbs and flowers, said to have magical properties—such as the rose, and Ss. John's wort—but what the properties were, or what next happened to the flowers, I can not tell you. In the middle of the last century the making of a dumb cake for this festival was in high favor among women, and the ceremony was something on this wise: In strict silence two girls made the cake, two more baked it in the oven, and two more broke it to pieces when drawn, hot and tempting, from its hiding place. Another couple distributed the pieces under the pillows of the whole party, who, if they succeeded in holding their tongues for such a long time together, might certainly hope to dream of the future husband. It must be allowed the chances were rather against it.—*Chamber's Journal*

### A Reliable Servant.

"Here is a note I want you to hand to Mrs. Lively when you are sure nobody is looking," said a New York society man to a colored servant at a fashionable Fifth avenue residence.

"Yes, sir," said Sambo, showing his ivories.

"But, mind you, don't whisper a word to a living soul."

"You kin jess rest easy about dat, boss. Yesterday I fotched dat ar same woman a letter from a nudder gemman, an' I ain't said a word 'bout it to nobody yit. You kin jess rest easy 'bout my opening my mouf."—*Texas Siftings.*

—A new kind of strike occurred in a female seminary at Nashville, Tenn., the other day, where a class of young ladies indignantly struck against instruction from a text-book on history which recited the old story of Jefferson Davis' capture in female attire.

## EXCITING SPORT.

**Description of a Regulation Bear Hunt In Lapland.**

A peasant generally goes out in search of a bear's trail, and, having found it, moves in a ring some miles in circumference, to make sure of having him within it. He then gradually contracts his circles, till he comes to the retreat itself of the animal. Weeks are sometimes expended in this search; the peasantry are then summoned to skall by the Landshoroding, or Governor of the province, and put under the direction of the jogmoestare, or ranger of the district, who marshals them, and commands their movements. The peasants are generally formed into circles, and come armed with whatever weapons they can procure. Though opposed singly to a whole host, the bear often spreads havoc among his assailants. Every ball that enters his huge carcass but adds fire to his fury, and woe to the individual whom his wrath has singled out. It ceases to be a mere pastime, and nothing but the greatest self-possession can save him from a miserable death.

While at Hernosand I saw a representation of an event that took place at a skall in the neighborhood, in 1831, and which shows that bear-hunting must be quite equal to tiger-hunting in excitement and peril. The bear on this occasion was very large; nothing like an American bear, with which an Indian can grapple, but an enormous beast able to carry off a pony under his arm. His temper, probably never very good, had been ruffled by ten shots lodged in different parts of his body; all present intrenched themselves and awaited some desperate effort on his part, should not a lucky shot through the head speedily give him his quietus. At this moment a man, bolder than his companions, advancing before them, the bear rushed upon him, tore the gun from his hands, and began to wound him with his tremendous claws.

The wretched man was unable to contend with his muscular antagonist; already his wounds were letting out his life, when a young Norrlander, unable to look quietly on, rushed to his assistance. Besides the danger which he himself incurred, and which, of course, he had no feeling of, there was some difficulty in shooting the bear without striking the man. As he advanced, the bear rose on his hind legs to meet his new opponent; his victim dropped before him; the Norrlander seized the favorable opportunity, raised his gun with both arms high above his head, to bring it in a horizontal position on a level with the bear's, and, trusting to feeling more than sight, discharged his piece. An immediate death-wound could alone save either from their enemy. The success which the brave man deserved attended him, and the ball passed through the brain of the bear, which fell dead on the wounded man.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## THE PAPER TRADE.

**Recent Discoveries Which Bid Fair to Revolutionize It.**

"We now make about every thing, from a shirt to a car wheel out of paper, but we are also making paper out of nearly every thing," said a Yankee manufacturer.

"The most recent invention in our trade—and it is one which bids fair to revolutionize it altogether—is the process of making paper out of cotton. It was recently discovered by a gentleman from Georgia, who has thus opened up another great industry to the South, for the hulls of the cotton seed, hitherto considered utterly worthless—a mere waste, in fact—are now found to be the most valuable for the making of paper pulp.

"The discoverer, after much study, came to the conclusion that the hulls could be made into paper pulp. An analysis of the hull showed that it is composed of nine layers, the two upper ones being black and coarse, while the remaining seven are of very fine fibre, and after being subjected to a certain chemical process can be blanched a fleecy white. About five hundred pounds of these hulls were sent to a paper mill for experiment, and the result was the product of the finest textile pulp that the chemist had ever seen, while the paper woven from the pulp makes a much better and smoother article than ordinary 'news print,' as well as a good quality of writing paper."

"Can paper be made cheaper from this pulp than by the old process?"

"The time and cost of reducing the hulls to pulp is only 50 per cent. of what the present process requires, thus the price of paper will be reduced about one-half, while the quality will be much better. Perhaps I can illustrate the exact difference in this way: To reduce poplar wood to pulp it requires 12 deg. of baume liquid, with 120 pounds of steam pressure, and the time consumed is sixteen hours but with the cottonseed hulls the time is only eight hours, with one-half the liquid and steam pressure.

"In addition, the cotton stalks can be used as well for the manufacture of pulp and by the process stated above can be made to produce a good class of paper."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

### She Knew Him Well.

Miss Clara (blushing)—Do you know, Ethel, that young Mr. Sampson proposed to me last night, and I accepted him?

Miss Ethel (heartily)—I congratulate you sincerely, Clara. Mr. Sampson is a noble young man.

Miss Clara—Do you know him very well?

Miss Ethel—Oh, yes. It was only a few months ago that I promised to be a sister to him.—*Time.*

## PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

**The Wise Old Teuton Makes Some Apt General Observations.**

If I vhas to live my life oafer again I expect I do no petter ash pefore. Nopody knows how to live until he vhas aboudt ready to die.

Nopody vhas sooch a good friendt to me dot he can tell me where I should reform onless I get mad mit him. It vhas human nature dot we all believe we vhas good enough.

In trying to get something for nothing in dis world we cheerfully buy two dollars' worth of cigars for der man who gifs us a tecket to a feefty-cent-show.

I doan' see some loafers around midout I wonder dot Nature vhas so foolish. She could shust as well baf used oop dot material to grow fence-rails and hitching posts.

If you find me some man who vhas satisfied mit der weather und der peoples und der world, I show you somepody who vhas ripe for either Heafen or der idiot asylum.

Vhen I like to pound on my drum I forget dot I haf some neighbors who may like to shleep. Vhen I like to shleep myself my neighbor should be put in shail if he plays on der piano.

We like a man who shpeaks der truth by us, und yet shust so soon ash he tells as something unplesant we vhas mad at him.

Vhen I hear a boy whistle I feel safe. I know dot so long as he whistles he doan' put up some shop to shteal my apples or carry off my front gate.

If you take a man's bad luck und trace it back you vhill discover dot he vhas to blame ten times vnere somepody else vhas once, und yet he remembers only dot once.

I doan' like a man to be too liberal tait me, especially a doctor in prescribing large doses.

It vhasn't so much der darkness I vhas afraid of vhen night comes, but maype I do sometings mean or wicked by daylight.

If you keep your eyes open you vhill see dot charity works hard all summer, while most of her beneficiaries sleep in der shade or loafs mit der saloons.

We doan' know some men until dey vhas gone to der bad. Den it vhas we hear afery pody say how shmart und talented dey vhas all der time.

Der best frendt I eafer had became my enemy as soon as I lent him fife dollar mitout security. Dot same man would have mortgaged his house and lot to somepody else und felt dot it vhas poty peesness.

Sometimes it seems to me dot der world vhas too wicked to stand much longer, und dot it vhas hard to find one honest, upright man. I take some liver medicine, und lo! der next day der work vhas good enough und all men vhas all right.

I haf seen a funeral procession a mile long, und two weeks later I haf asked who vhas buried dot day, und nopody could remember. Vhen a man gets through mit der world der world vhas through mit him.

A hypocrite vhas a bad man, und yet sometimes I vhas glad to meet a tief who doan' tell me who he vhas.

Vhen I see a woman cry I feel to praise der wisdom of Nature. If she couldn't shed tears she would pull somepody's hair.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A REVIVED ANECDOTE.

**Sir Walter Raleigh and the Good Virgin Queen Elizabeth.**

Bad weather held London in its strong grip, and as her Majesty's state chair had been sent to the chair shop to have a new set of springs put in, it became necessary for the Queen to walk to Parliament, to leave her regular morning order for the state executioner. The gallant Raleigh, who was at that time occupying the exalted station of Escort Extraordinary and Gold-Stick-in-Waiting to the Queen, in accordance with the duties of his office, offered his arm to Elizabeth, and they twain, preceded by six trumpeters, and followed by three pieces of artillery and a thousand small boys, set out in the pouring rain. As umbrellas had not been invented at that period, Raleigh sheltered himself from the torrent beneath the water-proof ruff her Majesty wore about her neck, while Elizabeth was granted the sole satisfaction for the soaking she received by ordering the clerk of the weather to the block. The journey passed without incident worthy of note until the party reached the corner opposite the Parliament buildings, where it was found that a mud-puddle of extraordinary dimensions—a puddle worthy of the Elizabethan age—had gathered unto itself the larger part of the street.

"By my halidom," quoth the Queen, "but this puddle hath extraordinary depth! Methinks 'twere well that we return, and defer the executions until the morrow."

"Not so, my liegess," said Raleigh, turning to one of his retainers and seizing his cloak; "'twere better far that my friend here should sacrifice his habit to thy necessity. Never shall it be said that while a Raleigh stood by, the Queen of England was balked of her determination or wet her ankles in pursuit of her ambition!"

Saying which, the courtier threw his retainer's cloak upon the surface of the puddle, and her Majesty, stepping lightly upon it, reached the other side without wetting her feet. Elizabeth never forgot Raleigh's gallantry; but as for the retainer who lost his habit, he likewise lost his head for saying in the Queen's presence that, "since Raleigh had so many bad habits, he thought it hard that he should lose his to demonstrate what a tailor-made courtier Raleigh could be when he tried."—*Harper's Magazine.*

## JOE BRANT'S WATCH.

**The History of a Time-Piece Sent to America by George III.**

An ancient silver time-piece, valuable for its historical associations no less than for its antiquity, is owned by Mr. Daniel Minthorn, of Watertown, N. Y. It weighs five and a quarter ounces, and is 250 years old; yet it keeps good time when wound, and has not been repaired since 1847. The watch is of the pattern known as the "British bulls-eye," and is an inch and a half thick. The face is of silver, roughly chased, and has a double row of figures, both the Arabic and Roman numerals appearing. It bears the mark of the maker, Thomas Linhard, of London, and the number 110. A search through ancient directories of the city of London, made by Mr. Minthorn at the Centennial Exposition, revealed the fact that this jeweler did business on Fleet street, between the years 1638 and 1658. The works look as substantial as though turned out yesterday. A tiny chain that winds around a drum takes the place of the spring in modern watches, and the cog-wheels and pivots are all large and heavy. The silver cases are very thick. The works can be removed from the case or box, and when inside are retained in place by a thick crystal that would flatten a bullet.

When Sir William Johnson owned Johnsontown, in Montgomery County, this State, and laid claim to considerable other land, he was a great favorite with King George III. As a mark of his favor the King sent this watch across the water to the nobleman. That was just before the war of the Revolution, and when Joseph Brant, the Indian leader, started on his death-spreading expedition up the Cherry valley, Sir William gave him the time-piece as an incentive to deeds of violence and pillage against the colonists. Thayendanega, as Brant was termed in the Indian tongue, promised to bring back forty white scalps in return for the gift. Settlers were massacred by the score, but Brant's expedition suffered too, and in one of the dashes the patriots made against his gear this watch was captured.

One of the few women who escaped the Indians was Mrs. Mabie, who fled by the light of the burning stacks and barns of her homestead to the woods. She had her two babies under her arms, and all hid under a huge root in the forest on the banks of Oreds Kill Creek. While the Indians were near the heroic mother choked her infants' cries and was forced to throw water in their faces to revive them. After the savages had departed she walked eighteen miles to Schoharie with the babies. One of these was afterward the mother of Daniel Minthorn, the present owner of the watch. The time-piece fell into the hands of Evart Van Epps, a revolutionary officer, and by marriage into the Minthorn family, where it has remained ever since. Two years ago a big monument was unveiled at Brantford, Ont., to the memory of the old Thayendenega. The residents invited Mr. Minthorn to come with his watch and take part in the exercises and offered him $100. The old gentleman refused very indignantly, and wrote to the Monument Committee: "Do you suppose I would assist in a celebration to do honor to a man whose only good deed that I know of was his neglect to scalp my mother?"—*N. Y. World*

## PERFECT MANNERS.

**Rules Which Will Make Those Who Observe Them Popular Favorites.**

Never try to outshine, but to please.

Never press a favor where it seems undesired.

Never intrude ill-health, pains, losses or misfortunes.

Never unavoidably wound the feelings of a human being.

Never talk or laugh aloud in public places or upon the street.

Never forget that vulgarity has its origin in ignorance or selfishness.

Never urge another to do any thing against his desire unless you see danger before him.

Do not ask another to do what you would not be glad to do under similar circumstances.

Never omit to perform a kind act when it can be done with any reasonable amount of exertion.

Never needlessly wound the vanity of another or dilate unnecessarily upon disagreeable subjects.

Do not make witticisms at the expense of others which you would not wish to have made upon yourself.

Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement, and then translated into behavior.

Be not ostentatious in dress and deportment; nothing can be more vulgar. See that costumes fit the time and occasion.

Be rude to none; rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed but it injures the exhibitors.

Never treat superiors with servility or inferiors with arrogance. Speak as kindly to a day laborer as one occupying a high position.

Always give precedence to elders, visitors and superiors. Offer them the best seat at the table, the best place by the fire and the first of every thing. Go further than mere form and see that they are comfortable and happy.—*Des Moines Register.*

—Coal is now found in about thirty different States of the Union and seven Territories. In 1887 the little State of Rhode Island supplied 6,000 tons out of the total product of 123,965,225 tons.

—A German chemist has found that chloroform may be detected in the lungs of animals four weeks after death.

## SIGNALS FOR THE FARM.

**Simple Means of Communication Over an Area of a Mile or So.**

A code of signals for use on the farm may be made very useful for communication between persons out of speaking distance. The writer has long used a loud whistle for making signals to his hired men and others about the farm, which have been found quite intelligible and useful after a little training. The common "mile whistles" sold under the claim that they can be heard a mile off are frauds and fit only for children's playthings; but a loud whistle can be made of a brass tube half an inch in diameter, plugged and cut with a file in the required manner. The best whistle, however, is made of the half shell of a common filbert or Barcelona nut sawn lengthwise or across the middle. This is placed between the third and fourth fingers inside the hand, at the space between the knuckle and the next joint, with the opening in the shell between the fingers. The hand is then closed so that an orifice is left between the fingers opening into the nutshell. Then by placing the bent joints of the fingers between the lips and blowing forcibly into the nutshell, a very shrill and loud whistle may be given that can be heard half a mile with ease, and further when a gentle wind is blowing in the direction the sound is to be sent.

It seems that this system of whistle signals or language is by no means a novelty, for a regular vocabulary, so to speak, of whistling sounds has been in use in an Island of the Canary group. The inhabitants of this island (Gomera, which consists mostly of precipitous rocks and deep ravines through which rivers flow,) make use of this code of whistle signals to communicate with each other across the rough country, which can only be traversed by long, circuitous routes, on account of the deep ravines. These people use both fingers and lips when whistling, and can carry on a conversation with neighbors a mile distant by the use of this peculiar language.

This useful addition to the faculty of speech may be made available in many ways by adopting a similar code or key of sounds to that which is used in telegraphy. Thus in our system three short, sharp whistles blown quickly mean that the man or men at work in a distant place are to come to the house or to quit work. One long whistle, gradually tapering off to a finish, means that the foreman must send a man to the barn; one short, sharp whistle, followed by the long, tapering one, calls the team home; two short whistles and the long one from the foreman calls the employer to the field to settle some difficulty; three short whistles and the long one call the foreman and announce meal times. Thus by the use of long and short sounds differently disposed all sorts of directions may be given and information conveyed. Each man employed is provided with a whistle, if he can not use his fingers in the usual way, which makes a loud, piercing sound, and a card of signals; but this is not of much use except at rare intervals.

Flags are usefully employed as signals when the house or barn can be seen from all parts of the farm. A pole with arms such as make up the old-fashioned "semaphore" telegraph may also be used when it can be seen or the persons are too far apart to hear a sound. A triangle made of a steel bar bent with the ends free, and struck with another piece of steel, can be heard more than a mile away. But this and the bell are not sufficiently various in sound for ordinary use. The whistle, on the other hand, may be made to vary quite sufficiently to afford all necessary means of communication over the area of an ordinary farm, and the signals may be so codified as to give intelligent meaings, as in the case of the islanders above referred to.

But it will be most convenient to condense as much as possible the code of signals. Thus the signal come to the house or barn when repeated quickly will mean there is something wrong and haste is required. This will answer for all emergencies. Each man, too, should have his signal, to which he only will answer in person when the men are together or scattered. Some such method of communication will be found very useful, and, as it will tend to save time in the work of the farm, and as time is money, it will be found a means of economy, and therefore worthy of adoption.—*N. Y. Times.*

### Knew Where He Was From.

Judge (to prisoner who has just been brought into court)—What is your name?

Prisoner—Billings.

Judge—Where are you from, Mr. Billings?

Prisoner—I refuse to state, as such information has nothing to do with the case.

Judge—But we will compel you to state, sir.

Prisoner—That will be a dangerous proceeding, I assure you. I shot a judge once.

Judge (musingly)—The prisoner is from Kentucky.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—There are in New York more than 1,000 artesian wells in constant use. Owing to the meagre supply of Croton water, especially during the dry season, large numbers of manufacturers have been obliged to resort to wells, which vary in depth from about 400 to 1,250 feet, and furnish from 8,000 to 90,000 gallons a day. The wells are drilled by the methods in vogue in the oil regions, at a cost ranging from six to twelve dollars a foot, according to the hardness of the rock.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Washington has a "Summer home for cats." It is said to be surrounded by a caterwaul.—*Norristown Herald.*

—In polite circles the word "drunk" or "intoxicated" is no longer used. "Overestimated his capacity" is the proper thing.—*Epoch.*

—"Look out for number one" is like the baseless fabric of a dream to a widow on the *qui vive* for a second husband.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—St. Louis man (witnessing "Julius Cæsar")—"Do you notice, my dear, with what stately grace Brutus moves about?" Wife—"Yes, and he is in his night-gown, too. It's wonderful!"

—Some one says that an umbrella will last much longer if it is placed with the handle downward to dry. To preserve it still longer, attach it to your body with a long chain and padlock.—*Norristown Herald.*

—It is not always easy to tell whether or not a woman really means what she says; but this rule does not apply when she is expatiating on the accomplishments of her baby. She may be misguided, but she is always perfectly sincere.—*Somerville Journal.*

—"All the men are not fools, anyhow," snapped Mrs. Curtly to her husband during a little domestic discussion. "No, my dear," replied Mr. C., with true manly politeness. "No, there are a few bachelors left as samples."—*Washington Critic.*

—Police Protection.—Smith—"How do you like your new house out in the suburbs?" Jones—"The only objection I have to it is that it is so far to the police station in case of burglars." "Why didn't you rent a house near a saloon? You can always find a policeman hanging around there."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Dominie (to choir leader)—The collection this morning, Mr. Hotwater, was very small, and I am sorry to say that I think the meagreness was largely due to you. Choir Leader—"Largely due to me, sir?" Dominie—"Yes. Hereafter, while the plate is being passed, I wish you would try and make a better selection of music than 'Salvation's Free.'"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mrs. Lenox Hill, Jr. (getting ready to leave town)—"Lenox, where shall I hide these silver spoons, in case thieves break in? Do you think between the mattresses would be a good place?" Mr. Lenox Hill, Jr. (who knows what he is talking about)—"Nonsense! Put them into one of your dress pockets in the closet, and if a burglar finds that, he deserves the spoons!"—*Puck.*

—Somewhere down East a married pair were in the habit of airing their differences audibly. In these spats the wife, having the longer tongue, was usually the winner. The result was made known in one case to an inquiring neighbor (who asked where he could find Mr. McBlank) in these words: "I don't know; I guess he's up stairs hatin' hisself."—*Boston Transcript.*

—"The types," observes a Southern Missouri paper apologetically, "made us allude last week to our esteemed townsman, Mr. Polhemus, as a villainous lounger. We wrote 'versatile lawyer.' The error was overlooked by our proof-reader, a gentleman recently from Texas, who assures us, in extenuation of the oversight, that the two terms mean pretty much the same thing where he came from."

—Clergymen should be brief and to the point. A Boston clergyman once had a broad hint to that effect. "We would like to have you short when you marry us," said a prospective bridegroom, "because we are going West." "How soon after the ceremony will you start?" asked the clergyman. "In about a week," was the reply. Then the minister realized he had a reputation as one possessing the gift of continuance.—*Harper's Magazine.*

## PECULIAR INDUSTRY.

**Persons Who Make a Living by Buying and Selling Bad Eggs.**

There was a lively row in progress in the cellar of one of the large commission houses on Duane street. The belligerents were the porter of the establishment and a stout German woman, who held in either arm a large basket of apparently fresh eggs. The row itself was over the price of the eggs, the woman claiming that they were not worth over forty-two cents per one hundred, while the porter held out stoutly for forty-five cents.

When the woman who failed to gain her point had exhausted her stock of Berlin "billingsgate" the porter explained the situation to a reporter as follows:

"You see," he began, "every barrel of eggs that comes in here has to be 'candled,' and when we find one not up to the mark we throw it aside. These are either spotted, cracked or rotten, as the case may be, and of these, which we call spots, cracks and rots, we have many dozens each week to dispose of. This woman had just bought four hundred cracks and spots at forty-five cents a hundred. What will she do with them? Why, sell them to the ice-cream saloons and bakeries, not to mention the cheap restaurants. She will get from five to ten cents a dozen for them, according to quality. The bulk of the eggs, however, will be made into ice-cream.

"Some of these big ice-cream concerns," he went on, "use these eggs altogether, and I know of some large coffee houses who use them to give their beans a peculiar gloss. As for rotten eggs, the tanneries buy them. There is something in a rotten egg that gives a certain finish to some kinds of leather that nothing else will give. Some of these women make a good living by buying up spoiled eggs, but their trade is being spoiled by the bakeries and restaurants who are now sending their own wagons after them."—*N. Y. Herald.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

**C. Mulholland,**
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.....1888


The prospector finds a deposit of ore in a barren wilderness, or on some bleak mountain side. His find is reported everywhere, in nearly every case with the wildest exaggeration. There is a rush for the place; mills and houses are built, and in a few months a town springs up where so lately the solitude was unbroken. In a few years the ore is worked out, the town is deserted, and the region becomes more dreary and forbidding than it was in its original condition. The ruined buildings, the wreck and desolation of a deserted mining town, is one of the most depressing, forlorn and dreary scenes on earth. Nothing compares with it in sadness except the hulk of some wrecked ship rotting on a lonely strand where the sea forever moans around it. The strongest and most cheerful contrast to such a scene is where the hand of the settler has conveyed the fertilizing water on to the desert, converting its barrenness into the bloom of the orchard and the golden treasure of the grain field. Unlike the mining camp, that has a few years of feverish excitement and dies a ghastly wreck; the improvement of the land grows in value and beauty from year to year. Generations follow the original locators, and still the work of reclamation is extended and its value and beauty are increased by time. And yet the mining prospector is the pioneer of the improvement of the land. It is he who penetrates to remote and unknown regions; braves their dangers, endures hardships untold, and makes known to the farmer where land and water may be had. Not only this, but the miner makes a demand for all kinds of farm produce without which the most productive land would be nearly worthless in regions remote from the great centers of population. It was mining prospectors who first discovered Owens Valley; they led the way for the men who followed, but who were discerning enough to see that the soil of this great region will continue to yield treasure uncountable when the vast mineral resources of the surrounding mountains shall all be dug out. Long before that is done the wines and raisins and other products of Owens Valley will be famous where the name of the valley is now unknown; and these will bring a greater revenue into the country than the mining prospector ever hoped for in his wildest dreams.

### LETTER FROM J. F. SULLIVAN.

The following letter was received by a prominent Democrat of this place and is published by request.

IN CHAMBERS, NEW CITY HALL,
San Francisco, Oct. 8th, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—In the heat of the presidential election, people forget that a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice are to be chosen for our Supreme Court. Thoughtful people apprehend that the Railroad companies of the State are trying to mould the personnel of our Supreme Court. The American Party is one of the instrumentalities used by them. Until my Sharon decision, though I had already been seven years in public life, no one had ever suggested, nor would a single act of my career, justify the suggestion, that my discharge of the duties of citizenship or of public office, was swayed by considerations of creed or origin or social standing. The rule of law laid down by me in that case had nothing to do with the doctrines of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage. The rule as stated by me has, since, been declared by our Supreme Court, to be the statute law of California. But the parties aggrieved at that decision have joined forces with the Railroad Companies of the State and called to their aid the religious prejudices of certain people to carry out their avowed purpose to retire me from public life.

P. D. Wigginton, attorney for the Southern Pacific company, and F. M. Pixley, an attorney, said to be on the same pay-roll were commissioned two years ago to create, and direct the action of the American Party conformably to the interests and desires of the Sharon-Railroad combination. The task was religiously performed. In executing their compact all the parties acted harmoniously. They libeled me through the press and by anonymous publications that were as false as they were malicious. They circulated bogus Democratic tickets, with my adversarys name substituted for mine, and they directly bought votes. This year, this combination will support for Chief Justice, Judge Beatty, of the firm of Beatty & Denson, attorneys for the Southern Pacific company, in Sacramento, and for Associate Justice, against me, J. D. Works, attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., in San Diego, a man only five years in the State as against my thirty-six years residence. To get him acquainted and to give him some prestige the Governor has appointed him to the vacancy for five weeks, contrary to the precedent set by Governor Stoneman when Judge Temple was a candidate two years ago. Gen. Barnes told a friend that in 1886 the Sharon people had "worked every prejudice in the State against Sullivan." They did and with absolute disregard for facts. This year hired emissaries are already at large against me. The truth will bear no statement that may injure me.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. SULLIVAN.

### BEER DUELS IN GERMANY.

**Privileges of Challenged and Challenger. The Weapons Used in Combat.**

The old English custom of "taking wine with a person," each merely sipping from his glass, seems almost a teetotal observance when compared with the corresponding usage of the Kneipe. In the first place, no one must drink solus. If any one ventures to take a solitary swig he is forthwith compelled to drain a full measure to the health of the company generally. The proper course is to drink to some one else, at the same time specifying the quantity the drinker proposes to imbibe. The person honored is bound to accept the challenge, which he may do with a simple "drink away," or some equivalent phrase, when the challenger is bound to drink off within the next five minutes the quantity he has named, and within five minutes more the challenged must drink to him, "in response," the like quantity. If either fail in his obligation excommunication is the result. But the challenged party may not be content simply to accept the challenge. Stirred with noble ardor he may "go higher," doubling the quantity named. The challenger may do the same, and so on until the total quantity reaches a maximum of eight tankards, which are drunk off alternately, one by one, with an interval of five beer minutes between each. The beer drunk by the challenged "in response" is not allowed a "double debt to pay."

Probably some craven soul in the past devised the plan of saving his brains and his pocket by making the same beer which he drank in response to one person also serve the purpose of a challenge to another. This is strictly forbidden by the code (under the usual penalty), unless, indeed, the original challenger has used the words in die welt schieken ("to pass around") in which case A drinks to B; B, with the beer with which he responds to A, drinks also to C. C, responding to B, drinks simultaneously to D, and so on all around the table. Speaking of anything connected with study (Anglice, "talking shop") is tabooed at the Kneipe. If any one offends in this manner he is promptly called to order by the sarcastic remark from one or other of the company, "Gelehrt!" ("You learned man.") This is regarded not merely as a rebuke but a challenge to the duello, the weapons being, as usual, beer tankards. The person rebuked may either simply accept the challenge (this, indeed, he is bound to do in some shape), or he may retort with the still more cutting insinuation, "Doctor!" ("You're a doctor"). This again may be met with "You're a professor," and finally, last and deadliest offense of all, "Papst!" ("You're a pope").

Such insults as these can naturally only be wiped out with—beer; and according to the gravity of the offense the greater is the quantity required. The comparatively soft impeachment of being a learned man can be wiped out with half a tankard; but "doctor" demands a whole tankard, "professor," two tankards, while nothing short of four tankards will rehabilitate the man who has been dubbed a "pope." Each party chooses a second. The tankards are filled and the second of the challenger "makes the weapon equal," i. e., sees that the beer stands at the same level in both). The second of the challenged party gives the word: "Grasp your weapons!" (The combatants raise their tankards). "Knock." (They knock them on the table). "Ready." (They raise them to their lips). "Off." They empty them and bring them down with a bang upon the table; the one who first brings down his tankard fairly emptied being the winner. If either of the combatants has not finished his full quantum within the usual five minutes—excommunication!—Cornhill Magazine.

### Development of the Fishing Vessel.

The vessels of our fishermen in early times were diminutive craft of only from five to twelve tons burden, and were pointed at both ends. They were called pinks, or pinkies. Then the pointed prow gave place to a bowsprit and jib, and the vessel, still retaining this pointed stern, became a jigger. Today the fishing vessels sailing out of Gloucester are first class two masted schooners ranging from 75 to 125 tons burden. They are the swiftest, most buoyant and seaworthy, and still the most beautiful and graceful vessels afloat. The average crew for a first class fishing vessel comprises a skipper, or captain, and from fourteen to sixteen men, and it is almost invariably the case that not a man is shipped who is not as perfectly familiar as the skipper himself with every manner of coast and banks fishing, as well as with every conceivable duty as fisherman or seaman.

The stores, or supplies, vary according to the kind of fish sought and the probable length of the cruise; but they are always far superior to those provided for seamen in merchant service. There is no caste, no distinction in food, treatment or fellowship; and the skipper would be ridiculed off the coast whose cabin table was a stranger to fresh butter, pies, eggs, fowl, good biscuit and coffee and the best quality of cured meats; and, as on many of the vessels, large quantities of ice are kept for the purpose of preserving fresh fish for the markets, vegetables and fresh meats are not uncommon even on extended cruises. Aside from the serious toil, dangers and frequent necessary hardships endured, no seafaring men command or deserve better food or treatment.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

### RULES FOR GETTING RICH.

The best merchant is he whose business talent is of the highest order and improved to the highest pitch.

Of all quarrels, the most senseless, the most bootless, the most worrying, is a quarrel with your circumstances.

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has and that which he thinks he has.

Half of the heavy hearts and broken spirits and sleepless eyes among our merchants might be spared were they only willing to conform their appearances to their substance.

Many merchants object too much, consult too long, advertise too little, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

Some men seem to take failure quite comfortably; they stop and go on again, without changing their style of living or lowering their heads. That is a feat that no honest business man can admire.

In business there are many who cannot rise, many who cannot help descending, many who of necessity fail, many who earn their bread, and many who only waste it when once in their own hands.

Great merit or great failings will make you respected or despised, but trifles little attentions, mere nothings, either done or neglected, will make you either liked or disliked in the general run of the world.

The true merchant is not the man who best understands his business and contrives to bargain others out of their reasonable profits, but he who best understands his business and never takes advantage of any man's ignorance or any man's necessity.

"Leading articles" in commerce, like leading articles in journalism, are meant to make a character for the whole. But it is questionable whether a merchant is justified in taking such modes of attracting the attention of the public unless he has actural advantages to offer.—New York Mail and Express.

Red riding habits are the latest elegant economy of Parisian equestriennes, who must otherwise sport the color of the entertainer of the time.

## Election Proclamation.

**Pursuant to law and a Proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1888**

## Notice Is Hereby Given

By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a General Election will be held throughout the said County of Inyo, on

## Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock in the morning and will be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m. on the said 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, during which time the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Eight Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District composed of the counties of San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

One member of the Assembly from the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Also one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice Niles Searles appointed.

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice E. W. McKinstry, resigned.

And the Governor of the State of California hereby offers a reward of

## One Hundred Dollars

for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the following officers of Inyo county are to be elected at the same time, viz.:

One Sheriff;
One County Clerk;
One District Attorney;
One County Treasurer;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One Supervisor for District No. 2;
One Supervisor for District No. 4;
One Supervisor for District No. 5;
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township in Inyo county.
Two Constables for each Township in Inyo county.
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 1;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 2;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 3
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 4;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 5;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 6;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 7.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed, and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 1

Polls to be held at the store of F. P. Plaisdell, at Round Valley. Inspector, F. P. Plaisdell; Judges, James Nevins and Richard Hilton

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Averas. Inspector, A. Matlick; Judges, Moses Brockman and William McLaren.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Station. Inspector, G. A. Thorpe; Judges, James Peregrine and Joseph McNally.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4

Polls to be held at the residence of Nathan Gilbert. Inspector, W. A. Greenly; Judges, S. P. Roberts and Nathan Gilbert.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, L. P. Springstead; Judges, B. H. Yancy and W. W. Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 6

Polls to be held at the residence of George Story, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Inspector, A. O. Collins; Judges, George Story and R. Merryman.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 7

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges, L. M. Newman and J. M. Hay.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 8

Polls to be held at the residence of the Conklin Brothers. Inspector, James Lane; Judges, N. E. Conklin and O. H. P. Love.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 9

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, W. J. Lake; Judges, J. Zeigler and I. D. Blair.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 10

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Georges Creek. Inspector, W. L. Hunter; Judges, John Kisper and John Meyer.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 12

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough, in Arastra Canyon. Inspector, Thomas McDonough; Judges, George St. Clair and Frank Miranda.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 13

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse in Lone Pine. Inspector, John Lucas; Judges, J. J. Stewart and R. C. Spear.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 14

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas Poland at Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas; Judges, William Cripo and George Weist.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 15

Polls to be held in a building adjoining the store of Thomas Boland in Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, E. F. Hall and John Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 16

Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, at Olancha. Inspector, A. Walker; Judges, H. Belows and William Walker.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 17

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, Charles Anthony; Judges, Martin Mee and N. S. Thompson.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 18

Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald, at Lookout. Inspector, J. D. Channell Judges, Frank Fitzgerald and W. C. Smith.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 21

Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, at Panamint. Inspector, H. G. Chickering; Judges, John Curran and E. Rowell.

Dated this 2d day of October, A. D. 1888

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


**CROCKER'S HOTEL.**
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

*CROCKER BROS., Props.*

sept 1 tf



MISCELLANEOUS.

**IRWIN'S SALOON**

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

**INYO MEAT MARKET,**
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.**

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
".....February 25th
".....March 24th
".....April 21st
".....May 19th
".....June 23rd
".....July 21st
".....August 18th
".....September 15th
".....October 13th
".....November 17th
".....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.


**LANDS—MINES**

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $400 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time Keeper. Warranted Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies and gents size with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples to any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $2000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write address but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., BOX 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.


### PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, November 8th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of letting contracts for County Printing for the year beginning January 1, 1889, and ending December 31, 1889, as follows:

1st: Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d: Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d: Notices of contracts to be let by Inyo county.
4th: Notices of special meetings of the Board of Supervisors.
5th: Proceeding of Board of Supervisors.
6th: Notices of meetings of the Board of Education and all other legal notices required to be published by County Officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500.

Said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 8, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. ROBINSON, Chairman pro tem
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


**NORMAN HOUSE,**
Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

*O. L. MAIRS, Prop.*
feb13tf

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
**LUMBER**
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

**Matched and Dressed Flooring.**

sep 11 tf

**Working Asses** ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**

Independence - - - Cal

*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**

Jy 1 86

**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
**COUNTY CLERK,**
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**PALACE SALOON,**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST CLASS RESORT.

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes.Per liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old, no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us, we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuseday, April 10h, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9 15 a m | 5 35 p m |
| Dayton..... | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Watooka ... .... | 12 45 a m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning..... | 5:50 p. m. | 9:20 a. m |
| Soda Springs..... | 7:0 p m. | 8:10 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8 10 p. m. | 7:05 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... Ar. | 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6:30 a. m |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7 30 a m. | 5:25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 11 00 a m | 1:45 p m |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 1 10p. m. | 11:30 a. m. |
| Aiverd ..... | 2:00 p. m | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3:30 p. m. | 9:05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4 15 p. m. | 8:15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... Ar | 5:05 p. m. | Lv. 7:30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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**SHAVING SALOON.**
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20 ..... 1888


## BORN.

PARKER—At Independence, October 15, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parker, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

FIEHMAN—FIEDLER—At Keeler, October 17th, by Judge John A. Hannah, John Fichman to Miss Louise Fiedler.

## DIED.

GLADER—At George's Creek, October 18th, 1888, Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Glader, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The funeral will be to-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Ed. Walker was up from Olancha last Thursday.

A. R. Conklin Esq., of Independence, has been chosen Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order of California.

Jerry Mairs is a candidate for Road Overseer. No man in the District is more interested than Jerry in having the roads in the best possible condition.

There will be religious services at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. At Independence at 7 o'clock in the evening. There will be Sunday School at the usual hour.

W. W. Collins, Republican candidate for County Clerk, has been canvassing the south end of the county during the past week.

C. H. Groves is Republican candidate for District Attorney of Humboldt county, Nevada. He formerly taught school in Owens Valley.

J. R. Eldred returned to Independence last Monday from a trip over the southern end of the county. Dick is making a very thorough canvass.

Mrs. W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, has been very ill for a week or more past. The two Drs. Woodin have been in constant attendance upon her.

"Pap" is a Prohibitionist of the deepest dye. He says if he is elected Sheriff by any other than straight Prohibition votes he won't accept the office.

Henry Carberry, better known as "Mountain Harry," is staying at Independence. Harry is one of the oldest prospectors in the country. Time shows its traces upon him.

Pete Meyers, of Georges Creek, is about to build a slaughter house at Keeler and open a meat market. The camps of Cerro Gordo, Darwin, Lookout and Panamint make a large demand for meat there.

The new sawmill at Big Pine is doing a good business; ten thousand feet of lumber per day was all that had been expected, but the mill cuts twelve thousand feet. The lumber is of good quality and is all in demand around Big Pine as fast as it is cut.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Glader died last Thursday at their home at George's Creek. The child was a twin, and a little over one year old. The other twin is a healthy boy. The funeral will be at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

Last Wednesday evening a large party attended the wedding of Mr. John Fichman and Miss Louise Fiedler at Keeler. The ceremony was performed by Hon. John A. Hannah, Superior Judge. Mrs. Fichman came from Germany a short time ago. She is sister to Mrs. Lem Meyers, of Big Pine.

A large force of men are work at the Soda Works at Keeler. A large refinery is finished and machinery is being put in. The manufacture of soda from Owens Lake water has now passed beyond the experimental stage and is a permanent industry. The soda can be made in unlimited quantity. The men employed make an important part of the business of Keeler.

Bishop Creek is about to have a long felt want supplied at last. William Pierson, of Bodie, and James McBride have bought pipe and are reported to have secured a water right. It will take but a short time to lay the pipe, then the town will have an abundant supply of pure water under a heavy pressure. Now if the people of Bishop Creek will do a little drainage work the town will be greatly improved.

Items keep traveling around in a remarkable way. The Colusa *Sun* of last Saturday had an article credited to the Salt Lake *Tribune* about a great reservoir to be built by James D. Schuyler at the head waters of Kern river, and gave Dan De Quille as author of the article. The item first appeared in the INYO INDEPENDENT about three months ago; it was copied by a Virginia City paper; from that it was copied by the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and there the *Sun* found it and now it has come back where it started.

### Notice to Schools and School Trustees.

I now have a supply of Entomologies and Charts for same. Entomology by mail, postpaid, $1.50. Charts, sets of six, $8.00. Each school should have at least one set of Charts.

W. O. MERONEY,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Agent for Inyo county.

### Victory at Last.

Last Monday in the United States District Court at San Francisco, Judge Sawyer gave a decision in a case raised to test the Constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The Judge has decided that the law is in all its provisions Constitutional. It is estimated that this decision will affect about 33,000 Chinese, as there are over 30,000 certificates still outstanding, and it is believed that there are about 3,000 Chinamen in their native country who had lived here before the Restriction Act was passed, and who before the passage of the Exclusion Bill would have been entitled to re-enter the country under the claim of being "prior residents." About 600 Chinese have arrived in this port since the passage of the Exclusion Act and about 700 others are now on the way from China. The Court declares that the language of the Act is clear and exact, and capable of bearing but one construction. It began to operate from the moment it was approved by the President, and though the petitioners in these cases were upon the high seas at the time the Act was approved it nevertheless operates upon them.

### MINING NOTES.

At Panamint twenty men are at work. Nearly all are prospecting claims on their own account. It is said that everybody is getting out ore and making fair wages. A run has been finished at the mill but the result has not been reported. It is believed however that the returns will be very satisfactory.

At Lookout Frank Fitzgerald is doing very well. He is getting out a good deal of ore, nearly all of which is rich enough to ship. He is also concentrating tailings and flue dust at the rate of ten tons per day; this is concentrated to four tons and shipped. It pays well.

The Defiance mine, at Darwin, continues to look very well. A ledge is now opened that runs about four feet wide, and more than half of this is pure galena ore. For the first time in the history of the mine native silver is now found in the ledge. Ore shipments are now made regularly.

More silver ore is being shipped from Cerro Gordo than from all the other camps in the county combined.

At Panamint about thirty men are work. They all appear to be doing well, each man working on his own hook.

Some very promising ore finds have been made during the past ten days in the Inyo mountains, east from Independence. A woodchopper discovered a ledge, the outlook of which is very favorable. Some days later J. W. P. Laird, Register of the Land Office, made a trip to the same locality accompanied by Sam Gruber, an old prospector. They brought in some very rich looking silver ore. Mr. A. Davidson has found some still richer specimens in the same region. In all of these cases there are good indications of the ore bodies being of considerable extent. It has always been held by mining men that the Inyo range is that locality only needed prospecting to develop a very rich mineral region.

There is likely to be a big mining excitement over at Silver Peak. The locality is within the State of Nevada, east from Big Pine. A survey is now being made for a railroad from Silver Peak to the ranch of John Chatovich, a distance of twenty-one miles. There is an abundant supply of water at the Chatovich place, and it is proposed to build mills there. Another proposal is to convey the water in pipes to the mines instead of building a railroad. It is alleged that water pipes could be laid at a less expense than a railroad could be built, and once the pipes were laid there would be no cost for operating expenses as would be the case with a railroad.

### Tin.

Some weeks ago Mr. A. J. Davis, of Independence, found ore in the Inyo Mountains not far from Independence Station which he belived to contain tin. He made a rude assay of the ore and obtained a button of the metal. This "button" was sent to C. A. Luckhardt & Co., of San Francisco, for examination. They reported as follows: "The metal proves to be lead, containing 6 8-10 per cent. tin." They also report $1.25 per ton in gold and a trace of silver. The amount of tin in the ore is not enough to make it of much value; but the ledge is evidently large; it is easily worked and convenient to railroad. Mr. Davis now has men at work sinking on the ledge to test the quality of the ore as it goes deeper. The samples already assayed were taken from the surface. If the quantity of tin in the ore should increase but little the mine will be valuable. None of the metals are more diligently sought after than tin; the sources for the supply of the world are very limited and are nearly all controlled in England. The Chicago *Times* of September 9th last says: "Among the statements made respecting this country is one to the effect that English capitalists are absorbing all the most desirable properties and are working some of them at a loss in order to scare off American capital until they can gain complete control. English capital controls the tin output of India and of course that of Cornwall. If it can control the Black Hills mines it will have a virtual monopoly of the world's supply, there being no other mines of much consequence in the world, unless those in San Bernardino county, California, which are shut off on account of litigation, or those of Mexico turn out to be valuable. The Mexican mines are shortly to be investigated by John C. Jackson, a metallurgical engineer of this city, who recently returned from Alaska. Black Hills tin ore which has been assayed in this city has shown a yield of 5 per cent, which is a good average, though some ores have been found yielding 20 and 30 per cent."

### For Supervisor.

The following is the communicated report of a Citizens' Meeting held at Lone Pine.

LONE PINE, October 17, 1888.

The citizens, electors of Lone Pine precinct, irrespective of party, held a meeting on the 9th inst. to consider the matter of nominating a candidate for Supervisor District No. 4, consisting of the precincts of Georges Creek, Lone Pine, Beveridge, Keeler and Cerro Gordo, and it was ascertained that the delegates who nominated Mr. Skinner had not the assent of their constituents, and that said nomination does not represent the will of the majority of the electors, and it was proved that a great injustice was inflicted upon the inhabitants of Lone Pine precinct a year ago by the rejection of the appointment of Dr. Long as County Physician, and it was resolved in said meeting in order to avoid future injustice by said power, to make every effort to unite the electors of said Supervisor District No. 4, irrespective of political parties and to vote for the one who represents the choice of the people, and that Lone Pine precinct is this year by right entitled to the nominee. Then the meeting proceeded to nominate with the following result: J. J. Stewart, 17 votes; John Lubken, 6 votes; W. K. Miller, 5 votes. Accordingly the electors of Lone Pine precinct will vote for J. J. Stewart, and the electors of the above named precincts are respectfully invited to join with Lone Pine in the election of a candidate who will respect and maintain the rights of the people of the county at large, and restrain any unjust attempt to prejudice any part of the county.

CITIZENS.

### Mr Coleman Indorsed.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* has announced that the Republican County Central Committee of Mono county has endorsed the nomination of Mr. Coleman, of Alpine. This puts beyond any doubt that Mr. Coleman will be elected; each of the counties that make the 72nd District gives a good republican majority. It will be satisfactory to every citizen of the district to have the assurance that Mr. Coleman is a man of unblemished character; of good ability and legislative experience. With Mr. Coleman in the Assembly no District in the State will be better represented than ours.

### The Weather Clerk.

More lovely weather never blessed the earth than the Autumn months in Owens Valley. Now, toward the end of October, trees are in full leaf and flowers are blooming as if it were yet June; the alfalfa fields are of the loveliest green, and except the fields covered with stubble or shocks of corn, the landscape betrays no evidence that the year is fading into the sere and yellow leaf. In the early morning the meadow larks sing as joyously as in May; and at the same time the whistle of the quail is heard in every direction. The atmosphere is so clear that it seems to possess the power of a lens to bring distant objects near, and every peak of the Sierra Nevadas is seen with great distinctness against the deep blue of the unclouded sky. To inhale this pure air is a renewal of the bodily vigor and mental elasticity of youth; it has an exhilerating effect, like champaigne. We in this lovely valley and delightful climate can hardly realize that away in the Eastern States the rigors of winter are already felt; and felt, too, with greater severity than we ever experience. In this favored valley to-day lie not less than two hundred thousand acres of land waiting for hands to make it yield an abundance of every product of the field and meadow, the orchard and vineyard. The day is not far distant when well to do people who want homes in a delightful and healthy climate, and where the earth yields good returns to the farmer, will come here and secure these lands. When these people do come the change made in Owens Valley in a very few years will astonish the most sanguine.

### A Lucky Prospector.

Prospectors still continue to make rich strikes. The *Enterprise* says Charley Ordway, formerly of Virginia City, has come in for a good haul down in Arizona. A mine has been sold down there to an English company for £300,000 in which he is so large a shareholder that he will get $500,000. He left Sunday night for Tucson to sign the necessary papers and get his money. He gets his half million in return for a "grub stake" given to a prospector a few years ago.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I am a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District. JERRY MAIRS.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24 day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 34 day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 34 day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.
Office No. 205 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the SW ¼, S ½ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of NW ¼, of Sec. 2, NE ¼ of Sec 3, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Hoibett, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District.

WALTER JAMES SR.

## National Democratic Ticket.

For President—

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

For Vice-President—

ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.

### STATE TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

NILES SEARLS.

For Associate Justice—

JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN.

For Representative 6th Dist.

REEL B. TERRY,
Of Fresno.

### STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.

CAMPBELL P. BERRY ..... Of Sutter.
BERTRAND D. MURPHY .. Santa Clara.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRED. BERRINGER ..... Of Napa.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. CAMINETTI ..... Of Amador.

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. A. JENKINS ..... Of Sacramento.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

P. J. MURPHY ..... Of San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. BOWDEN ..... Of Santa Clara.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BYRON WATERS ... Of San Bernardino.

### COUNTY TICKET.

Assemblyman ..... R. S. MINER.
Sheriff ..... J. R. ELDRED.
County Clerk ..... P. H. MACK.
Treasurer ..... J. J. MOORE.
District Attorney .. Endorsed .. G. M. GILL
Surveyor .....
Coroner ..... G. W. BRADY

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 391, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


## J. J. MOORE,
## County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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FRED BURKHARDT

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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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## MARRIAGE GUIDE

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## MAKING TIME TABLES.

**One of the Most Important Things in the Management of Railroads.**

Railroad time-table governing the running of trains on any road of considerable length is one of the most important things in the management. The preparation of such a table is a very ingenious as well as critical bit of work. The means employed are of the simplest sort—common pins and spools of colored threads, in connection with a large sheet of drawing-paper mounted on an easel. This paper is called a time chart.

The chart is ruled either for two, five or ten minutes' time by horizontal lines and perpendicular cross lines. The "time" is marked above the horizontal lines and the distances or stations and terminals down the first perpendicular line. For illustration, 12 midnight is the mark on the first horizontal line and each hour is marked until the twenty-fourth or the following midnight hour is reached on the last horizontal line.

Between the hour lines the space is divided into minutes and graduated as fine as desired. On a two-minute chart the space between the hours is divided into ten minutes' time, and the ten minutes' time into two minutes' time. The hour lines are made heavy and the lesser time lines are of a lighter shade to distinguish them.

One terminus of the road is marked on the first line beside the first time mark 12 midnight. The other stations follow down the perpendicular line until the other terminal is reached. Then all is ready to prepare for the running arrangement, provided the pins and thread are ready.

A blue thread means a passenger train, a red thread a freight train, and if the trains of other roads use part of the track, they are designated by a different colored thread.

It is calculated that the running time shall be, say twenty-five miles an hour, and for the purpose of illustration, the tracing of one passenger train will answer the purpose of explaining them all.

A passenger train leaves the first station say at 8 a. m. A pin is placed on the horizontal line at the 8 a. m. time mark and the end of the blue thread fastened thereto. If the train runs without stopping for fifty miles the blue thread is stretched over opposite the station at which the stop is made, and directly under the 10:00 a. m. time mark another pin is stuck and the time thread wrapped about it to keep it taut.

If this is a stop of say forty minutes, the blue thread is stretched to the 10:40 a. m. mark on a direct line with the same station, and another pin stuck and blue thread wrapped.

The train starts and its entire course is thus timed and distributed along the road. If the railroad has many passenger and freight trains running daily, the time chart, when it is completed, looks like a great spider's web stretched with pins. But little work then remains to transfer the time and stations to the time-table, and the schedule is ready for the printer.—*Golden Days.*

### Poison from Lead Pipes.

It is claimed to be proven, beyond all doubt, that water which circulates or stands in leaden pipes or vessels, not only takes up particles of lead through mechanical action due to friction, but attack the metal, the result of this being generally lead carbonate. According to the most eminent authorities in this line, minute quantities of lead thus introduced into and accumulating in the system, must rank among the causes of anæmia and defective nutrition in large towns.—New York Sun.

### Will Get Used to It.

"Why that sad expression, dear," said a bride on the first day of her wedding trip, as she raised her head from her husband's shoulder, "do you regret?"——

"Ah, no, darling," he replied fervently," it was but a fleeting expression. You dropped asleep for a moment and I thought I heard just the faintest suspicion of a snore."—The Epoch.

### Two Lucky East-Siders

If a gold mine had been found on the east side of this city, it would not have created more excitement than a few days ago when two lucky men got $30,000 for $2. Yet, strange to say, these lucky men did strike a gold-mine but neither of them realized that they had found gold for two weeks afterward, and then it was through the medium of *The News.*

The two lucky men were Charles Emerick, who keeps a neat little barber shop at 68 Columbia St., and his friend Joe Vansteenburgh, who has a tidy, well stocked cigar store directly opposite at 69. They are both long-time residents of Columbia Street.

Their story is best told in the words of Joe Vansteenburgh, as he related it to *The News* reporter in his cigar store:

"Charlie and I," he said, "have been buying tickets together right along since the 1st of January and never won anything. On the 27th of last month, which was the anniversary of both of our births, he said he thought it would be a lucky day to invest. So I concluded to invest 50 cents, Charley investing $1.50 and secured one-tenth part of Ticket No. 35,567.

"On the night of the 11th, the day after the drawing, Jeweler Henry Rosenberg, who keeps the store next to me, saw a list of the winning numbers in *The News* and showed it to Charley, who sent for me, and when he told me we had struck the capital prize I thought at first he was joking me. We left the ticket with Mr. Rosenberg to keep in his safe over night. On the following morning we handed the ticket to the Adams Express Company for collection, and in less than 10 days we received the money ($30,000), less $90, collection charges, I received $7,500 and Charley $22 500. We are both going to put nearly all of it into brick and mortar as soon as we get a chance, and after a two weeks' trip through New York and Pennsylvania Charley will open a big shop down town, but I guess I'll remain here. You bet we'll continue to invest in The Louisiana State Lottery and so will everybody around here.—*New York (N. Y.) Daily News,* July 24.

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER XIX

#### A STRANGE WEDDING.

One person, however, did not succeed in getting out in time before the gates were shut, and that was the high priest Agon, who, as we had every reason to believe, was Sorais' great ally and the heart and soul of her party. This cunning and ferocious old man had not forgiven us for those hippopotami, or rather that was what he said. What he meant was that he never would brook the introduction of our wider ways of thought and foreign learning and influence while there was a possibility of stamping us out. Also he knew that we possessed a different system of religion, and no doubt was in daily terror of our attempting to introduce it into Za-Vendis. One day he asked me if we had any religion in our country, and I told him that so far as I could remember we had ninety-five different ones. You might have knocked him down with a feather; and really it is difficult not to pity a high priest of a well established cult who is haunted by the possible approach of one or all of ninety-five new religions.

When we knew that Agon was caught, Nyleptha, Sir Henry and I discussed what was to be done with him. I was for closely incarcerating him, but Nyleptha shook her head, saying that it would produce a disastrous effect throughout the country. "Ah!" she added with a stamp of her foot, "if I win, and am once really queen, I will break the power of those priests, with their rights and revels and dark secret ways." I only wished that old Agon could have heard her, it would have frightened him.

"Well," said Henry, "if we are not to imprison him I suppose that we may as well let him go. He's no use here."

Nyleptha looked at him in a curious way, and said, in a dry little voice, "Thinkest thou so, my lord?"

"Eh?" said Curtis. "No, I don't see what is the use of keeping him."

She said nothing, but kept looking at him in a way that was as shy as it was sweet.

Then at last he understood.

"Forgive me, Nyleptha," he said, rather tremulously, "dost thou mean that thou wilt marry me, even now?"

"Nay, I know not; let my lord say," was her rapid answer; "but if my lord wills, the priest is there and the altar is there"—pointing to the entrance to a private chapel—"and am I not ready to do the will of my lord? Listen, oh my lord; in eight days or less thou must leave me and go down to war, for thou shalt lead my armies—and in war, men sometimes fall, and if so, I would for a little space have had thee all my own, if only for memory's sake;" and the tears overflowed her lovely eyes and rolled down her face like heavy drops of dew down the red heart of a rose.

"Mayhap, too," she went on, "I shall lose my crown, and with my crown my life and thine also. Sorais is very strong and very bitter, and if she prevails she will not spare. Who can read the future? Happiness is the world's white bird, that alights seldom, and flies fast and far till one day he is lost in the clouds. Therefore should we hold him fast if by any chance he rests for a little space upon our hand. It is not wise to neglect the present for the future, for who knows what the future will be, Incubu? Let us pluck our flowers while the dew is on them, for when the sun is up they wither, and on the morrow will others bloom that we shall never see." And she lifted her sweet face to him and smiled into his eyes, and once more I felt a horrible pang of jealousy, and turned and went away. They never took much notice of whether I was there or not, thinking, I suppose, that I was an old fool, and that it did not matter one way or the other, and really I believe they were right.

So I went back to our quarters, and ruminated over things in general, and watched old Umslopogaas whetting his ax outside the window, as a vulture whets his beak beside a dying ox.

And in about an hour's time Sir Henry came tearing over, looking very radiant and wildly excited, and found Good and myself, and even Umslopogaas, and asked us if we should like to assist at a real wedding. Of course we said yes, and off we went to the chapel, where we found Agon looking as sulky as any high priest possibly could; and no wonder. It appeared that he and Nyleptha had had a slight difference of opinion about the coming ceremony. He had flatly refused to celebrate it, or to allow any of his priests to do so, whereupon Nyleptha became very angry, and told him that she, as queen, was head of the church, and meant to be obeyed. Indeed, she played the part of a Za-Vendi Henry VIII to perfection, and insisted that if she wanted to be married she would be married, and he should marry her.

He still refused to go through the ceremony, so she clinched her argument thus:

"Well, I cannot execute a high priest, because there is an absurd prejudice against it, and I cannot imprison him, because all his subordinates would raise a crying that would bring the stars down on Za-Vendis and crush it, but I can leave him to contemplate the altar of the Sun without anything to eat, because that is his natural vocation; and if thou wilt not marry me, O Agon! thou shalt be placed before the altar yonder, with naught but a litte water till such time as thou hast reconsidered the matter."

Now, as it happened, Agon had been hurried away that morning without his breakfast, and was already exceedingly hungry, so he presently modified his views and consented to marry them, saying at the same time that he washed his hands of all responsibility in the matter.

So it happened that presently, attended only by two of her favorite maidens, came the Queen Nyleptha, with happy blushing face and downcast eyes, dressed in pure white, without embroidery of any sort, as seems to be the fashion on these occasions in most countries of the world. She did not wear a single ornament, even her gold circlets were removed, and I thought that if possible she looked more lovely than ever without them, as really superbly beautiful women do.

She came, courtesied low to Sir Henry, and then took his hand and led him up before the altar, and after a little pause, in a slow, clear voice uttered the following words, which are customary in Za-Vendis if the bride desires and the man consents:

"Thou dost swear by the Sun that thou wilt take no other woman to wife unless I lay my hand upon her and bid her come?"

"I swear it," added Sir Henry, adding in English, "One is quite enough for me."

Then Agon, who had been sulking in a corner near the altar, came forward and gabbled off something into his beard at such a rate that I could not follow it, but it appeared to be an invocation to the Sun to bless the union and make it fruitful. I observed that Nyleptha listened very closely to every word, and afterward discovered that she was afraid lest Agon should play her a trick, and by going through the invocations backward divorce instead of marry them. At the end of the invocations they were asked, as in our service, if they took each other for husband and wife, and on their assenting, they kissed each other before the altar and the service was over, so far as their rites were concerned. But it seemed to me that there was yet something wanting, and so I produced a prayer book, which has, together with the "Ingoldsby Legends," that I often read when I lie awake at night, accompanied me in all my later wanderings. I gave it to my poor boy Harry years ago, and after his death I found it among his things and took it back again.

"Curtis," I said, "I am not a clergyman, and I do not know if what I am going to propose is allowable—I know it is not legal—but if you and the queen have no objection, I should like to read the English marriage service over you. It is a solemn step which you are taking, and I think that you ought, as far as circumstances will allow, to give it the sanction of your own religion."

"I have thought of that," he said, "and I wish you would. I do not feel half married yet."

Nyleptha raised no objection, fully understanding that her husband wished to celebrate the marriage according to the rites prevailing in his own country, and so I set to work and read the service from "Dearly beloved" to "amazement," as well as I could; and when I came to "I, Henry, take thee, Nyleptha," I translated, and also "I, Nyleptha, take thee, Henry," which she repeated after me very well. Then Sir Henry took a plain gold ring from his little finger and placed it on hers, and so on to the end. The ring had been Curtis' mother's wedding ring, and I could not help thinking how astonished the dear old Yorkshire lady would have been if she could have foreseen that her wedding ring was to serve a similar purpose for Nyleptha, a queen of the Za-Vendi.

As for Agon, he was with difficulty kept calm while this second ceremony was going on, for he at once understood that it was religious in its nature, and doubtless bethought him of the ninety-five new faiths which loomed up so ominously in his eyes. Indeed, he at once set me down as a rival high priest, and hated me accordingly. However, in the end off he went, positively bristling with indignation, and I knew that we might look out for danger from his direction.

And off went Good and I, and old Umslopogaas also, leaving the happy pair to themselves, and very low we all felt. Marriages are supposed to be cheerful things, but my experience is that they are very much the reverse to everybody except, perhaps, the two people chiefly interested. They mean the breaking up of so many old ties as well as the undertaking of so many new ones, and there is always something sad about the passing away of the old order.

So Good and I went and ate in silence, and then indulged in an extra fine flagon of old Za-Vendian to keep our spirits up, and presently one of our attendants came and told a story that gave us something to think about.

It may, perhaps, be remembered that after his quarrel with Umslopogaas, Alphonse had gone off in an exceedingly ill temper to sulk over his scratches. Well, it appears that he walked right past the temple to the Sun, down the wide road on the farther side of the slope it crowns and thence on into the beautiful park or pleasure gardens, which are laid out just beyond the outer wall. After wandering about there for a little he started to return, but was met near the outer gate by Sorais' train of chariots, which were galloping furiously along the great northern road. When she caught sight of Alphonse, Sorais halted her train and called to him. On approaching he was instantly seized and dragged into one of the chariots and carried off, "crying out loudly," as our informant said, and as, from my general knowledge of him, I can well believe.

At first I was much puzzled to know what object Sorais could have in carrying off the poor little Frenchman. She could hardly stoop so low as to try to wreak her fury on one whom she knew was only a servant. It would not be in keeping with her character to do so. At last, however, an idea occurred to me. We three were, as I think I have said, much revered by the people of Za-Vendis at large, both because we were the first strangers they had ever seen, and because we were supposed to be the possessors of almost supernatural wisdom. Indeed, though Sorais cry against the "foreign wolves," or, to translate it more accurately, "foreign hyenas," was sure to go down very well with the nobles and the priests, it was not, as we learned, likely to be particularly effective among the bulk of the population. The Za-Vendi people, like the Athenians of old, are ever seeking for some new thing, and just because we were so new our presence was, on the whole, acceptable to them. Again, Sir Henry's magnificent personal appearance made a deep impression upon a race who possess a greater love of beauty than any other I have ever been acquainted with. Beauty may be prized in other countries, but in Za-Vendis it is almost worshiped, as, indeed, the national love of statuary shows. The people said openly in the market places that there was not a man in the country to touch Curtis in personal appearance, as, with the exception of Sorais, there was no woman who could compete with Nyleptha, and that therefore it was meet that they should marry; and that he had been sent by the Sun as a husband for their queen. Now, from all this it will be seen that the outcry against us was to a considerable extent fictitious, and nobody knew it better than Sorais herself. Consequently it struck me that it might have occurred to her that down in the country and among the country people it would be better to place the reason of her conflict with her sister upon other and more general grounds than Nyleptha's marriage with the stranger. It would be easy in a land where there had been so many civil wars to rake out some old cry that would stir up the recollection of buried feuds, and, indeed, she soon found an effectual one. This being so, it was of great importance to her to have one of the strangers with her whom she could show to the common people as a great outlander, who had been so struck by the justice of her cause that he had elected to leave his companions and follow her standard.

This, no doubt, was the cause of her anxiety to get a hold of Good, whom she would have used till he ceased to be of service and then cast off. But Good having drawn back, she grasped at the opportunity of securing Alphonse, who was not unlike him in personal appearance, though smaller, no doubt with the object of showing him off in the cities and country as the great Bougwan himself. I told Good that I thought that that was her plan, and his face was a sight to see, he was so horrified at the idea.

"What!" he said, "dress up that little wretch to represent me? Why, I shall have to get out of the country! My reputation will be ruined forever."

I consoled him as well as I could but it is not pleasant to be personated all over a strange country by an arrant little coward, and I can quite sympathize with his vexation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

During the last twenty-four years 2,400 bulls and 1,700 horses have been killed in bull-fights in the City of Mexico. Two picadores have been killed by the bulls in that time.

The total area under cultivation in corn, rye and oats in the United States this year is about one hundred and forty million acres, or nearly two hundred and nineteen thousand square miles.


**HAMBURG FIGS**

(Medicated) are the greatest fruit Cathartic of modern times. They are a compressed lozenge, composed of fruits and vegetables. Hamburg Figs are an infallible cure for Piles, that distressing complaint arising from a constipated and stagnant condition of the bowels. When Nature's laws are violated, the effect is at once made apparent by a general disorder of the entire system, resulting in impure blood, pimples and blotches on the skin, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and piles. Hamburg Figs are Nature's assistant, and overcome all unhealthy conditions, leaving the system in perfect order, and by their action as a mild but certain laxative and purgative restoring the body to a condition of perfect health. Hamburg figs are prepared in lozenge form, are delightful to the taste of ladies and children, and are gentle but certain in action. Dose, one Fig; 25 cents a box at druggists.

Dujardin's Life Essence is very valuable where the stomach is unable to extract from the food the albumen and phosphorus. The Life Essence is immediately absorbed, and nourishes the nervous system, without any aid from digestion. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.


## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, manages a twenty million dollar estate.

—Frances McNeill Potter, a niece of President Franklin Pierce, draws a pension of twenty dollars a month.

—Jay Gould receives an average of ten begging letters per day, and seven of them are certain to end with: "And I will always pray God to bless you."

—Jonathan Chace, the Quaker Senator from Rhode Island, has never had a picture taken, and fifty dollars has been offered for a photograph of him, but there are are no takers.

—Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, was left an orphan at the age of eleven with a younger brother and sister to care for. He spent seven years on a farm and then read law in an Akron office, supporting himself by doing chores about his employer's house and barn.

—J. J. Cromwell, of New York, who claims to be a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, has in his possession a slipper worn by a niece of Cromwell at the coronation of Charles I., of England, in 1625. The slipper shows that the lady who wore it had a dainty and well shaped foot.

—Dr. J. W. Porter, of Kansas City, claims to be be the originator of the standard time system. He says the subject was first brought to his mind in 1878, when he was in the Coast Survey, by noting the variation of clocks and watches. He finally marked off a standard time map, and his theory was unanimously adopted.

—The man who has just become the Earl of Seafield was hard pushed to earn a livelihood a few years ago and was acting as a bailiff in the New Zealand town of Oamaru in 1884, when his father became Earl and he thereby the Viscount Reidhaven. He was "in possession" of a house in his official capacity when the news of his rise in life came, but he refused the offer of a substitute and stuck to his post for two days longer.

—You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest efforts to confer that pleasure upon others? You will find half the battle gained if you never allow yourself to say any thing gloomy.—*Lydia Maria Child.*

—Among the ways which men employ to sustain their respectability, none is more common than an exhibition of their social connections. One whose cousin is a Governor, whose uncle is a General, whose brother has been to Congress, can not but stand well in society. Reputation is of the nature of a vine, and our reputable relatives are so much brush or trellis on which we run up.—*Beecher.*

—To be forever seeing when your boy yields to a temptation, and never discovering when he resists one, is the surest way to promote the faults and discourage the virtues.—*Lyman Abbott.*

—Good people die and bad people live. The man who is fat with health can't get employment, and the man who is making money hand-over-fist has to give up business on account of ill health.

### INVENTIONS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

The steamboat, the reaper, the sewing machine,
Cars running by night and by day,
Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam,
And bright electricity's ray.

The telegraph's click speeds like lightning released,
Then the telephone comes to excel it;
And, to put on the finish, the last but not least,
Is the famed little Purgative Pellet.

Last but not least is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.

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A PROMINENT "WOOL" GROWER.

The above well-known "wool" grower has figured prominently in politics for the past 20 years, and his opinion is that "Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the boss smoke, and don't you forget it.



S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 326.


Thriftless ambition; that will raven up
Thine own life's means.—*Shakespeare.*

### STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquillity reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.

In New York—"Did you see many tandems while you were in Boston, Chawles?" "Not many, Gus. They mostly ride hobbies there, you know."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

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Lass with eyes of violet blue,
Lips as sweet as honey-dew,
Bonny little bride!
Will he love you as to-day,
When your bloom has fled away,
When your golden locks are grey,—
Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But, it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

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One of the secrets of health is the concentration of vitality. The recruiting of the vital principle is done effectually by BRANDRETH'S PILLS. "Health finds happiness in the mere sense of existense." BRANDRETH'S PILLS help nature to reassert her own when she has been forced to vacate her stronghold in the body. When an enemy attacks a fort all the forces are concentrated at the point of attack to resist the onslaught. So with the body. BRANDRETH'S PILLS concentrate all one's vitality to throw off the encroaching disease. Get BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Be sure to take no other.

Don't hurry. The man who died in a hurry died in August. There is no more poisonous mixture than hurry diluted with humidity.

### AN OFFENSIVE BREATH

Is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

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SOMETIMES

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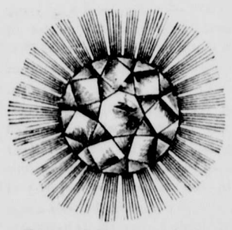

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 27, 1888

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## A DECLINING SPECIES

**Something About the Characteristics of the Old-Fashioned Tramp Printer.**

No mere machine would ever fill the place of the old-fashioned printer, commonly known as a tramp. He belongs to a separate species of the human race. He has no hesitation in correcting the editor's manuscript, and making him say things he would not say. It is idle for the editor to say he is right. The old-fashioned printer has traveled more and knows better. If the editor, by pertinacity, does finally succeed in getting a passage corrected the way he wants it, it is disagreeable to see the old-fashioned printer slam his rule down on the case and start of with the galley toward the imposing stone with the remark that there are a number of chumps in the West who imagine, because they are able to write a few lines, that they know more than the universe. He doesn't say so, but we instinctively feel that he means us, and necessarily he must be the universe. Whatever may be the politics of the paper on which the old-fashioned printer works, his are invariably the opposite. This is to show that he is not to be coerced. He will borrow a dollar from the proprietor, and then go off and vote against the proprietor's interests, just to show his independence. He can umpire a base-ball game, conduct a class-meeting or give a temperance lecture while he is full up to the neck. He is consistent in one thing. He opposes Chinese labor, and never patronizes a Chinese laundry. It is true that he rarely patronizes any other laundry, but that does not deteriorate from his consistency. He will borrow a quarter from the editor, and then denounce the editor's greenness for lending it to him. He would rather steal a ride on a freight train than to travel on a pass in a palace car. He has a profound hatred for boarding-house keepers, and with not a cent in his pocket does not hesitate to criticise the bill of fare in the most severe terms. Give him a quarter to buy drinks, and he may spend part of it for something to eat; give him a quarter to buy victuals and the money is sure to go for whisky. And yet, with all these contrarities, we should hate to see the old-fashioned printer supplanted by a machine. When almost starving himself he will divide his last penny with a brother printer. Memories of a mother and sister cause him to respect womanhood. And when he lies down to die, it may be in the bottom of a freight car, or in the corner of a fence, with nothing to wrap his shivering form but his dilapidated clothing, a generous heart often ceases to beat with his last breath. Who shall say that in the hereafter there is not a better future for the old-fashioned printer?—*Peoria Transcript.*

## CONTAGION OF YAWNING.

**How Tired Travelers Can Amuse Themselves Without Expense.**

"Did you ever notice how contagious yawning is?" said a round-faced young man waiting for a Harlem train yesterday afternoon at the Park street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road. "You can make any man yawn if you go about it properly," continued the young man. "I have to travel up and down to Harlem a good deal and I amuse myself that way. Women yawn oftener than men, and fat men oftener than lean men. The best time to make them yawn is early in the morning and late at night. Then all they want is a hint and off they go. One night last week I sat next to an old gentleman. He got on at Chambers street and rode up to Forty-second street. I made him yawn twenty-seven times. Then I was tired, but the old fellow had got into the habit and I thought he would split his jaws he kept them so far apart."

The young man had hardly seated himself in the car before he turned around and stared straight at a workingman opposite, who, of course, looked at him. Then the young man leaned his head lazily against the window, closed his eyes, opened his mouth very wide and began to yawn with great deliberation and an air of utter weariness. The man in the blue overalls became interested and stared intently at the wide-open mouth and the closed eyes. The young man put up his hand with an affectation of covering his month, and then, as if it was no use to try to check an overpowering impulse, he drew his hand away, threw his head still further back and uttered that sound peculiar to the party yawner—ho-ho-no. A moment later the man in the blue overalls gave evidence of a twitching of the jaws, a spasm shot across his cheeks and then his mouth opened and he yawned so wide that it appeared as though he were going to divide and the top of his head would go on up into space. The workingman was now started and all the way up he kept yawning every few moments. Then the young man turned his attention to an old lady opposite with equal success.—*N. Y. World.*

—"So you've been fishing this afternoon instead of going to school, I hear," said the old man, as he seated himself at the table and glanced birch rods at the boy. "Never mind, sir, you just wait until after supper. What have we got here, wife? I'm as hungry as a wolf." "Brook trout, pa," hastily explained the boy. "I caught 'em." "That so?" said the old man as he helped himself liberally; "but you mustn't neglect your education, my dear boy. That will never do, you know."—*Epoch.*

—Edmund Burke once told Garrick that all bitter things were hot. "Indeed," said Garrick, "what do you think, Mr. Burke, of bitter cold weather?"

## SIZES OF THREAD.

**The Mystery of the Numbers of Spool of Cotton, Etc., Explained**

Every body knows the sizes of thread. Every seamstress knows whether she wants No. 30 or 60 or 120, and knows, when she hears the number, about what is the size of the strand referred to; but how the numbers happen to be what they are, and just what they mean, not one person in a thousand knows. And yet it is a simple matter to explain was the information accorded a reporter by an employe of one of the largest spool cotton manufactories in the United States. When 840 yards of yarn weigh 7,000 grains, a pound of cotton, the yarn is No. 1. If 1,680 yards weigh a pound it will be No. 2 yarn. For No. 50 yarn it would take fifty multiplied by 840 yards to weigh a pound. This is the whole of the yarn measurement. The early manufactured thread was three-cord, and the thread took its number from the number of the yarn from which it was made. No. 60 yarn made No. 60 thread, though in point of fact the actual caliber of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being three 60 strands.

When the sewing machine came into the market as the great consumer, unreasonable in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, six-cord cotton had to be made as a smoother product. As thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-chord are identical in size as well as in number. To effect this the six-cord has to be made of yarn twice as firm as that demanded by the three-cord. The No. 60 six-cord would be six strands of No. 120 yarn. Three-cord spool cotton is made of yarn that is double its number. As simple a thing as thread is, there are 2,000 different kinds made.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### Plague of Mice in Australia.

Australia is suffering from a plague of mice. It is said that from Coomebarabran to Coolah there is hardly a residence that is not troubled in this way. The mice come in and eat every thing in the place. At one station two shillings per hundred were offered for their destruction, and during a single night twenty thousand were killed. The price then went down to one shilling. In one hotel in three nights one thousand mice were killed with a mixture of flour and strychnine. At another place the mice ate a whole carcass of a freshly-killed sheep in one night leaving only the bare bones by the morning. At another station a man was kept, whose sole duty was to keep the mice away from the provender during the time the horses were eating it, and this the man found a difficult task. The week before the races at Coolah the the vermin got into the horse boxes at the station and actually ate the bandages from the legs of the race horses. Sleeping people are said to have been attacked by them. The crops were being destroyed. The mice climbed up the stalks and ate the cobs. Many fields, acres in extent, had been abandoned, the corn being eaten completely away. People were at their wits' end to devise the best means for destroying the pest. The mice burrowed in the fields like rabbits in miniature warrens.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### A Modern Rival of Tell.

In the forest of Esterel a man and woman were at work recently, and not far off a babe—an infant six months old—was lying in its cradle, which had been moved to the front of their cottage in order that the little cherub might inhale the fresh air under the watchful gaze of its parents. Suddenly a noise was heard and an enormous eagle, swooping down from the cerulean sky seized the babe with beak and claws began to soar once more toward the sun, when the distracted father, rushing madly to his hut, took up a gun. Without a moment's hesitation the man pointed his weapon at the cruel bird and fired. The eagle dropped earthward as dead as a door nail and its slayer now achieved another feat which would have won him any amount of applause at Lord's. He held out his hands and caught the child as it fell, the little one escaping without so much as a scratch and returning from its journey into mid-air as "bright as a button." So Tell of immortal renown has a rival. The only drawback is that a skeptic has hinted that if it were carefully examined the majestic bird may prove after all to be only a canard.—*Paris Letter to London Telegraph.*

—Toto has been expressly forbidden to touch anything upon papa's library desk, and has had the lesson painfully enforced upon several occasions. The other night a discussion arose as to the origin of a certain word. The dictionary was found on papa's desk, but the word was not in it. "It's very strange," says papa. "That word is certainly missing, and yet it ought to be there." Toto, with a tearful earnestness—"I can't help it papa—I really didn't take it."—*French.*

—When you talk about woman's constancy, don't quote figures, because figures prove that two wives elope to one husband, and that three widows remarry to one widower. Seven-tenths of the broken marriage engagements are broken by the female side. It is man—cruel, tyrannical man—who loves to stick, and sticks to see that her grave is kept green.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—In good faith the sister in Sweden of a Swede lying in the Marine Hospital, New York, sent Confederate money for his return passage. The woman had been swindled.

## SETTING THE TABLE.

**How to Do It in a Sensible, Attractive and Labor-Saving Way.**

The majority of housewives like to see a nicely-set table and, indeed, many who are not housewives find a well-set table an inviting sight. The dishes may be as plain as they will, yet if placed on the table neatly, always providing they are clean, they present an attractive picture. Many women pay so little attention to this work that the table is never set the same way twice, and consequently, never looks as well as though a little care were exercised in its arrangement. It is just as easy, if not easier, to set a table as well as carelessly, for, as the dishes must be put on any way, it is much better to have one certain way of arranging them and that way adhered to at all times. System is an excellent thing in housework, when not carried too far, and in nothing is it of more importance than in the arrangement of the table. When you know just where to place each article the work is much quicker done. Any woman with a little thought can arrange a table in a sensible, attractive manner, though she may never have done this work before, yet the absence of this very thought is the thing that is to blame for a carelessly arranged table. All know that according to the fitness of things the sugar-bowl should not be at one end of the table and the cream-pitcher at the other end, yet this is seen quite frequently on a carelessly set table. Each housewife has her own particular way of doing this work, which she is positive is the best, but there are a few general rules that can be applied to all.

It is a nice plan to have a cover of canton flannel to place under the table-cloth, as it gives the cloth a much better appearance, bringing out the pattern clearly. It is best to have fine table linen, but as this can not always be afforded, a cheaper grade will be much improved by the use of the canton flannel under cloth. It will also save the wear of the cloth, which is a great deal to recommend it. It deadens the sound of the plate or dish striking the table, which is so annoying to a nervous person, and taking every thing into consideration, there are few things that give better satisfaction to the household. In putting on the table-cloth, be sure that it is even, for there is nothing that will give a table such an untidy appearance as a cloth put on unevenly. Put on the plates evenly, about an inch from the edge. The majority of housewives in putting on plates turn them face down, while a few never do so unless in summer, and then only when there is no netting to cover them from the flies. The latter way is preferable to the former, as they are all ready for use. Place in the plate the napkins folded plain. Fancy folded napkins are only fit for restaurants, and should not be used in the home. Place the knife and fork at the right of plate together or the knife at the right and fork at the left. If individual salts and butters are used, place these in the space between knife and fork at the top of the plate, the butter at the right and salt at the left. Sugar, milk and spoon receiver should always be together, the sugar and milk side by side with the receiver in the center a little in advance of both. If there is a castor it should occupy the center of the table, but as this article is not as much used as formerly, some other article, such as a dish of fruit, sauce, etc., should be used. Pepper, salt and all seasonings group together; bread and butter place side by side. When serving tea, coffee, etc., always put at the right hand of person served, and berries, sauce, etc., at left. These are only a few general rules, but if carried out, using a little thought as to what dishes go together and what separately, and place them accordingly, the table so arranged can not help being attractive.—*Boston Budget.*

### Badly Shaped Mouths.

Half the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers; one of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips, that came from having been allowed to put her thumb in her mouth, when she was going to sleep, while another, whose lips protrude in the center, and whose mouth is large, blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of this habit, then stronger means should be resorted to, and if necessary its hands should be tied together. Another very unfortunate habit among school girls, and which results in thickening the lips and making them supersensative, is the continual biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature molded it there was not the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face.—*Troy Times.*

—According to Prof. Sargent, the strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch. The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shellbark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity, is the wood of the Ficus aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the bluewood of Texas.

—When you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past can not be changed. The future is yet in your power.—*Hugh White.*

## A CHAPTER ON EARS

**People Who Were Punished by Having Their Listeners Removed.**

When jealous Husband Bell cut off the ear of Lothario Murray he revived an obsolete punishment. Though his act was not the result of an antiquarian impulse his object was the same as that of the public executioner two hundred years ago. Any mutilation of the ear which involved a portion of all of it has always been a mark of disgrace. In one of the statues of Edward VI. the penalty affixed for its violation is the "loss of an ear and perpetual infamy." In those days the celluloid ear had not been invented and the loss of one of these members was a public badge of shame for life.

Following the retributive law of Moses, probably the punishment originated in the ecclesiastical courts. It is first mentioned in the trials of offenses against the church and some of the earless clericals were noted men. The sentence to the pillory frequently had the additional punishment of the loss of one or both ears added. Daniel Fooe or Foe, later in life known as Daniel Defoe, wrote a pamphlet called "Th Shortest Way With the Dissenters" and lost his ears. Pope, in his "Dunciad," speaks of the author of "Robinson Crusoe": "Earless on high stood unbashed Defoe."

He was placed in the pillory three times. That instrument being on a raised platform explains the line. In Defoe's case, however, as in many others, his punishment was rather a martyrdom and lifted him in the esteem of those who believed as he did.

Dr. Bastwick, who published more pamphlets than pills, concluded one of his essays with: "From plague, pestilence and famine, from Bishops, priests and deacons, good Lord deliver us." This was so serious an affront that the doctor was sentenced to the pillory and to lose both his ears. The execution of his sentence was a sort of public fete. His friends gathered before the pillory and shouted words of encouragement. His wife climbed upon the pillory and kissed him. When his ears were cut off "she put them in a clean handkerchief" and carried them home. The celebrated Prynne suffered a similar punishment.

The names of lesser criminals have escaped the permanent records, but Blackstone mentions a number of early English parliamentary enactments making the loss of an ear a penalty in law. Fighting in a church or church-yard by acts passed during the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward VI. meant the loss of both ears. If the prisoner had no ears—which implies that there were habitual criminals 350 years ago—he was to be branded with the letter F in the cheek. In the second and third years of the same monarch combinations among victualers and artificers to raise the price of provisions or the rate of labor for the third offense were punished by the pillory and the loss of an ear. The statute not only extended to the combinations to raise wages, but to regulate the quantity of work or to lessen the hours of labor. In this degenerate age the coal barons' association, the gas trusts, and other combines, with the different labor unions and walking delegates, if these laws were enforced, would give the public executioner active employment.

In later years loss of an ear or a part of one has also been regarded as implying disgrace. The ear is not easily lost. Any accident that destroys the ear usually destroys the person wearing it. One of the favorite ways of mutilating an enemy in a rough-and-tumble fight is to bite off his ear. In disreputable brawls and low resorts brute instinct makes ear mutilation a fit revenge for almost any wrong. Jack Slade, the notorious desperado, in a fit of rage is said to have cut off the ears of a man he had murdered. He kept them in his pocket and boastfully exhibited them when in a drunken and dangerous mood. When he saw on the poker table a stake he wanted particularly Jack played the ears. Flinging them on the table they beat four aces or a straight flush, for Jack had a pistol in each hand the next instant. He always took the pot on the play.—*Chicago News.*

—A garden magazine says not one-tenth of the people of the United States ever tasted an apricot, yet they may be successfully grown wherever peaches grow. California is one of the largest apricot-producing States, and the fruit is there produced far beyond the possibility of utilizing it. Large quantities are canned for the markets of the world, but the fruit is abundantly grown in family orchards, from which none finds its way to canneries or other markets.

—A little colony of women near Hackney, London, are engaged in mending bad nutmegs. They fetch the worm-eaten nutmegs from factories, and mend them with nutmeg dust. A good nutmeg is ground very fine, and the dust is mixed with glue or gum. The mixture is then used to fill in the holes; and the mended nutmegs are returned to the manufactory. The women are paid about four cents per gross for the labor.

—Kansas is anxious to annex the strip of land called "No Man's Land," adjoining the State. Not, the newspapers say, "for boom purposes," but for protection. Every thief and murderer who commits a crime in Western and Southern Kansas makes a break for No Man's Land, where he is as safe as the manslayer of old in the city refuge.

—A pretty girl out for a drive might be called a reining beauty

## BARRACKS ON FARMS.

**The Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Way of Protecting Hay and Grain.**

While good barns arranged with all the modern conveniences are somewhat expensive, simple barracks to protect hay, grain and fodder, can be built so cheaply that I wonder that any farmer who has experienced the loss and anxiety caused by stacking, or by threshing from the shock, is willing to do without them. I have lost on a single crop of 600 bushels of wheat, half enough to build barracks to protect it, that would have lasted twenty-five years without repairs. It is a rather serious matter to have a half-built grain stack soaked through, and a severe trial to the patience of the wife to cook for twenty men and then have them driven from their work by rain just as they have got fairly started. I have had the teams driven off when stacking, the stack soaked and the machine on my place a week, with men and horses to board, and the hands summoned four different times to thresh an amount of wheat from the shock which the machine would have threshed from the barracks in eight hours. With a roof to protect your hay or grain each load is safe as soon as in, and you need not wait and watch the clouds if the weather looks unsettled, but go to work at once.

All that is necessary to protect either hay or grain is a good roof supported on posts, well braced, but as an enclosed building can be made very useful for other purposes, it will pay to enclose it. Where lumber can be had for $17.50 per thousand, a building 25 feet by 40 feet can be put up and enclosed for less than $200. Such a building would store grain enough to thresh out 600 or 800 bushels, or between thirty and forty tons of hay. It could be filled with wheat or oats, and after this was threshed it could be filled again with corn fodder. It could easily be arranged with a temporary floor seven feet above the sills, and the lower part used for stabling during the winter or one end for storing tools and the other for a stable. The building can be made with light timber, sills and posts six inches square, girders four by six and nail ties four by four inches. I would make the posts sixteen feet high and would arrange to drive through the center to fill the two ends and then fill the middle space from outside. This building could be used for curing special crops, such as beans, broom-corn or buckwheat, which are gathered between threshing time and the time corn-fodder needs to be housed. About 2,400 feet of siding will be required to cover it and 9,000 shingles. On many farms such a building would pay for itself in less than ten years. In many cases it would be joined to the barn at quite a saving of material, as the end next the barn would require no weather boarding or frame. It would often add to the convenience to arrange it in this way. This barn should not be cheap in the sense of poor material, but its cheapness consists largely in the fact that it is built of light frame timber, and that it requires no finish inside except a temporary floor, which may be made of polls or rails until you can spare money for a better. I advise all farmers who have not shelter for their grain to study this question of barracks or cheap barns.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

### New Antiseptic Solution.

The many experiments made by chemists to obtain a substance which would act as a powerful antiseptic without being volatile, and at the same time not destroyable by oxidation, have, it is believed, been successful. It is well known that in these experiments careful tests have been made of the effects on flour paste, and on meat chopped into small pieces and mixed with water, of a very large number of chemical compounds, the result showing that those having the most remarkable antiseptic properties were the compound of fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, the acid and neutral fluorids of sodium, potassium, and ammonia, and the fluosilicates of those bases. Of these various compounds, sodium fluosilicate has proved to be the one which, for powerful antiseptic and unobjectionable properties, is the best suited for general use; it is not poisonous, possesses no smell, and is sparingly soluble in water. The experiments made with it for surgical purposes show that a saturated solution containing 0.61 per cent of the salt is not irritating to wounds, while it possesses greater antiseptic power for animal tissues than one part of perchloride of mercury in one thousand of water, which is a stronger solution than can be generally employed in surgery without poisoning.—*Chicago Times.*

—"Father, the paper says you 'officiated at the wedding clad in the traditional garb of the clergy.' What does traditional mean?" "Traditional, my son," replied the poor minister, as he looked at his cheap suit of black with a sigh, "refers to things that have been 'handed down.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"There is a tide in the affairs of men that leads on to fortune," said the poor young man when he married the heiress, but before he had been tied to her a year he found it sometimes led on to misfortune.

—West Virginia has not done much talking heretofore, but now she rises to say she is larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware combined.

—The customs officer is always a duty-ful man.—*Washington Critic.*

## AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

**What It Costs to Send Cable Messages to Various Parts of the Globe.**

The charges for cable service are so outrageously out of proportion to land service that inexperienced persons are staggered. Now a ten-word message, with its direction and signature, costs only $1 to San Francisco, and, counting the address and signature seven words, not less than $117.98 to Aspinwall, and yet the distance is about the same. The American cable companies are not responsible for these terrific rates, for they have to charge the rates prescribed by the governments or companies they connect with.

Now, to send anywhere across the Atlantic it costs, first of all, 12 cents a word. That is the rate to Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany, but you have got to add to this 8 cents a word to send to Algeria via Marseilles, $1.70 a word to Aden via Bombay, 14 cents to Bulgaria, $1.20 to Cape Verde Islands, $2.05 to $2.50 to various points in China, $2.61 to Corea, 10 cents to Denmark, 24 to 66 cents to Turkey, 5 cents to Switzerland, and so on. It costs more to send to South America than anywhere else, the tariff to Colombia being $6.68 a word, Ecuador $5.86, Peru, from $3.35 to $5.45, and Uruguay $2.71. You can get an idea of the difference in rates by comparing the rates to China and Australia. It costs $4.05 to send to Northern Australia, and only $2.05 to $2.50 to Chinese cities.

Some people think the present rate to Great Britain high at 12 cents a word. There are some interesting facts connected with cable charges. The first cable tariff between New York and London during August, September and October, 1866, was $100 for twenty words of not more than one hundred letters. Twenty words now cost $2.49. Then you had to pay for twenty words anyway. During the latter part of 1866 the rate was cut down to $50 for twenty words of 100 letters, and since that time it has come down steadily. By looking over the old cable company's tariffs we can find an interesting table:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866, three months | $100 00 | 20 words | 100 letters |
| 1866 to 1867 | 50 00 | 20 words | 100 letters |
| 1867 to 1868 | 15 00 | 10 words | 50 letters |
| 1868 to 1869 | 16 87 | 10 words | 50 letters |
| To June, 1869 | 10 00 | 10 words | ..... |
| 1869 to 1870 | 7 50 | 10 words | ..... |
| 1870 to 1871 | 10 00 | 10 words | ..... |
| 1871 to 1872 | 10 00 | 10 words | ..... |
| 1872 to 1873 | 1 00 | a word | ..... |
| 1873 to 1874 | 1 00 | a word | ..... |
| One month, 1874 | 1 50 | a word | ..... |

Then the rate came down steadily to 75 cents, 62 cents, 50 cents, 40 cents, 25 cents, and finally to 12 cents, making the rate for ten words with directions about one-third what it used to be to San Francisco.—*Boston Herald.*

## THE SUMMER BOARDER.

**Some of the Pleasant Reflections in Which He Is Apt to Indulge.**

Where there are no mosquitos there are apt to be bed-bugs.

The prettiest boarder is always mashed before you get there.

The boat always capsizes when you have your best clothes on.

A smile from the landlady's daughter has protracted many a vacation.

The religious girl doesn't miss going to church as much as she had thought.

Never lend to the young widow whose funds did not arrive when expected.

The old maid may be near-sighted, but she doesn't miss much that is going on.

The mother always likes to go to the place where you have asked her daughter.

The landlord who can interest his boarders in farming soon has his crops gathered.

The landlord who doesn't call his well a mineral spring must get his milk very cheap.

It is generally a long ride to the house that is only a few minutes from the station.

The landlord's pretty daughter will nibble at any bait, but she is very hard to catch.

The house where no children are taken is generally already filled with the landlord's.

It is always the cat belonging to the next house that catches the boarder's canary bird.

The man who telegraphs home for more money is probably spending it on some one else.

The timid boarder who never gets enough to eat is apt to attribute it to an increased appetite.

Unless you want to make an enemy never ask a boarder if he has summered at the place before.

The homely girl can never get enough swinging or boating, but she never likes to carry the basket.

The cows are always a long way off when you go out with the landlady's daughter to bring them home.

The pretty boarder never uses a chair to get into the hammock unless her pretty stockings are in the wash.

You may think yourself very shrewd to discover that the fresh milk and vegetables are purchased in the city, but the knowledge won't make you any the happier.

The man who goes to a place where good fishing is announced is apt to lose faith in human nature when he finds that none of the country boys ever try to catch any.—*James Jay O'Connell, in Judge.*

—A silver crown piece, known as "the petition crown," of the reign of Charles II., fetched $1,775 at a recent sale in England. At the latest previous sale a similar coin had brought only $1,125. A sovereign of Edward VI.'s time brought $525, a 50-shilling piece of the Cromwell era $760, and an Oxford crown $585. A penny of Ethelbald brought $230, and other old pennies $80 and $90 each.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—There are about twice as many women as men in Yucatan, notwithstanding which fact the whole social system of the country seems to be constructed for the especial benefit of the masculine third of the community.

—The old Hohenzollern curse, that no King was to be succeeded by his eldest son and the heir was to have some malformation or damaged limb, has been broken, and even the most superstitious have begun to doubt the spell.

—Favored subjects of the Shah of Persia are permitted, as a special mark of esteem, to be present when he has a tooth pulled, while all persons who would really enjoy the spectacle—those suspected of being unfriendly to him—are cruelly excluded.

—A magnificent engineering work of the fifth century, which had been partially destroyed, has been restored in Ceylon. It is an irrigating reservoir covering an area of 4,425 acres, or about seven square miles, from which water is taken to smaller distributing tanks more than fifty miles away.

—The great donjon tower of the Castle of Nagoya, Japan, is surmounted by two golden dolphins over 200 years old, each valued at $80,000. One was sent to the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and was lost at sea. But some months after they fished it up, and again it glitters from its lofty gable, the pride of Nagoya.

—An improved method of oiling the waters has been patented in Germany. A rocket, to which is attached a cylinder filled with oil, can be fired with accuracy from the ship, and when it explodes the oil is scattered just where it is wanted. By the explosion of five rockets at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet from a ship a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet of water was covered with oil, and the waters were at once smoothed.

—An agitation is going on in India against the slaughter of cows for food for the soldiers. It is pointed out that it takes over 125,000 cows every year to feed the soldiers, and that the Hindoos themselves very rarely touch meat, living upon rice, vegetables and milk. Once even the poorest could have all the milk he wanted for his babies and himself, but now it is impossible for the villagers to get milk even for infants whose mothers' breasts have failed, and the failure of the breasts is due chiefly, also, to the lack of cow's milk. Thousands of children die on this account yearly.

—The bones of our soldiers who fell in Egypt are arriving in this country to be used as manure. A vessel with a cargo of bones reached Aberdeen. The captain said the bones, principally of the camel and giraffe, while being shipped at Alexandria were found to include a number of perfect skeletons. These he rejected, though the cargo is supposed to have contained a quantity of separate human bones. The natives visit the battle-fields and dig up the remains of English soldiers.—*London Christian World.*

—The new clock placed in the tower of the Glasgow University is a tremendous affair. The main wheels of the striking and quarter trains are twenty inches in diameter. The weight of the hammer that strikes the hours is one hundred and twenty pounds, and it is lifted ten inches. There is an automatic apparatus attached to the clock which stops the quarter peals at night and starts them in the morning. The pendulum is of zinc and iron, to counteract influences of temperature. The bob of the pendulum it cylindrical, and weighs three hundred pounds, and the beat is one and one-half seconds.

## BREATHING EXERCISES.

**Movements That Are of Great Value in Developing the Lungs.**

Standing as erect as possible, with shoulders thrown back and chest forward, the arms hanging close to the body, the head up, with lips firmly closed, inhalation is to be taken as slowly as may be; at the same time the extended arms are to be gradually raised, the back of the hands upward, until they closely approach each other above the head. The movement should be so regulated that the arms will be extended directly over the head at the moment the lungs are completely filled. This position should be maintained from five to thirty seconds before the reverse process is begun. As the arms are gradually lowered, the breath is exhaled slowly, so that the lungs shall be as nearly freed from breath as possible at the time the arms again reach the first position at the side. By these movements the greatest expansion possible is reached, for upon inspiration the weight of the shoulders and pectoral muscles are lifted, allowing the thorax to expand fully, while upon exhalation, in lowering the arms, we utilize the additional force of the pressure upon the upper thorax to render expiration as complete as possible. These deep respirations should be repeated five or six times, and the exercise gone through with several times a day. It is hardly necessary to remark that the clothing must in no way interfere with the exercise. In some cases this exercise is more advantageous when taken lying flat on the back, instead of standing. In this position the inspiratory muscles become rapidly strengthened by opposing the additional pressure exerted by the abdominal organs against the expanding lungs. And, on the other hand, expiration is more perfect and full on account of the pressure of these organs. This is an exercise now advocated by several leading vocal teachers of Europe.—*Dr. John L. Davis, in Journal of Health.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

ATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.....1888


When the Chinese Exclusion Bill was signed by the President it was said the law might be rendered worthless by the action of the Federal Judges at San Francisco. It is not much over a month since the law went into effect and already those Judges are admitting Chinese as freely as before it was enacted. There can be no doubt that in enacting the law Congress meant to exclude the Chinese; yet these Judges construe the language of the Act to mean that they shall be admitted. The Judges are men of learning; they have well trained minds; they can reason clearly and correctly; they know as well as other men can know that the law was intended to exclude the Chinese; and yet in the teeth of all this they admit them. It is notorious that a great deal of money is used in connection with this Chinese business. It is not possible for the Federal Judges to escape suspicion of corruption where the means used for the defeat of the law and in defiance of public opinion are so openly and shamelessly fraudulent as in these Chinese cases. Testimony is accepted by these Federal Judges that would be rejected with contempt by all men of plain common sense. The grossest and most palpable perjuries are received as trustworthy evidence for the admittance of Chinese. The greatest evil caused by corrupt Judges is bringing the machinery of the law into contempt and leading to mob violence and anarchy.

### In a Big Telegraph Office.

It takes nearly a thousand operators to accomplish a day's business in the Western Union. Some of these work in the daytime and some at night, and others do nothing except relieve the regular staff while, in relays of fifty or seventy-five, they go up stairs for luncheon. Thus there is no pause in the eternal rattle of the machines. The problem of perpetual motion is solved in that room as much as it ever can be solved. The messages that come into the office are treated pretty much in the same way as those that go out. The operators who receive them write them out on blanks and send them whizzing off in a jiffy to the little girls in the grand stand. When they are stamped for identification they are dropped down through a sliding tube to the basement floor. A mirror at the bottom enables one to see directly through six stories and catch glimpses of the pig tails and curly bangs up in the lofty grand stand. As the messages drop they are taken out, slid through steam rollers that copy them and drop them on a revolving, endless belt that takes them off to the routing clerks and the messengers. System is always simple even in its most complicated forms. That is what system means. —New York Tribune.

### The Orange Diamond.

A large number of dealers and connoisseurs were attracted to a gallery in Pall Mall when the new monster gem that will be known among notable specimens of precious stones as the Orange diamond came under the hammer for the first time. It was the last lot offered for the day, and was described as "a magnificent colored brilliant, weighing 115 carats (about ten carats heavier than the Koh-i-noor), mounted as a brooch, with a border of very large white brilliants." The stone was found in the Orange river, and is of a decided orange hue. It was cut in London and made into a brooch, being surrounded with a circle of sixteen large white brilliants. The appearance of the gem is striking; instead of sparkling and glowing, it seems to catch the light in large waves, which it sends gliding and dancing over its surface. It was examined with great interest by those present; but when Mr. Foster attempted to find a purchaser nobody offered a bid. As a tentative figure Mr. Foster suggested £5,000, which, amid discouraging silence, he soon reduced to £3,000 and £2,000. Waiting in vain for a short time, Mr. Foster announced that there was no bid, so that the jewel would remain in the hands of its present owner.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Miss Catherine Simonds, who lived near Reading, England, lost her life while hunting. Her horse stumbled in a rabbit hole, Miss Simonds fell and her horse kicked out her brains before she could be rescued.

With his hand hanging in shreds, William Erwin, of Morris Plains, N. J., walked to a hospital, where the wounded member was amputated. He had been hunting rabbits, and his gun was prematurely discharged.

John and Cyrus Mark, of Pueblo, Colo., went duck shooting, and, seeing a flock, were creeping upon them through the brush. Cyrus was just behind his brother. His gun caught in the brush and was discharged, and John fell dead, having received the contents in his back.

James Loveless, a railroad section boss, was riding on a railroad bicycle on the Pemberton and Seashore railroad, when he was overtaken by an extra train, consisting of an engine and Superintendent Bannard's special car, and his machine run down. He was killed outright.

### A Phenomenal Accountant.

There is a bookkeeper in a New York wire factory who has merely to glance at broadsides of figures, row after row, filling a whole sheet of legal cap, and declares the result instantly. He doesn't know how he does it, nor does anybody else.—Chicago Herald.

George West, now a millionaire congressman from New York, was a journeyman paper maker in the times when paper was made by the old fashioned hand process. He recently bought the mill in England where he learned his trade.—New York Evening Sun.

## POLITICAL PICKINGS.

It costs the United States $2,000,000 a year to carry on the war of 1812 even at this late date.—Chicago News.

There are seven Georgians who, it is believed, would like to succeed Senator Colquitt. Two of them are Congressmen Turner and Crisp.

## LOST.

The sunlight is slanting through woodlands uplifting
Their merry green garlands beside the blue sea,
The songs of the happy young reapers are drifting
Out over the harvest fields hither to me.

Once in a miracle morning together
This landscape was limned in our eager young eyes,
While over the far cliffs, all fringy with heather,
We saw a white sail blossom out of the skies.

It bore to our beautiful manse a bright stranger,
As handsome as any young god on a throne,
And, fool that I was! I was dreamless of danger,
Believing your tenderful heart was my own!

Did I reproach you, oh, wonderful woman!
When you surrendered your soul to his lust?
Never! For, knowing your passions were human,
I threw you a rose where you lay in the dust—

I threw you a rose I had kissed and departed
Again to a world that was worthless to me—
Forever from trust and from tenderness parted,
A proud and a passionless cynic to be!

—Will Hubbard Kerman in New York Mercury.

## BLOWING OUT THE GAS.

### The Victim Not Always Guilty of Absent Mindedness or Ignorance.

Attention is periodically directed to cases of asphyxia resulting from (so it is always termed) "blowing out the gas," the victim being charged with absent mindedness or ignorance which allowed him to extinguish the flame by blowing, and then go to bed to breathe the escaping gas until dead.

It is my conviction that in most of these cases the gas was not blown out. This belief is the result of my experience and observation. These difficulties, I have learned, may easily arise by the dying of the flame when turned low. At my house I have a burner which behaves well during warm weather, but which invariably goes out within a half hour when turned low during cold weather. Once, while living in another house, I retired in the evening and left the gas burning low for my room mate, who had not returned. Instead of returning he stayed with a friend, so the gas received no attention until morning. Then there was no flame, but the gas was escaping. It so happened that the windows were open sufficiently to give me fresh air and save me from the discredit of being listed among those who "blew out the gas." In this case, since the windows were open, it may be that a light breeze blew out the flame, but I have noted cases in which the gas was extinguished, without blowing, in closed rooms.

A little reflection will enable us to see that a low flame may readily go out. When the flame is low, the pressure under which the gas issues from the tip of the burner is very light, hence the flame is weak and the heat maintained therein is low, perhaps, but a little above what is required to sustain combustion. Hence a little breath of air may for an instant reduce such heat to less than the combustion temperature. When this occurs combustion ceases, and there is no heat present to restore it. Of course the gas continues to flow without burning, and may in a few hours suffocate the occupant of the room if he be asleep.

This weak flame may also be extinguished without the breath of air above mentioned. Suppose the pressure of gas be but for an instant interrupted. Then the flow from the burner will for an instant cease and the flame go out; or if for an instant vapor of water issues from the burner, then the flame will go out and the unburned gas afterward fill the room.

Most of these cases of suffocation occur in the rooms of hotels or elsewhere where the victims are strangers and alone. Being thus situated, many timid people prefer to sleep with a burning light. They therefore turn the gas low, and in occasional cases it goes out, as I have explained above.

The moral which I believe you should present to the public is: Either let the gas burn strong or turn it entirely out. Do not turn it low when you go to sleep.—"C. K." in Chicago Journal.

During her twenty years of married life Mrs. John Guest, of Wichita, Kan., has presented her husband with twenty-two children. She has twice given birth to twins and once to triplets.

The store of a man named Windley, at Hunter's Bridge, N. C., was plundered by burglars recently. When he informed his wife of the fact she fainted and died before she could be restored to consciousness.

Lightning struck a basket of eggs in a farm yard near Meriden, Miss., not long ago, and a man who witnessed the descent of the electric fluid solemnly declared that it hatched out chickens from several of the eggs.

There is a man in the Kansas penitentiary who, beginning with a term at Sing Sing years ago, has served his time in regular succession in the penitentiaries of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas.

A darky applied to the county clerk at Smithville, Ga., recently, for a marriage license, but on being informed that it would cost $1.75 he departed without one, saying that "he wasn't in any hurry, nohow, and he guessed they'd be cheaper after a while."

Farmer Liesman, who found a spring on his farm near Holland, Mich., that will make hair grow on most anything, has sold the cow and calf on which he had raised long whiskers to a Chicago museum for $1,300. He will ship some of the water to the animals each week.

A mill in Carlton, Mich., recently burned, and during the entire conflagration the big engine ran steadily, and so in some way was saved from destruction. The working of the engine kept the pumps going, so the boilers were kept supplied with water and there was no explosion.

A drunken laborer named John Davies, at Dowlais, England, on his way home lay down beside the railroad track so close to the rails that, a train coming along, the engine ran over and cut off the heel of his boot. When the train stopped and backed up the man was still asleep, and was indignant at being made to get up and go home.

A Montana paper recently contained this remarkable notice: "Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Fannie West were married by Rev. S. Hills on Wednesday. So far no trouble has resulted, and those best informed as to the situation say there will be none." The next day the editor apologized and explained that part of an item regarding an incipient strike had got in the wrong place.

George Frey, of Oil City, Pa., wrote a letter to his brother in Michigan a few nights ago, and after sealing it he happened to glance at the clock. It had stopped at 9:45. Mr. Frey set the clock from his watch, and the sound of the ticking seemed to him strangely like a low voice calling out: "I'm gone, I'm gone." In the morning Mr. Frey received a telegram announcing his brother's death, and a subsequent letter contained the information that he died at 9:45 and that his last words were: "I'm gone!"

## SOME QUEER MISHAPS.

William Merritt, of Newark, lost the calf of his leg by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting in the Berkshire woods.

Patrick Hannon, of Springfield, Mass., 17 years of age, must do without his right hand in future. He was shooting ducks when his gun burst, and the fingers of that hand went flying after the game.

Capt. Reynolds, of Raddon Court, Latchford, England, lost his life by his gun exploding as he was climbing a fence. The charge shattered his left knee, and amputation did not save him.

James Evanson came into Washington, N. C., from the country to buy an ax. While departing from the store with his purchase he dropped it and it fell on his right foot, completely severing the second toe.

# Eclction Proclamation.

Pursuant to law and a Proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1888

## Notice Is Hereby Given

By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a General Election will be held throughout the said County of Inyo, on

## Tuesday, November 6th, 888.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock in the morning and will be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m. on the said 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, during which time the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District composed of the counties of San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

One member of the Assembly from the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Also one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice Niles Searles appointed.

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice E. W. McKinstry, resigned.

And the Governor of the State of California hereby offers a reward of

## One Hundred Dollars

for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the following officers of Inyo county are to be elected at the same time, viz.:

One Sheriff;
One County Clerk;
One District Attorney;
One County Treasurer;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One Supervisor for District No. 2;
One Supervisor for District No. 4;
One Supervisor for District No. 5;
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township in Inyo county.
Two Constables for each Township in Inyo county.
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 1;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 2;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 3;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 4;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 5;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 6;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 7.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed, and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 1

Polls to be held at the store of F. P. Blaisdell, at Round Valley. Inspector, F. P. Blaisdell; Judges, James Nevins and Richard Hilton.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Avena. Inspector, A. Matlick; Judges, Moses Brockman and William McLaren.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Station. Inspector, G. A. Thede; Judges, James Peregrine and Joseph McNally.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4

Polls to be held at the residence of Nathan Gilbert. Inspector, W. A. Greenly; Judges, S. P. Roberts and Nathan Gilbert.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, L. P. Springstead; Judges, S. H. Yaney and W. W. Yantell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 6

Polls to be held at the residence of George Story, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Inspector, A. O. Collins; Judges, George Story and R. Merryman.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 7

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges, I. T. Newman and J. M. Hay.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 8

Polls to be held at the residence of the Conklin Brothers. Inspector, James Lane; Judges, N. E. Conklin and O. H. P. Love.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 9

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, W. J. Lake; Judges, J. Zeigler and I. D. Blair.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 10

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Georges Creek. Inspector, W. L. Hunter; Judges, John Kisport and John Meyer.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 12

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough, in Arastra Canyon. Inspector, Thomas McDonough; Judges, George St. Clair and Frank Miranda.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 13

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse in Lone Pine. Inspector, John Lucas; Judges, J. J. Stewart and R. C. Spear.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 14

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas Poland at Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas; Judges, William Crapo and George Weist.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 15

Polls to be held in a building adjoining the store of Thomas Roland in Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, E. F. Hall and John Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 16

Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, at O'ancha. Inspector, A. Walker; Judges, H. Belows and William Walker.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 17

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, Charles Anthony; Judges, Martin Mee and N. S. Thompson.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 18

Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald, at Lookout. Inspector, J. D. Channell; Judges, Frank Fitzgerald and W. C. Smith.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 21

Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, at Panamint. Inspector, H. G. Chickering; Judges, John Curran and E. Rowell.

Dated this 24 day of October, A. D. 1888

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf



MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-tf

INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf


DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intent on to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the S½ of S½ of N½ of N½ of N½ of Sec. 2, N½ of Sec. 3, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E. M. D. M. before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Hobert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m14


LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. Contains price only 25 cents (postage stamps)

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $160 until lately. Best $80 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case. Elegant and magnificent, both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $5,000 to $8,000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and 1 dollar you know all. If you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.


PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, November 8th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of letting contracts for County Printing for the year beginning January 1, 1889, and ending December 31, 1889, as follows:

1st: Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d: Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d: Notices of contracts to be let by Inyo county.
4th: Notices of special meetings of the Board of Supervisors.
5th: Proceeding of Board of Supervisors.
6th: Notices of meetings of the Board of Education and all other legal notices required to be published by County Officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500.

Said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 8, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. EGBERSON, Chairman pro tem.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

nov 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 for every evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may see their address and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

DR. W. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

F. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms to the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge) what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Perfectly novel; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton | 10 45 a. m. | 4 55 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m |
| Sodaville | 7 0 p. m. | 8 30 a. m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 05 a. m |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m | Lv. 6 30 a. m |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4 Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a. m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m | 1 45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 50 a. m |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m | 10 55 a. m |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar 5 05 p. m. | Lv 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains on V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri-weekly stages (leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points.

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every new article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n2-82

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR
A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27 ... .....1888


J. C. Flood is dying of Bright's disease in Germany.

Mr. T. C. Boland was in town on Thursday and Friday.

At Lookout the Modoc mines are looking better than at any time for the past eight years.

B. F. Leete and his son, Ben Leete, came down from Bishop Creek yesterday and are still in town.

H. J. Robinson is building a dwelling house on his place at Georges Creek to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Superior Judge John A. Hannah has got a pension as a Mexican war veteran. The pension dates back nineteen months.

J. C. Irwin left town last Tuesday morning having in charge a man named Bob Baker who is insane and has been committed to the Stockton Asylum.

Mr. A. R. Conklin got back from San Francisco last Wednesday. Mrs. Conklin, Miss Conklin and Emily Pat will stay in the City some months.

The Great Register is now printed and will be ready for distribution next week. It contains 931 names. This is an increase of 129 names over the Register of two years ago.

There will be religious services at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. At Independence at 7 o'clock in the evening. There will be Sunday School at the usual hour.

Charles F. Wooten committed suicide by taking opium at Victoria, B. C., last week. He formerly lived at Virginia City and at one time was amalgamator at the Carson Mint.

Soon after the gates were opened on the Eastside canal last Wednesday telegrams were sent to interested parties at Carson and Reno. Hearty congratulations were exchanged.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have paid a high compliment to the ability and patriotism of Samuel J. Randall. For his devotion to the labor interests of America they have declined to make a nomination against him for Congress and have endorsed his nomination by the Democrats.

In order to be near water Mr. McIver has had his camp three miles from where his men are now at work. This caused a loss of time but there was no help for it. The completion of the head gate and letting water in will enable Mr. McIver to move his camp near to the work, and keep moving as the canal progresses.

Last Sunday a nice little chunk of gold bullion was taken into Lone Pine from the Keynot mine. It was worth about $5,800. The ore yielded about $80 per ton. The old Keynot is a never failing bullion producer and pays well every time. Messrs. George St. Clare and B. Lasky have a lease of the mine.

In the great stallion race trotted at San Francisco last Saturday Stamboul was the winner. The purse was $20,000. Woodnut took the first heat in 2:17 and Stamboul the succeeding three in 2:17, 2:17¾ and 2:17. One hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the result. In a former race at Sacramento Woodnut made better time.

### Burglary.

Yesterday an Indian known as John was arrested by Under-Sheriff Thurston for burglary. The Indian broke into the saloon of J. J. Gann the preceding night and took several demijohns of liquor. His hat and shoes were found inside the building and led to his detection and arrest. He will be held for trial.

### Notice to Schools and School Trustees.

I now have a supply of Entomologies and Charts for same. Entomology by mail, postpaid, $1 56. Charts, sets of six, $8 00. Each school should have at least one set of Charts.

W. O. MERONEY,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Agent for Inyo county.

### A Terrible Disease.

A very fatal disease is reported among the cattle west of the mountains. It is said to be the terrible Texas fever. This disease is contagious in the highest degree and there is no known cure for it. Where animals have died and been buried cattle have contracted the disease years afterward by eating the grass that grew on the place. The moment that animals are known to be infected they should be killed and the bodies burned. The utmost care should be taken that no infected animals should come into Owens valley. Should the disease get among cattle here the stockmen would be ruined.

### The Salt Lake Railroad.

Surveys have been made for the purpose of a railroad from Salt Lake to Mojave, California. The Salt Lake *Tribune* gives the following report of what was told of the matter by R. E. Collier, Chief of the Surveyors. Two lines were located by Collier and party. The first line begins at Hinckley, on the A. & P. Road, 60 miles east of Mojave, and starting east by north, runs through Black Water, 45 miles from Hinckley, and on to Leache's point 40 miles further. Then the line passes through Death Valley via the Owl-hole summit, and striking the Amargosa river continues on through Ash Meadows and the borax country to Kane Springs, 190 miles from Hinckley. Thence to Feelburg summit is 90 miles, where the two surveying parties met. The second and much more advantageous line parallels the first line, varying in distance from it 20 or 30 miles. The party started south from Kane Springs and managed to lay the line so as to shorten the distance by about 45 miles. Furthermore while the first line grades were as high as 3 per cent. the new line reduced them to a maximum of 100 feet to the mile, with curves at 6 degrees maximum. The approaches to the summits were also made lighter, and the proposed line is brought where construction and maintenance of road-bed will be made easier. So the chances are that the first survey will be discarded. The country passed through is of little use for farming. The rich agricultural valleys lie north and south of the proposed route, but the entire country is rich in mineral wealth, and already, because of the movements of the surveyors, prospectors have begun coming into the country to locate claims, expecting with the older miners that the Union Pacific will push through there next spring and give them a show to reach the smelters.

### Water Let In.

Last Wednesday afternoon the headgates were opened and water let into the Eastside Canal. The head of the canal is about 7 miles above Independence Station. The gate is twenty-six feet wide in the clear. The frame work of the gate is a very solid structure. Four sets of timber, each 12x12 inches and 48 feet long are at the bottom. These are all of them joined together by stright braces of 6x12 inches and diagonal braces of 3x12 inches, the whole forming a network of timbers. Anchor timbers 12x12 inches, 10 feet long project into the bank on each side; and these in turn rest against other timbers set at right angles, these are 12x12 inches and 8 feet long. To get all this wood work in place a vast mass of earth had to be moved out and then put back again. This took a great deal of labor. The ground was very wet and the stuff to be moved was a tough, sticky mass full of vegetable roots that made it like so much putty filled with twine. All of this stuff had to be moved by hand; machinery could not be used upon it. The south side of the canal next the opening is lined with stone a considerable distance. This will be a thorough protection against washing away of the bank. The bottom of the canal where it joins the river is two and a half feet below the present surface of the stream, and that is now at low water mark; average high water mark is about four and a half feet above the present level. The present depth of the river at the mouth of the canal is seven and a half feet. The velocity of the current is now about four and a half miles per hour. The mouth of the canal is on the outside of a bend in the river and the current as it sweeps around the opposite point of land is directed straight against the opening. About ten miles of the canal are now completed, the whole work being done in a most thorough manner. A large waste-gate is being put in about two miles below the head-gate; this will be a trifling job compared to the head-gate. It is intended to extend the canal about twenty miles further, making its total length thirty miles. About thirty thousand acres will be irrigated by this work. The Carson & Colorado railroad traverses the tract throughout its entire length. Land locators are now at work clearing and getting ready for planting in the spring. The soil and climate are especially suited to raising raisin grapes and much of the land will be planted with vines. The winter weather in Owens Valley offers no hindrance to outdoor work and from now to the time of setting out vines or putting in crops not a day need be lost from the work of preparing the land. Another year or two will make a wonderful change in the country east of the river; the population of the county will be largely increased and an amount of taxable property will come into existence there that will exceed the whole present assessed valuation of the county. The part of the canal yet to be completed can be made much easier than what has been already made. Mr. McIver, the Superintendent, estimates that where he is now working he can make at least three miles for the cost of one mile above Independence Station. Mr. C. S. Swan is the builder of the canal gates and his work is his best commendation.

### Copps' Land Review.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is in the hands of the printer and will be given to the public in a few days.

Like many of his predecessors in office Mr. Stockslager recommends legislation for the prevention of frauds in relation to the acquirement of title to public lands, and expresses, in no uncertain language, the opinion that the pre-emption timber culture, desert land, and homestead law so far as it relates to the commutation clause, should be repealed or greatly modified, and that the public domain should be devoted exclusively to the use and benefit of persons who in good faith desire the same for actual homes.

An enormous array of testimony is introduced tending to show that the laws above mentioned tend to admit of the perpetration of frauds, and are detrimental to the settlement of the country, and operate to defeat the best interests of the Government which demand that the lands shall be actually occupied by *bona fide* citizens and settlers owning their homes.

The repeal of the pre-emption, desert land and commutation clause of the homestead laws is advocated because they afford opportunities by which unscrupulous speculators, with the aid of conscienceless confederates used as dummy settlers, are enabled to acquire title to vast areas of land to be held for sale at advanced prices or to be leased to families who by reason of their greed are prevented from securing homes of their own. They tend to the erection in this country of a landlord and tenant system similar to those of some European countries, inconsistent with the principles of our Government and to build up a landed aristocracy.

The timber culture law is denounced, not because title to the land is frequently fraudulently obtained under the same, but because it operates to reserve the lands from settlement for a period of years without any equivalent to the Government, and with but little cost to the timber culture entryman. The entry of 160 acres costs but a small sum as fees and commissions. Nothing is required of the entryman for one year, then he must break five acres of the land—at a trifling cost. During the next year he must cultivate the five acres already broken and break another five acres. The next year he is required to plant five acres to timber and cultivate the second five. The next year he must plant the second five acres to timber.

Thus, at a nominal expense the party may for four years exercise complete control of a quarter section of land without violating or evading the law, and sell a relinquishment of his entry for a good round sum, the increase in value rendering the right of entering the land very valuable.

The Registers and Receivers of nearly all the district land offices, in letters to the Commissioner, concur in the opinion that most of the land frauds are perpetrated under the laws named.

It is almost certain that the Commissioner's report, with its convincing testimony, will secure at the next session of Congress, if not at this, a repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture, and at least a modification of the desert land laws.

### The May Lundy.

G. W. Butterfield, of Lundy, and Dr. O'Connor, of Glasgow, were here several days this week examining records etc. of mining properties in the Homer District. Dr. O'Connor is the representative, as we have said in a former issue, of an English company which proposes to take hold of the May Lundy mine, in that district. The Doctor is giving the matter a thorough examination, and is a man who is strictly business; and we are pleased to hear that he is very well satisfied with the outlook of the business that has brought him so far from "Merrie England" to investigate for himself and friends.—*Chronicle-Union.*

### A Big Mortgage.

A mortgage of one million six hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been filed in the office of the County Recorder on that portion of the Carson & Colorado railroad known as the third division, from McBride's Station to Keeler. The distance is 108 miles; the mortgage is therefore nearly fifteen thousand dollars per mile. The mortgage is given to the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York. Why the road is mortgaged is known only to the managers, and it would be idle guessing about their reasons for doing so. It may be worth notice, however, that the part of the road covered by the mortgage is nearly equal in length to the projected extension of the road from Keeler to Mojave. Whether the mortgage has anything to do with the extension time alone will reveal. The corps of surveyors who were sent out some time ago to survey the route through which the extension must run have completed their work to Mojave. The route has long been traveled by teams and, as is very well known, is easy the entire distance. There is not a single difficulty to encounter on the route.

### Enterprising.

It would appear that the enterprising people of Southern California, who have pushed that part of the State ahead of all other sections in material prosperity, will keep ahead in scientific attainments also. It is proposed to establish an observatory on Wilson's Peak and place there a telescope that will greatly exceed in power any now in existence, including the Lick telescope now on Mount Hamilton. The lens of the Lick instrument is thirty-six inches in diameter; the lens of the new instrument will be forty-two inches in diameter. The area of the lens of the Lick telescope is 1,017.88— inches; the area of the new lens will be 1,385.45— inches, and the power will be in the same proportion. It will take five years to make this great lens and it will cost $100,000. If the contract shall be made the glass will be cast in Paris and shipped to San Francisco in the rough state and there it will be finished.

### A Burying Ground Needed.

A burying ground is needed at Georges Creek. The settlement has increased so much in the last year or two as to make this a necessity; and as the increase in population is certain to be much greater within the next year or two the need will become still more apparent. A location for a burying ground should be made without further delay.

### FOR SUPERVISOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself for Supervisor for the Fourth District, Subject to the will of the people.

JOHN LUBKIN.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

GEORGE H. PALMER, REGULAR REPUBlican nominee for Road Overseer, Sixth District.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I am a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District. JERRY MAIRS.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORnia—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 2d day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.
Office No. 205 Front S., San Francisco, Cal.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District.

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## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The largest marble quarry in the world is that of the Georgia Marble Company in Pickens County.

—The *Lancet* defines the disease which is known as "The Sightseer's Headache" as "nature's tax levied on the comfort of that great body of busy idlers to which we all at some time or other belong. It is endemic among the frequenters of museums, picture galleries, and exhibitions, varying somewhat perhaps in different cases in its precise causation, but associated always in a manner significant of its origin with the habits of the observant loiterer."

—It is claimed to be proven, beyond all doubt, that waters which circulate orstand in leaden pipes or vessels, not only take up particles of lead through mechanical action due to friction, but attack the mental, the result of this being generally lead carbonate. According to the most eminent authorities in this line, minute quantities of lead thus introduced into and accumulating in the system, must rank among the causes of anæmia and defective nutrition in large towns.

—"It can not be too widely known," writes a medical man, "that cream separated by machinery from pure new milk, before it has cooled, is a full substitute for cod liver oil and that if, during the cold weather, those who have delicate constitutions which need concentrated nutrition but who can not overcome the nausea associated with cod-liver oil, will take this description of cream they will find in most cases, immense and lasting benefit. In several hospitals it has already quite superseded the nauseous oil.

—Some remarkable changes have recently been noted by M. Perrotin on the planet Mars. In a letter to the Academie des Sciences, he reports that the tract of land on both sides of the equator, which has been named Lybia, seems to have been submerged by the sea. It was distinctly seen by him two years ago, when it was bounded on two sides by a sea, and on the others by one of the streaks to which M. Schiaparelli gave the name of canals, but now does not exist. A drawing made by him in 1882 shows the same appearance, which leads him to the conclusion that the inundation, if it be such, is periodic.

## FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

### Mobile Prize Winners in The Louisiana State Lottery.

HOW—WHERE—WHEN THEY DID IT, ETC.

The reporter met Mr. Frank McKeon and found him to be a clever gentleman, one of the firm of McKeon & Menken, who own and operate a coffee saloon and restaurant. Mr. McKeon stated to the reporter that it was a fact that he and Mr. Beyle held one-twentieth of ticket No. 53,469 which drew the second capital prize of $100,000 on the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. He said that they had purchased the ticket about one week before the drawing and had invested often before. "The prize came in good time," he said, "as I needed the money badly, as you know I have had plenty of bad luck. You remember that we were burned out last fall, and I had no work and no place to work at. After the fire we had another misfortune, and that was losing $306 in the recent bank failure. I had almost given up, but hearing of the old adage, "that the darkest hours were just before day," I felt the truth of it keenly when I saw by the official list of drawing that our ticket drew a valuable prize.

After congratulating Mr. McKeon the reporter went to see Mr. J. J. Beyle. He found Mr. Beyle to be a bookkeeper at a very popular house in this city. The reporter asked was it true that he had been the lucky winner of a valuable prize. He said fortunately it is true. I have bought once or twice before and must say that I was a little surprised and glad when my partner Frank McKeon told me we had won. I have no idea what I will do with my share. I will use it to the best advantage possible.

Hearing from good authority that Mr. Lyman H. Faith, a prominent attorney, had been another of the fortunate winners a reporter was sent to his office and found the gentleman there with hands and head full of work. The reporter stated to him that he was told that he had won a five-thousand-dollar prize at the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Faith laughed and said the fact is that I was only the attorney of the parties that won the prize, and as the attorney I collected the amount of the prize, and as attorney received my fee. The party that won the prize is not rich, but is able to get along, and the five thousand dollars will help things lots these hot, dull days and I know that the money will be judiciously invested, some in Alabama State bonds, and some in real estate. Oh, yes, the money is collected and safe in bank, and if you desire it, I will show you the bank book with the entry, but I will not tell you who the party or parties are as they do not wish their names known. It is a very unusual thing to employ an attorney to collect prizes from The Louisiana State Lottery, as the company delights in paying all prizes without rebate or discount. In this particular case, however, the parties were willing, for the sake of secrecy to fee an attorney in the matter, for they knew that professional etiquette would prevent his divulging the name of his client. The First National Bank of Mobile collected the prize for Mr. Faith and the Southern Express Company that of Messrs. McKeon and Beyle.—*Mobile* (Ala) *Register*, July 15.

### THE LONE WOMAN.

No city in the United States can show as many women doing business for themselves and living in comfortable circumstances as San Francisco. And why? Go ask at least one-half of them. They will tell you their money is taken care of for them at the Pacific Bank, whose motto is "True in Trusts."

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Well, that night Good and I messed, as I have said, in solitary grandeur, feeling very much as though we had just returned from burying a friend instead of marrying one, and next morning the work began in good earnest. The messages and orders which had been dispatched by Nyleptha two days before now began to take effect, and multitudes of armed men came pouring into the city. We saw, as may be imagined, but very little of Nyleptha and not too much of Curtis during those next few days, but Good and I sat daily with the council of generals and loyal lords, drawing up plans of action, arranging commissariat matters, the distribution of commands, and a hundred and one other things. Men came in freely, and all the day long the great roads leading to Milosis were spotted with the banners of lords arriving from their places to rally round Nyleptha.

After the first two days it became clear that we should be able to take the field with about forty thousand infantry and twenty thousand cavalry—a very respectable force, considering how short was the time we had to collect it, and that about half of the regular army had elected to follow Sorais.

But if our force was large, Sorais' was, according to the reports brought in day by day by our spies, much larger. She had taken up her headquarters at a very strong town called M'Arstuna, situated, as I have said, to the north of Milosis, and all the country side was flocking to her standard. Nasta had poured down from his highlands, and was on his way to join her with no less than twenty-five thousand of his mountaineers, the most terrible soldiers to face in all Zu-Vendis. Another mighty lord, named Zelusha, who lived in the great horse breeding district, had come in with twelve thousand cavalry, and so on. Indeed, what between one thing and another, it seemed certain that she would gather a fully armed host of nearly one hundred thousand men.

And then came the news that she was proposing to break up her camp and march on the Frowning City itself, desolating the country as she came. Thereon arose the question whether it would be best to meet her at Milosis or to go out and give her battle. When our opinion was asked upon the subject, Good and I unhesitatingly gave it in favor of an advance. If we were to shut ourselves up in the city and wait to be attacked, it seemed to us that our inaction would be set down to fear. It is so very important, especially on an occasion of this sort, when a very little will suffice to turn men's opinions one way or the other, to be up and doing something. Ardor for a cause will soon evaporate if the cause does not move, but sits down to conquer. Therefore we cast our vote for moving out and giving battle in the open, instead of waiting till we were drawn from our walls like a badger from a hole.

Sir Henry's opinion coincided with ours, and so, needless to say, did that of Nyleptha, who, like a flint, was always ready to flash out fire. A great map of the country was brought and spread out before her. About thirty miles this side of M'Arstuna, where Sorais was, and ninety odd miles from Milosis, the road ran over a neck of land some two and a half miles in width, and flanked on either side by forest clad hills which, without being lofty, would be quite impracticable for a great baggage laden army to cross. She looked earnestly at the map, and then, with a quickness of perception that in some women amounts almost to an instinct, she laid her finger upon this neck of rising ground, and turning to her husband, said, with a proud air of confidence and a toss of the golden head,

"Here shalt thou meet Sorais' armies. I know the spot; here shalt thou meet them, and drive them before thee like the dust before the storm."

But Curtis looked grave and said nothing.

### CHAPTER XX.

THE BATTLE OF THE PASS.

It was on the third morning after this incident of the map that Sir Henry and I started. With the exception of a small guard, all the great host had moved on the night before, leaving the Frowning City very silent and empty. Indeed, it was found impossible to leave any garrison, with the exception of a small guard for Nyleptha and about 1,000 men who from sickness or one cause or another were unable to proceed with the army; for as the place was practically impregnable, and as our enemy was in front and not behind us, this did not so much matter.

Good and Umslopogaas had gone on with the army, but Nyleptha accompanied Sir Henry and myself to the city gates, riding a magnificent white horse called Daylight, which was supposed to be the fleetest and most enduring animal in Zu-Vendis. Her face bore traces of recent weeping, but there were no tears in her eyes now, indeed she was bearing up bravely against what must have been a bitter trial to her. At the gate she reined in her horse and bade us farewell. On the previous day she had reviewed and addressed the officers of the great army, speaking to them such high, eloquent words and expressing so complete a confidence in their valor and in their ultimate victory that she quite carried their hearts away, and as she rode from rank to rank they cheered her till the ground shook. And now today the same mood seemed to be on her.

"Fare thee well, Macumazahn!" she said. "Remember, I trust to thy wits, which are as a needle to a spear handle compared to those of my people, to save us from Sorais. I know that thou wilt do thy duty."

I bowed and explained to her my horror of fighting, and my fear lest I should lose my head, at which she laughed gently and turned to Curtis.

"Fare thee well, my lord!" she said. "Come back with victory, and as a king, or on thy soldiers' spears."

Sir Henry said nothing, but turned his horse to go; perhaps he had a bit of a lump in his throat. One gets over it afterwards, but these sort of partings are trying when one has only been married a week.

"Here," added Nyleptha, "will I greet ye when ye return in triumph. And now, my lords, once more farewell!"

Then we rode on, but when we had gone 150 yards or so, we turned and perceived her still sitting on her horse at the same spot, and looking out after us beneath her hand, and that was the last we saw of her. About a mile farther on, however, we heard galloping behind us, and looking round, saw a mounted soldier coming toward us, leading Nyleptha's matchless steed, Daylight.

"The queen sends the white stallion as a farewell gift to her Lord Incubu, and bids me tell my lord that he is the fleetest and the most enduring horse in all the land," said the soldier, bending to his saddle bow before us.

At first Sir Henry did not want to take the horse, saying that he was too good for such rough work, but I persuaded him to do so, thinking that Nyleptha would be hurt if he did not. Little did I guess at the time what service that noble horse would render in our sorest need. It is curious to look back and realize upon what trivial and apparently accidental circumstances great events frequently turn, as easily and as naturally as a door on its hinges.

Well, we took the horse, and a beauty he was; it was a perfect pleasure to see him move; and Curtis having sent back his greetings and thanks, we proceeded on our journey.

By midday we overtook the rear guard of the great army, of which Sir Henry formally took over the command. It was a heavy responsibility, and it oppressed him very much, but the queen's injunctions on the point were such as did not admit of being trifled with. He was beginning to find out that greatness has its responsibilities as well as its glories.

Then we marched on without meeting with any opposition, almost indeed without seeing anybody, for the populations of the towns and villages along our route had for the most part fled, fearing lest they should be caught between the two rival armies and ground to powder like grain between the upper and the nether stones.

On the evening of the fourth day—for the progress of so great a multitude was necessarily slow—we camped two miles this side of the neck or ridge I have spoken of, and our outposts brought us word that Sorais, with all her power, was rolling down upon us, and had camped that night ten miles the further side of the neck.

Accordingly, before dawn we sent forward 1,500 cavalry to seize the position. Scarcely had they occupied it, however, before they were attacked by about as many of Sorais' horsemen, and a very smart little cavalry fight ensued, with a loss to us of about thirty men killed. On the advance of our supports, however, Sorais' force drew off, carrying their dead and wounded with them.

The main body of the army reached the neck about dinner time, and I must say that Nyleptha's judgment had not failed her; it was an admirable place to give battle in, especially to a superior force.

The road ran down a mile or more, through and too broken to admit of the handling of any considerable force, till it reached the crest of a great green wave of land that rolled down a gentle slope to the banks of a little stream, and then rolled away again up a still gentler slope to the plain beyond, the distance from the crest of the land wave down to the stream being a little over half a mile, and from the stream up to the plain beyond a trifle less. The length of this wave of land at its highest point, which corresponded exactly with the width of the neck of land between the wooded hills, was about two miles and a quarter, and it was protected on either side by dense, rocky, bush clad ground that afforded a most valuable cover to the flanks of the army, and rendered it almost impossible for them to be turned.

It was on the higher slope of this neck of land that Curtis encamped his army in the same formation that he had, after consultation with the various generals, Good and myself, determined that they should occupy in the great pitched battle which now appeared to be imminent.

Our force of 60,000 men was, roughly speaking, divided as follows: In the center was a dense body of 20,000 foot soldiers, armed with spears, swords and hippopotamus hide shields, breast and back plates. These formed the chest of the army, and were supported by 5,000 foot and 3,000 horse in reserve. On either side of this chest were stationed 7,000 horse, arranged in deep, majestic squadrons; and beyond, and on either side, but slightly in front of them, again were two bodies, numbering about 7,500 spearmen each, forming the right and left wings of the army, and each supported by a contingent of some 1,500 cavalry. This makes in all 60,000 men.

Curtis commanded in chief, I was in command of the 7,000 horse between the chest and right wing, which was commanded by Good, and the other battalions and squadrons were intrusted to Zu-Vendi generals.

Scarcely had we taken up our positions before Sorais' vast army began to swarm on the opposite slope about a mile in front of us, till the whole place seemed alive with the multitude of her spear points, and the ground shook with the tramp of her battalions. It was evident that the spies had not exaggerated; we were outnumbered by at least a third. At first we expected that Sorais was going to attack us at once, as the clouds of cavalry which hung upon her flanks executed some threatening demonstrations, but she thought better of it, and there was no fight that day. As for the formation of her great forces I cannot now describe it with accuracy, and it would only serve to bewilder if I did, but I may say, generally, that in its leading features it resembled our own, only her reserve was much greater.

Opposite our right wing, and forming Sorais' left wing, was a great army of dark wild looking men, armed with sword and shield only, which, I was informed, was composed of Nasta's 25,000 savage hill-men.

"My word, Good," said I, when I saw them, "you will catch it to-morrow when those gentlemen charge!" whereat Good not unnaturally looked rather anxious.

All day we watched and waited, but nothing happened, and at last night fell, and a thousand watch fires twinkled brightly on the slopes, to wane and die one by one like the stars they resembled, as the hours wore on and the silence gradually gathered more deeply over the opposing hosts.

It was a very wearying night, for in addition to the endless things that had been seen to, there was our gnawing suspense to reckon with. The fray which to-morrow would witness would be so vast, and the slaughter so awful, that stout, indeed, must the heart have been that was not overwhelmed at the prospect.

The time wore away till everything was ready for the coming slaughter; and I lay down and thought, and tried to get a little rest.

And at last up came the red sun, and the huge camps awoke with a clash and a roar, and gathered themselves together for battle. It was a beautiful and awe inspiring scene, and old Umslopogaas, leaning on his ax, contemplated it with grim delight.

(To Be Continued.)

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince and Princess Christian are the only members of the royal family who now have apartments in Buckingham Palace, and the Queen does not allow those apartments to be occupied by the persons to whom they are appropriated for more than a certain number of nights in each London season, or for more than three nights in succession, except by special permission.

It is announced that Maxwell's body is to be buried at sea by his family, thus leaving no spot on earth to remind them of the fate of their wayward boy.

In the waste of tissue that precedes consumption, in the slight cought at night or morning, if Dr. Jordan's Life Essence is taken, a valuable life may be saved. Don't neglect a cough, but take Life Essence and stop it at once. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

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## DOES WEALTH CORRUPT?

### Walter Scott's Theory That Saving, Not Getting, Is the Mother of Riches.

Wealth is said to corrupt our species. We do not believe it. Wealth is one of the great civilizers of man. Wealth corrupts when it is suddenly got, or unjustly distributed; when, owing to monopolies or entails, or some other barbarous system, it is prevented from diffusing itself naturally and justly. But where all have an equal chance; where all start nearly even; where all have a certain degree of instruction to begin with; where superior skill and virtue alone give one man an advantage over another, there wealth is an unmixed blessing.

We ought to rejoice that the desire of wealth is so universal and so strong. It keeps the vast machinery of the world going. It has suggested the most beneficent enterprises and the most useful improvements. We owe to it the fact that a man who can earn one dollar a day can be better lodged, better fed, better clothed, better taught, than kings and nobles could five hundred years ago.

Sir Walter Scott truly says that saving, not getting, is the mother of riches. This truth is wonderfully illustrated in the history of some families once poor but now noted for their wealth.

John Jacob Astor had a brother, not so well known as himself, but who possessed in an eminent degree the peculiar characteristic of the family—the art of saving money. It is told of him by an old New Yorker, that intending to operate upon the feelings of an acquaintance of whom he was about to make some purchases, he gave to the son of the latter, who was playing about the store entrance, a bright penny. The trade having been concluded, the thrifty Astor said to the little fellow: "Johnny, you've played with the penny long enough; give it back to me."

Johnny, much surprised and not a little disheartened, handed over the penny, and Astor, depositing it in his pocket, walked off. He became a very rich man.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—A negro farmer in Dougherty county, Ga., has succeeded in making excellent sirup from watermelons, and thus a new use is devised for the surplus crop.

—Hard wood cut in June, July or August, and left untrimmed until the leaves have drawn the sap from the trees, makes the most solid and lasting timber.

—Among the recent mechanical inventions is a nail machine which cuts either a wire or a cut nail with equal facility. The construction of this apparatus is quite simple, as compared with ordinary wire nail machines. With it, cut nails of square section, with either a diamond or a chisel point, may be produced as easily as the common nail, and the change from wire to cut nails may be accomplished in a few minutes.

—Extended observations at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has been a large quantity of ground-water present have invariably been the healthiest years, while those in which there has been smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest periods.

### IN LOVE'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The maiden I marry, I sadly aver,
Both rich and a ninny must be,
For if she's not rich I will not marry her,
And a ninny alone would wed me.

"Am sure I do not know what I should do without Hoyt's GERMAN COLOGNE, it is so invigorating and refreshing." So writes an invalid lady from Concord, N. H.

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A man in Galveston ate twenty-three eggs at one meal. The jury said he died from over-feeding.

### STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.

Give not reins to your inflamed passions; take time and a little delay. Impetuosity manages all things badly.—*Statius.*

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The dentist may not be much of a politician, but he knows how to take the stump.

You sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.

Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, development and growth, is consumption. But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of druggists.

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There's a divinity that doth hedge a king, but put three other kings and an ace in the same hand, and there'll be no hedging.

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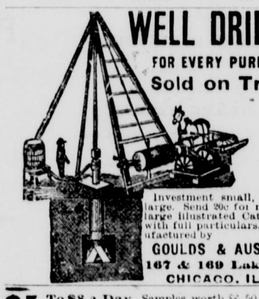

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**Bed-ridden.** Beaver Dam, Wis., May 19, '88. Spring of 1887 was taken with Sciatica, suffered two months, was confined to bed, tried several doctors without benefit. Used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. JANNETTE WEBER.

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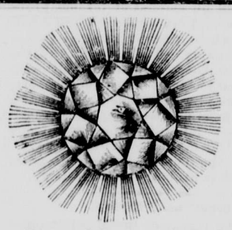

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
AT 12 O'CLOCK.....NOVEMBER 3, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.

With the Hottentot and Bushman and the Terra del Fregian
He had fought with frenzied fury, so he said.
At the Patagonian giants he had hurled his proud defiance,
And had painted all the Sandwich Islands red;
He had made all the natives scatter in the jungles of Mahratta,
From the Rio de la Plata to the sources of the Nile;
He swept with his bravado realms of khedive and mikado
And regulated all the earth in true imperial style.

With the catamount and tiger and the Abyssinian lion
He had grappled single handed and had never met defeat;
Every spouting hippopotamus he got his eagle eye on
Was sure to lay out, first or last, a dead brute at his feet.
With his blazing eye a-brightening he would dash about a-frightening,
Just like lubricated lightening lunging through the thunder storm,
Frightening with this facial feature every savage living creature
And make the sizzling atmosphere superfluously warm.

Then his wife came in the grocery store—A sorry interruption—
In the middle of a story on the jungles of Brazil—
How he fought a boa constrictor and came off a bloody victor
When the serpentine devourer chased him with intent to kill
And she took him by the collar, bade the timid suppliant follow,
And we heard the fellow "holler" like a doomed soul for his sins,
"Come," she said, "and have some gumption, I want you for home consumption,
And while I do the washing you must entertain the twins."

—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

### A Natural Solution.

An almond eyed washerman boarded a cable car yesterday with his hamper of clothes. As the grip neared the corner where he was to get off, the driver, who is a good natured Irishman, said to a passenger: "Dy'e see that haythen? Watch me and see me throw him."

At the corner the Celestial made a leap, and the driver applied his brake so as to give the grip a lurch. The laundryman turned a somersault in the air, came down on his feet, grinned, and asked:

"What le matter—stling bloke agin?"—Chicago Mail.

### Care in Diet.

Mr. Shentpershent (at hotel table, a summer resort)—Mein gracious! Isaac, you little vool! Vat fver you ask for bret?

Little Isaac—I vant bret mit my meat, fadder.

Mr. Shentpershent—Shust hear dat! He vants bret ven bret sell for only fife cents a loaf, an' he gan't eat a kavater off a loaf, an' I pay fife tollars a day at dis hotel. Here, Isaac, eat dis bottle off olives. Dey cost von tollar a bottle.—The Cartoon.

### A Conversation Overheard.

"Don't."
"Why? Don't you like it?"
"Yes, but don't."—Life.

### English in Karlsbad.

English is wrote at Karlsbad by a "tailer" in this way: "Honorable Sir! I take me the liberty, to make you attentive on my Etablissement. There I please you, to favour me by some uses of clothes, with your visit, and always keep a large choise of englisch, franch, and brunner materials and clothes shall made to measure on the best and newest facon; and I am like ready to full full your esteem wushes."—New York Sun.

### An Expert at the National Game.

"Are you a ball player yourself, George?" she asked at the Polo grounds.

He smiled a sweet, superior smile.

"I can give those New Yorkers points on the game," he said.

Then a foul tip came from Johnny Ward's bat and George, the expert, fell over two rows of seats trying to get out of the way.—Time.

### Might Overtax His Brain.

Mr. Isaacstein (to school teacher)—How vas dot leedle Jacob getting on mit arithmetic?

School Teacher—He is doing nicely, Mr. Isaacstein; he is in percentage now.

Mr. Isaacstein—Vas dot so? Vell, don'd you teach dot poy noddings less than von hundert per cent. He vas too young yet to study very hard.—New York Sun.

### Both After the Same Object.

First New York Man—I see that Australia is complaining about a rabbit pest.

Second New York Man—Yes, they are like us and our street cars.

First New York Man—How is that?

Second New York Man—They say, "The bobtail must go."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Two Ways of Looking at a Thing.

"How old are you, Tommy?"

"Nine when I'm on my feet and 6 when I stand on my head."

"That's funny; how do you make it?"

"Why, if you stand a 9 on its head it's a 6, isn't it?"

### Habit.

A photographer in a western county was elected sheriff last fall. He had his first hanging two weeks ago, and just as the drop was about to fall he unconsciously took out his watch, glanced at the condemned man and softly said: "Now, look pleasant, please."—Norristown Herald.

### A Liberal Inducement.

Young Man (to jeweler)—Will the watch cost anything extra if I should want a little time on it?

Jeweler—No, sir; you pay me $6 for the watch, and I'll throw the time in.—New York Sun.

### A Right to the Title.

Citizen—Why do you write "Col." before your name, Uncle Rastus; you are not a colonel?

Uncle Rastus—No, sah; de "Col." stan's fo' "cullud."—Time.

## ALFALFA OR LUCERN.

### The Plain Truth About the Much Talked-of Forage Plant.

There is considerable interest just now existing in regard to the forage plant commonly known as alfalfa. This is the Spanish name of lucern, a plant of the leguminous tribe closely resembling clover, and commonly cultivated in Europe for green fodder. It differs from clover, however, in having more woody stalks, slenderer leaves, a purplish flower, and a legume or pod, which is coiled spirally and contains several seeds. It is a native of Spain, and thrives best in hot, somewhat dry climates, and produces enormously when irrigated. In the northern Italian provinces it is commonly grown in this way, and is cut several times in a season, producing in the aggregate sixty to eighty inches of herbage in the growing season. It is perennial, and when kept free from weeds and manured occasionally it continues to yield abundantly for twenty years, never being permitted to seed, however.

It is not a good hay plant unless it is cut quite young and cured with little exposure to the sun, but as a green-fodder plant it is unexcelled. As compared with clover it is sixteen per cent. richer in albuminoids, thirty-three per cent. richer in fat, and eight or nine per cent. poorer in carbo-hydrates, and has twenty per cent. more woody fibre, to which it owes its inferiority as a hay plant. It is an excellent food when cut green for all farm animals, for which use it is extensively cultivated in California, and might be made very valuable in the Southern States.

As it has been made a subject for much discussion recently in the leading agricultural journals, and has been frequently written of with more favor, we think, than it deserves, it is perhaps desirable to mention its disadvantages as compared with the only crop with which it comes into competition, as well as to notice all its valuable characteristics. This we do from personal experience with it, having grown it more than twenty years ago as a forage crop and abandoned its culture as less profitable and convenient than that of red clover for ordinary farm purposes. It has never been extensively grown where clover flourishes, and in such localities has been sown more as an experiment than for use, and when so sown has always fallen into neglect and disuse. It is of no use as a temporary crop grown in rotation, because of its cost and the slowness with which it comes to maturity. It requires a special culture, must be sown alone and upon rich soil in the cleanest condition, for it is quite unable to resist weeds, and when in its first weak, slow growth is quickly smothered and stunted, consequently it is necessary to manure the soil well and to sow the seed in drills twelve or sixteen inches apart and to cultivate crop frequently until it covers the ground. The seed is costly, twenty pounds per acre is required, and the price is twenty-five cents per pound. It can not be grazed as clover may be nor is it more prolific than clover.

These are its disadvantages, and it is easily perceived that as a competitor with clover it can not be profitably substituted for it in ordinary farm culture where clover does its best. And when clover is plowed under after it has served its purpose so well for two or three years it furnishes to the soil a much larger quantity of valuable plant food than is contributed by alfalfa.

Alfalfa flourishes most luxuriantly upon the rich river bottoms of the California valleys, known as tule lands, and upon the rich dry lands of Colorado and other localities of the far West, where the climate is dry and irrigation is practiced. There it is at its best, but the conditions under which it luxuriates being so different from those prevailing elsewhere show plainly that it is not a suitable plan for ordinary farming where clover is at its best. Nevertheless, there are some localities in the eastern part of the continent where it may be found very useful. In Florida and most of the Southern States, for instance, it will find a congenial home and may be used most advantageously for summer feeding as green fodder; but its exacting character in regard to culture should not be lost sight of, for it will refuse to grow under the same conditions in which clover would yield a fair crop and would utterly fail under the common system of culture which prevails in the South.

The manner of preparing the soil for alfalfa is much the same as that for any other spring crop. The land should be deeply plowed, and if not rich enough to bring seventy-five bushels of corn or three tons of timothy and clover per acre it must be made so by liberal manuring. The land must also be cleared of weeds by previous summer fallowing, and this clean culture is indispensable. The soil is brought to a fine tilth by repeated harrowing, and the seed is then drilled in rows twelve to sixteen inches apart some time in May. The ground is repeatedly cultivated during the summer, and if the growth is good a crop of fodder may be mowed in the fall, but it is best to leave it uncut as a protection to the young roots the first winter. Pasturing by pigs is destructive of the crop.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Take care how you let any machine oil or lubricator come in contact with a cut or scratch on your hand or arm, or serious blood poison may result. In the manufacture of some of these machine oils fat from diseased and decomposed animals is used. All physicians know how poisonous such matter is. The only safeguard is not to let any spot where the skin is broken be touched by any machine oil or lubricator.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer.*

## HOW LOVELY WOMAN DRINKS.

### While the Thirsty Horde of Men Look on with Envy.

THE hottest day this summer two young ladies approached the ice water tank in the waiting room of the Staten Island ferry. They wanted a drink of the water. Near by stood a man who also wanted a drink of the water. He'd been out with the boys the night before, and he wanted a drink of it pretty badly.

"You drink first, Flo," said one of them.

"Oh, no, you, Bess."

"Never! Go on, Flo."

"I won't do it. Drink yourself, Bess."

There were now two men waiting.

"I think you're mean—when you know I want you to!"

"I don't care—you've got to drink first, because I won't."

"Well, then, if I must I suppose I must."

There were now four thirsty men in line waiting anxiously.

"My, but it's cold."

"Is it?"

"Awful."

"Don't drink it too fast or it'll make you sick."

"No, 'twon't. I ate three dishes of ice cream with Charlie the other night as fast as I could swallow them, and it didn't make me sick."

There were eight men waiting to get a drink now.

"'Tis cold, isn't it, Bess?"

"Cold as ice."

"I s'pose there's ice in it."

"Of course."

"I'm going to drink real slow.

"That's right—the boat won't be here for a long time."

Sixteen men:

"It hurts my teeth."

"Does it?"

"Yes—makes 'em ache."

"It never does mine."

"It always does mine—real hard."

"That's funny."

"It does though. Don't you want some more?"

The census was taken at this point, and thirty-two men found gazing longingly at the ice water tank.

"Say, I guess I did want some more."

"'Course you did, drink a whole lot."

"Don't you want some more?"

"Yes, after you get through."

"I've got enough—couldn't drink another drop."

"Oh yes, you can."

"No, I can't."

Sixty-four men reported. Those who had first fallen into line were now speechless with thirst.

"I'll just kill myself drinking so much. I know I shall."

"Oh no, you won't."

"But the horrid stuff is so awfully cold."

"That don't make any difference."

The crowd of thirsty men was now too long to count, but a careful estimate placed the number at one hundred and twenty-eight.

"Let me have just a little more."

"Why, you'll kill yourself—I never saw anybody drink ice water so in my life."

"Oh, pshaw, I haven't drunk much. You'll want some more yourself before you go."

"Don't know but what I will—just push down on that thing again, won't you?"

"Oh, here's our boat—hurry up or we'll get left!" and then the dear creatures left the tin cup swinging at the end of the chain and rushed for the gate.

Then that crowd of men fought with one another, and surged around that water cooler, and those who were not too far gone with thirst made remarks short but deep; and perhaps a quarter of them managed to get a drink before the boat started.—New York Tribune.

### A Christian Spirit.

Mr. Isaacstein—I sells you dot coat, my frent, for sayventeen tollar; you dake hum along?

Customer—I thought, Isaacstein, that you didn't do business on Saturday. Isn't this your Sunday?

Mr. Isaacstein (in a low, reverent tone of voice)—My frent, to sell a coat like dot for sayventeen tollar vas not peesness, dot vas charity.—Time.

### No Excuse for Him.

Leader of Lynching Party—Now, young man, make a full confession or up you go.

Prisoner—I was fooling with a gun. I pointed it at my brother, and——

"You didn't know it was loaded?"

"No."

"Men, pull on the rope and let him swing."—Lincoln Journal.

### Consolation.

Invalid—I have been here at these springs, doctor, six weeks, and I don't see that the water has had the slightest effect.

Dr. Candid—You must have patience. There was a man here last season who didn't die until after he had been here two months.—Texas Siftings.

### His Chief Suffering.

Old Gentleman (to tramp)—I suppose, my friend, that in the nomadic life you lead there are a great many drawbacks?

Tramp (bitterly)—Yes, sir; there are some drawbacks, of course, but I suffer more from "move ons."—Time.

### A Bright Prospect.

Weinstein—Sandmeyer, I vos in luck.

Sandmeyer—How vos dot, Ikey?

Weinstein—I haf bin occepted py Guggenheimer's widow! Mose Guggenheimer vos yust my size, and you know vot a wardrobe dot feller had, Yakey.—Time.

### An Indian Sioux.

We understand the Sioux will require a floux more days' consideration of the treaty before they can make up their minds definitely as to what they will dioux. Whioux!—Rochester Post-Express.

### A Score.

Hard Up Gent—Say, boss, can't yer give a feller a few cents to help him along?

Mr. Delawney—Why don't you do something faw yaw own living? You had bettah ask for bwains instead of money.

Hard Up Gent—Well, boss, I asked yer for what I thought yer had the most of.—Life.

## SUMMER IN ALASKA.

### Sights of Indescribable Beauty to Be Seen in Glacier Bay.

At 4:30, while the passengers were asleep, our ship "hove up" her anchor and started for Glacier Bay. Although the mist hovered along the mountains, yet we had most beautiful and superb scenery. On the right and on the left was mountain upon mountain, with lofty cataracts, now a torrent, now a silver thread streaming down into our marvelous river. At twelve m. we were at Chatham Straits, at three Icy Straits, at 6:30 we passed Willoughby Island, and reached the ice-field filled with bergs. While we were at dinner we came alongside a large iceberg of such beauty that the passengers rose from their seats and cheered with enthusiasm at the novelty of the scene. We had greatly feared the mist would obscure our view, but in due time the mist lifted and the great glacier stood out in majestic grandeur, a solid wall of ice two and a half miles long, and from two hundred to three hundred feet high, a frozen Niagara. At 7:50 we had anchored in front of the glacier, a half mile distant, in twelve fathoms of water and close to the shore. Most of the passengers landed, and many of us clambered up the icy peaks. The surface was broken by crevasses, fissures and deep wells. A great quantity of debris, broken rock, gravel, soil, etc., is scattered over it, and imperceptibly borne onward to the ocean. As we climbed from peak to peak in the vast field of ice the utmost caution was necessary to maintain our footing. Pieces of rock thrown down into the crevasses on either side could be heard as they struck the water far below. Amateur photographers were busy getting views, some of which were admirable. This glacier is called "The Muir," in honor of Prof. Muir, the first white man to explore it. Concerning it the professor says: "It is three miles wide at its mouth, ten miles back it is ten miles wide, and near this sixteen branches of the first class unite to form one immense glacier; four of the sixteen are over two miles wide; the distance from the face of the glacier to its furthest removed fountain is about forty miles."

As our vessel approached, an immense iceberg fell with the noise of thunder, and so agitated the waters that our ship danced upon the waves. When we had returned from the top we stood upon the shore watching the vast wall of ice. Now and then a roar as of often repeated artillery, or of pealing thunder would come to our ears. It was the sound of the cracking ice. Presently a gigantic block would lose its hold and drop with the roar of cannon. Then the excited water would heave and swell until, reaching the shore, it forced us to flee up the banks to escape the advancing waves. At length we had to return to the steamer. Here we lay anchored all night. While we had been wholly absorbed with this new delight, our ship's crew was laying in a stock of glacier ice for the round trip. So that we have been drinking ice water cooled with ice two thousand years old, more or less. At 11:45 on the deck of the ship we were able by twilight to read a type of good size. Sunday morning at 4:30 we turned away from the glacier and steamed down the bay.

Steering to the left into Chatham Straits, we arrived at 2:35 p. m. at Davidson Glacier, which sweeps down a gorge sloping to the bay. A fringe of firs hides its water-front. Its terraced walls look like the broken and repeated leaps of a river which has been suddenly arrested in its course and transformed into a solid mass. Northward, as we turn away from the Davidson, another glacier appears, and as we steam away southward two or three are seen upon our left, with lofty walls of blue ice hundreds of feet in height. One is surprised and delighted at the strange blue of the glacier ice. It looks as if it had been bathed in the deepest azure of the skies.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

### Poetry of Childhood.

Poetry comes quite naturally at the age of three. The Listener has heard of a little girl who has not yet reached her third year, who made a very pretty remark the other day. She was driving with her parents and an older child along the shore of a little pond where there were yellow cow-lilies growing in the water.

"Oh," exclaimed the older child, "what kind of flowers are those yellow ones?"

"Why," said the little one, "they're just buttercups tome down to det a dink of water."

—The mosquito. He is here, and there is a large quantity of him. He has blood in his eye, and he got it from your system. He sings with glee while the tormented profane with agony. He swarms like the bee, but he bears no honey on his wings. He is awake at night and wants everybody else to be awake, also. He is to be endured, because he can't be cured of his uncomfortable habits. He will not be troublesome at Christmas. Let us hope.—*Hartford Post.*

—Smythe is not an admirer of the sex, and, in fact, has the reputation of being a confirmed woman-hater. The other day he attended the funeral of a friend's wife, and followed the remains to the cemetery. "I give you my word," he protested soon after to one of his acquaintances, "that is the first time in my life I ever followed a woman that distance."

—A New Nationality.—Governess—"And what countryman is your papa?" Pupil—"Papa is a bilious subject."—*Moonshine.*

## DUNDER IN TROUBLE.

### An Incident Which Made the Old Gentleman Weary and Sick.

"Sergeant, maype you know somepody who likes to buy me oudt?" said Mr. Dunder as he entered the Central Station yesterday with a down-trodden appearance.

"Oh! it's you, is it?" queried Sergeant Bendall as he looked up. "Got into some fresh trouble, I suppose?"

"Sergeant, I vhas broke all oop. If I can sell oudt I doan shtay here two weeks."

"What's the occasion?"

"Vhell, it makes me feel better if I tell you. You know I keep a telephone in my blace; I keep him to shpeak mit my brewer und to some Aldermans. Yesterday a man who vhas as shlick ash grease comes in und says vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, der wires vhas crossed und your telephone doan' work. Sorry if you vhas troubled, but I feex him right off. Vhell, he goes mit dot phone und taps on der box, und takes down der trumpet und says:

"'Hello! Central! Hello! hello! hello! y-e-s! I vhas at Carl Dunder's. Can you hear me now? Why, of course if he likes to treat me dot vhas all right. Nice oldt mans, und doan' you forget him! Vhell—all right, goot-pye!'

"Now, Sergeant, I haf to ask him to take a glass of beer, doan' I? If I doan' I vhas no sheatleman, eh?"

"Go on."

"Vhell, aboudt two hours later a second man came in. He vhas shlick, too. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, dot induction vhas so strong we vhas in a peck of troubles. Let me see how your telephone vhas. Und he goes oop und knocks on dei box und softly says:

"Hello! Bill, vhas dot you? No. Yes. Perhaps. Vhy, I vhas down to Carl Dunder's place. I second der motion. I can get two hoonered votes for him for Alderman. Hasn't treated me yet, but he probably will. Vhell, so long.'

"Now, Sergeant, I haf to set oop der beer, doan' I? I feels tickled, you know, und I like to be a shentlemans."

"I understand. What else?"

"Vhell, some more fellers come, und I doan' suspect nopody until Shake comes home. Den he says it vhas an old shestnut, und dot I vhas soft in der headt. Dot makes me madt all oafer. Pooty queek somepody comes in. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Say, Mr. Dunder, vhen you ring on der telephone your number doan' drop in der office. Please allow me. Und he goes oop und rings und calls oudt:

"'Vhas dot you, Nellie. Ah! dere, Nell? Does dot number drop down when I ring? Say, vhas you going oop to der Flats next Soonday? Guess vhere I vas? Not much! You vhas vhay off. I vhas down to Carl——.'

"Vhell, Sergeant, dot vhas all I could shtand. I shump on dot feller und gif him six weeks sickness."

"Good! I honor your pluck!"

"Sergeant, keep quiet. He doan' go avhay oafer half an hour vhen my telephone rings. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. Dis vhas Supt. Shackson, of der telephone. Mr. Dunder, you haf almost killed one of our regular repairers, und I like to say to you dot it cost you more ash four hoonered dollars!"

"No!"

"Dot vhas so. I doan' shleep two winks last night, und my wife says it vhill all come oudt dot I vhas McGarigle."

"It was a bad mistake."

"Vhell, vhat can I do? Shust like I tells you, nopody vhas two times alike. I vhas all der time shaking mit my boots, und Shake vhas going into consumption. Sergeant, if somepody arrests me let him be very soft und quiet. I vhas so broke oop dot I can't stand some more grief. If you see Mister Shackson tell him how it vhas. Tell him dot I vhas all turned around in dis country, und cafery time I kick at some dead-beat he proves to be a shentlemans. Good-pye, Sergeant! Maype I take some Rough on some Rats und put an end to all dis grief."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Nautical Conversation.

"Have you seen my beautiful yacht?"

"Have I seen your beautiful whacht?"

"Beautiful yacht."

"Beautiful whacht?"

"Yacht! yacht! yacht!"

"Oh! No, I have nacht."

"If it's nacht too hacht let's tracht down to the spacht where I keep my yacht."

"I wacht that you have nacht gacht a yacht. Great Scacht! I know your placht. You ought to be shacht. I'll nacht stir one jacht. Your yacht is nothing but an old tuchb."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The following indorsement was made by a colored preacher on the back of a marriage license returned to the office of the county register: "I,——, did united those parties that was licens, on 27 day of June, 1887, together in matrimony, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Gost. 1887, at the house of——, in Wilmington, N. C., according to laws of New Hanover Co. Togather in the name of the Son and of the Holy Gost."—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

—Great Traveler—"Yes, they have some curious customs in Cuba. For instance, Cuban girls won't let their lovers kiss them until after marriage." Omaha Girl—"Very short engagements, I suppose." "No; sometimes the engagements last several years." "And during all that time they won't be kissed?" "Not once." "I don't believe it."—*Omaha World.*

## PISTOLS AND RIFLES.

### Valuable Information About Weapons of Sport and Death.

"There have been pistols enough sold in the last ten years to arm the male population of the United States, and if every man and big boy in the country has not got one it must be because the cheap pistols don't last long enough to be handed down as heirlooms." So spoke the manager of a famous house in the fire-arms business on Maiden lane.

"Is the demand for pistols increasing in proportion to the increase of population?"

"I am glad to say that it is not, especially in the South, where it has heretofore been the rule for the male sex to go armed, and where the crack of the revolver has too often been the umpire in argument. The authorities in several Southern States have apparently seen the necessity of placing some restraint on the carrying of deadly weapons, and the preponderance of public sentiment is everywhere against the indiscriminate practice. Texas has enacted a law imposing six months' imprisonment and a fine of $250 for carrying a pistol. In Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas the sale of pistol cartridges is prohibited. The Northwestern State of Illinois has a very good law, requiring dealers in pistols to keep a record of every sale, and to whom sold, as apothecaries must do when selling poisons. This law, of course, facilitates the procuring of evidence in cases of murder by the use of a pistol."

"Do you approve of cheap pistols?"

"I do not. The purchaser of a pistol desiring a good, durable and trustworthy weapon should not pay less than ten dollars, and from that to fifteen dollars. The vast majority of pistols are however, of the seventy-five cent and one dollar quality. There is probably no danger of explosion in using such weapons. They are not likely to burst as the strain is on the shell and at the breach, and there is ample strength as a general thing to prevent bursting. But such pistols soon wear out. Like the razors Hodge bought at a shilling a dozen, they are manufactured to sell.

"Do many women buy pistols?"

"Some respectable women, living isolated or under circumstances which justify the apprehension that there may be need for a deadly weapon for use in defending themselves or their property, procure pistols. But in such cases they are very apt to lock the weapon up in a drawer, and not be able to get at it when they may happen to need it. As a rule, when a woman buys a pistol she probably has some very serious idea in her head. Under ordinary circumstances the sex has no inclination for such weapons.

"The trade in sporting weapons," added the manager, "is increasing. A good many more shotguns are sold than rifles; and notwithstanding the thirty-five per cent. duty, English shotguns continue in favor, because they are made by hand and have undergone a thorough Government inspection, while the American weapon is made by machinery and is subjected to no Government test whatever. A good English shotgun can be procured at from $25 to $50, a first-class weapon for from $75 to $100, but some English shotguns are sold as low as $10 or $15. Even these are safe, as far as bursting is concerned, owing to the rigid Government inspection. All shotguns imported are not hand-made, as there are two manufacturers in Belgium who use machinery. American shotguns retail for from $10 to $75 and $100 for the better grades, the English hand-made goods being able to undersell the American.

"In rifles, however, the Americans hold the market. Their machine-manufactured rifles can not be equaled by the handiwork of Englishmen, and American rifles are sold all over the world. The demand for sporting rifles has, however, been unfavorably affected by the indiscriminate slaughter of large game in the far West. The class of arms sold to buffalo hunters has almost gone out of the market, owing to the rapid extinction of the buffalo."

"These dealers in arms are in favor of the protection of game?"

"Emphatically so, and every true sportsman is. The extinction of game would mean the cessation of a demand for sporting arms."

"Is game decreasing in the Eastern and Middle States?"

"I should say not, judging from the demand for shotguns and sporting rifles. The game laws are being made more and more stringent, and public sentiment sustains their enforcement. The small game of the Atlantic States is rather on the increase."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

—An Albany newspaper says that there are families in that town who have got the art of keeping up appearances reduced to a science. When they want to make their neighbors think that they have gone into the country they are not content with the old plan of shutting the front blinds and living in the back of the house. They leave their newspapers on the front piazza, apparently neglected; but they take them in at night and read them, at the same time supplying the piazza with old papers for the next day's masquerade.

—Some queer things are seen in the veterinary hospital of Philadelphia. Among others are a pig's easy chair, a padded cell for a lunatic horse, a Turkish bath, a swinging harness in which a horse may live or die without bearing any weight on his legs.

## SUB ROSA.

A rose tree blooms by the garden wall
Showering its petals over all;
While underneath on the rustic seat
Each day the dearest girl I meet;
And who she is nobody knows,
For our secret is safe, under the rose!

Under the rose! No prying eyes,
No beam from the street views our paradise;
No caller to interrupt our bliss,
Or happen in as I steal a kiss;
No one but the climbing roses red,
Nodding approval overhead.

But when autumn comes and bleak winds blow,
What we shall do I wish to know!
Within the house we're never alone;
There's her maiden aunt to chaperone
Our tete-a-tetes, and her brother Jim
(How I'd like to cudgel him!)

—Then four younger kids and her sister Min,
Looking in with a knowing grin;
—O bother them all, 'twill never do!
A snug little house for just us two
Will suit me best mid the winter snows
And I'll ask her to-day under the rose!

*Alma Pendexter Hayden, in Boston Globe.*

## OLD AMERICAN VESSELS.

### The Eventful History of the Barks Rosseau and True Love.

The oldest vessels in the world to-day are the barks Rosseau and the True Love. Both vessels were built in Philadelphia and have outlived both their owners and their builders. The Rosseau was one of Stephen Girard's fleet, and when she was launched as a full-rigged ship she was the pride of the old merchant. Many years ago Nicholas Vandusen was a prominent ship-builder of this city and had his ship-yard at what is now Shackamaxon street wharf. In 1800 he made a contract with Stephen Girard to build a full-rigged ship, and the Rosseau was constructed and launched the following year.

The Rosseau was considered a very fair-sized vessel in 1801. She was 95 feet long and 28 feet breadth of beam, and registered 305 tons. After doing service for Girard for several years, her rigging was changed and she was known as one of the fastest barks sailing from this port. She made several trips to the whaling grounds of the North Atlantic Ocean, and was one of the most successful whalers in the fleet. Of late years she has been used for miscellaneous hauling, and she is now discharging a cargo at New Bedford, Mass. But few repairs have been made on her, and to-day she is almost as good as when she was launched, eighty-seven years ago.

The bark True Love was built in Philadelphia in 1764, and to-day is the oldest vessel in the commercial world. But little is known of her early career, but her papers prove her age beyond question. All her iron work is hand-forged, and the moldings and interior decorations of the cabin are of a style that plainly shows no machinery was used in their construction. For many years she was engaged in the coasting trade and plied between the West Indies and this city. Some years ago she became a coal carrier and sailed from the Greenwich piers to Eastern ports. She received many hard knocks, but she was staunch and was built to buffet heavy seas by men who understood their business, and she always came out of a storm safely. For the past few few years the True Love has been trading along the coast of England, and she is looked upon as a curiosity in every port she stops.—*Philadelphia Record.*

## DIAMOND CUTTING.

### The Various Intricate Processes the Rough Stone Passes Through.

The majority of people who take any interest in diamonds imagine that the cutting of the stone is the most difficult part, but that is a mistake. When it comes to the polishing the most skillful work has to be done. The first process the rough stone passes through is the "cleaving"—which is what most people call cutting. A chisel is used to cleave off the rough parts, and the cleavage is made into diamond dust. Then comes the tedious part. Two diamonds are employed, each cemented into the end of a stick. The stones are then rubbed together with strong pressure.

This requires considerable experience. As it can only be done by hand, it also requires considerable muscle. After this process, the skill of the expert is tried. The gem is placed in a solder setting and is then fastened to a piece of wood about two feet long. A steel wheel eighteen inches in diameter, making twenty-five hundred revolutions a minute, is used as the polisher. The stone in the wood is so arranged as to be balanced on and against the wheel, producing only a slight friction. Diamond dust is used on the wheel. An expert can tell in a minute as soon as the polishing of a facet is completed. Sometimes there are knots in the gems, and their hardness can not be imagined. The forms usually adopted in cutting the diamond are the brilliant, the rose and the table. The first shows the gem to the best advantage. It is composed of a principal face, called the table, surmounted by a number of facets which are cut upon that part of the stone which shows above the setting, and which is called the bezel. The rose, which is very brilliant, is flat below and cut into facets entirely over the upper surface.—*Golden Days.*

### Why He Stole Again.

"You were up before me about two weeks ago.

"Yes, sah."

"For stealing?"

"Yes, sah."

"And you were fined."

"Dat's so."

"And here you are up again for stealing. What made you repeat your crime?"

"Huh! how does yer 'spect me ter git back de money I paid fur de fine ef I doan steal some moah."—*Texas Siftings.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, NOTEMBER 3 ..... 1883


There is a vast commotion in New York over the registration of voters. The law provides that all public offices shall close on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. Last Saturday about thirty-three thousand persons were enrolled after twelve o'clock. Leading lawyers have declared that the registration office is a public office within the meaning of the law, and should have been closed at 12 o'clock. It is held that the whole list will have to be thrown out.

The English Minister admits having written that unfortunate letter; therefore it would be utterly useless to say that it is a forgery. It appears to be even more mischievous than was at first apprehended. The Minister is very severely blamed in the United States and in England for his indiscretion in writing such a letter on the eve of an election. Very many voters will be influenced by the consideration that England has a deep interest in the election of a particular candidate.

### Exports of Fresh Meat.

Since fresh meat is now transported by thousands of tons from North and South America and Australia to England and France, it is interesting to examine the ingenious processes adopted on the ocean steamers engaged in this business to keep the meat at a low temperature during the voyage. The means by which this low temperature is maintained now consists, according to a French authority, of machines for blowing cold air into the meat storerooms in the hold of the vessel, the air being cooled simply by expansion. As every one knows, the old fashioned freezing machines employed the expansion of condensed ammonia gas as a refrigerating agent, conveying the cold current to the place where it was to be used by means of glycerine, or some other liquid not subject to freezing at ordinary temperatures. By the new method, the air is cooled by its own expansion, and then forced directly into the rooms. The air is first drawn into a condensing cylinder, where it is compressed under a pressure of about fifty pounds to the square inch. This greatly reduces its volume and raises its temperature to nearly 300 degs. F.

The next step to carry off the surplus heat, which is done by means of a current of sea water, circulating around the condenser, or rather around a series of tubes, into which the air passes from the condenser. To cool it still more, and cause the deposits of the watery vapor contained in it, the air next passes into another series of tubes, which are exposed to the current of cold air returning from the meat storeroom, and is then drawn into the expansion cylinder. On being allowed to expand here, the temperature of the air falls immediately to about 70 degs. below zero, F., and the last traces of moisture are deposited as snow. Wooden tubes then convey the chilled air to the storerooms, which it reaches at a temperature of about zero, F., and after circulating about the rooms is drawn back by an aspirating shaft to the refrigerating machine.

The thermometer in the storerooms never rises to the freezing point of water, so the meat is kept continually frozen from the day of its shipment, perhaps at Melbourne or the La Plata river, until its arrival in the London docks, where it is found to be indistinguishable from the best fresh beef and mutton. The storerooms are protected against the entrance of heat by conduction from the outside by means of double walls and floors, packed with powdered charcoal.—Boston Budget.

### The Vast Number of "Smiths."

Taking into consideration the vast number of Smiths extant in the world, there can be no doubt that the name but seldom implies relationship. Of straight "Smiths" alone, there are 1,503 mentioned in the Directory of 1883; these are all adults, and it is reasonably certain that there is fully an equivalent number of children and youths of the same name, not mentioned. This would make a total of 3,016 "Smiths." Then this is still augmented by the variations of the name—Schmidt, Smyth, Schmit, etc., until it is probable that there are 6,000 of that ubiquitous family in St. Louis alone. The population of St. Louis being 400,000, it is evident that about one sixty-sixth of St. Louisans are Smiths.

The peculiar part lies in the fact that it is but extremely seldom, if ever, that a man and woman bearing that universal name are married. I have noticed this for years, and watched carefully, but I cannot remember ever having seen the names coupled together in the item of marriage licenses in the newspapers, nor have I ever heard of a couple, both of whom bore that name, being united in wedlock. They certainly marry somebody, for the rarest old maid and old bachelor is one bearing the widespread name. It will ever be a mystery why Smiths do not intermarry. At the present rate it is but a question of time when the name will have conquered the world, and everybody will be named "Smith."—Globe-Democrat.

### Difference Between Wool and Hair.

The difference between wool and hair is not so great as might be supposed, since very fine hair bears a strong resemblance to very coarse wool, but when the microscope is brought into operation a marked differentiation may be observed. The surface of the hair will appear to be perfectly smooth, as though it were polished, while the surface of a fiber of wool is imbricated, as though the trunk were covered with infinitely small scales. A hair is therefore seen to be an entirely different thing from a fiber of wool, and a further variation is noticed in the fact that hair never curls in the way wool does, for hair—when it is curly at all—curls in long wavy lines, and wool in short, half circles, which almost return into themselves. The texture of wool is also varied by fine lines, from 2,000 to 4,000 in the inch, so by means of the microscope, wool may be easily known from cotton or any other animal or vegetable fiber. Every kind of hair has its own fiber, but fine human hair most nearly resembles the wool of the sheep, having the same imbricated appearance as that of wool. Rabbit fur is most widely different from wool, and a deer hair is almost equally so, microscopic examination showing it to be composed throughout of small cells, extremely peculiar both in form and arrangement.—Globe-Democrat.

## HOW A SWORD IS MADE.

### FROM THE CRUDE IRON TO THE HIGH TEMPERED BLADE.

**Testing the Finished Weapon on a Stone. Process of Preparing the Steel—The "Grind Mill"—Great Skill of the Grinder—Completion.**

"Here you are," he said. "See if you can knock a piece out of the sword on that stone."

I took the handle in both hands and struck the stone with all my might. But to my astonishment a piece flew off the stone, while the sword did not show even the least evidence of the blow.

"Every one of these weapons has to stand that test," I was informed, "or we do not put the mark of our firm on it, nor do we deliver it as a first class weapon."

I went all through the factory, which employs over 1,000 men exclusively in the manufacture of fine weapons. They are now filling an order for the German government for a new bayonet. Eight hundred thousand are to be made, and the firm delivers 1,500 a day. The weapon is twelve inches long, and the government pays six marks for each of them when finished.

Before a piece of steel is converted into such an instrument of war it has to go through quite a process. To show me this Mr. Koch took me into a large space at one end of the factory, where I at once noticed pieces of steel varying in length from ten to twenty feet, standing all around the walls. In the center of the room stood a large machine, where one man and a boy were occupied.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

"This is where the steel is cut before it has received a stroke yet toward the shape of a sword, so we might call this the storeroom for raw material." Thus my kind informant began his explanation. The long pieces of steel, which were about 2½ inches wide, were then put under the machine and by the turning of a crank pieces of about twelve inches fell one after the other into a basket. The boy then handed the man another piece of steel, put an empty basket under the machine and carried the short pieces into an adjoining apartment. We followed, and from the number of fires all around I guessed that we must have arrived at the forges. And so it was. Each one of these pieces of steel was put into the fire, and when it was white with heat, a man put it under a steam hammer, which struck the heated steel in rapid succession about twenty times on every particle of its surface. When it was pulled out, the pieces was about eighteen inches long. It was now thrown into a large barrel filled with water. Now the would be sword had gone through the hardening process, and a number of boys gathered them again into baskets to carry them to the rolling department. In the front of each of these rolls I had my attention called to a big coke fire. This fire was stirred up to an enormous heat, and then the pieces of steel were one by one put into the fire. There are two men occupied at each roll, viz.—the roller and his helper. As soon as the steel is hot again it comes under the roll, from where it emerges about one-eighth of an inch thick, and the eventual shape of the sword stamped on it.

Again the pieces of steel are carried off, and this time they go to the center presses, where they are put under a contrivance which cuts the margins off the steel, and when they leave here you can see that the thing looks like a sword. Hitherto, however, you have seen nothing but a dark blue piece of dirty steel, while we now come into the departments where the metal is brightened. There is at first the "grind mill." This is a large place which looks like a barn. From one end of the room to the other I observed rows of immense grindstones, some of them eight feet in diameter.

THE GRINDER'S SKILL.

In this factory I saw forty stones, and in front of each sat a grinder. He has a little wooden seat, wears a woolen shirt, no cap and a pair of overalls. But over the latter up to his knees he has wooden gaiters, made out of four pieces of wood. His feet are also inclosed in wooden shoes. The stones are turned by steam and watered automatically. In the front of this stone the man sits from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at noon. Then he has an hour for dinner, when he sits down again from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the evening. He has a boy who brings him the instruments as he wants them. The grinding department is the most important in the entire factory, and the grinder has to be very skillful. He has to have a keen eye; he must know when to press the steel hard against the stone and when not. A single scraping of the stone too much spoils the whole weapon, and it has to be thrown away. Most of the other work is mechanical, while here it is intelligence that does the work satisfactorily.

From the grinding stone the piece of steel comes bright and sharp. It is now taken to the burnishing rooms. This part of the work is chiefly performed by boys, who vary in age from 12 to 16 years. In this place there are a number of wheels, but they are very small. Some of them are of stone, others are covered with leather, which, if the article has to receive a polish, is covered with a powder which lends the blade a high polish. The knob and the back of the handle are now brilliantly burnished, and the weapon is already very dangerous. But still it is unfinished. The different holes which are made in the handle, the one which fastens the blade on the gun and several others are now bored. This is done, however, by machinery, and takes but a very short time. Then the handle is covered with leather, and now that the blade itself is thoroughly completed, it is taken to the controlling room.

In this department we find, as a rule, a number of old men who have been at work for the firm for long years. They are not able to do actual hard work, but still in this department their services are indispensable. Their duty is, in fact, to examine the article and see whether there is a blemish anywhere. As soon as he detects a flaw he knows where it was done, whether in the burnishing, the grinding, the rolling, or any other department, and the man who is found to have made the mistake has to make it good, or, in other words, he has to pay for the damage.—Solingen (Germany) Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

### The Bigness of Texas.

Texas can produce within its own borders food amply sufficient for the support of 250,000,000 people. It has a climate adapted not only to the productions of the temperate zone, but to those of semi-tropical character as well. It has timber as well as coal, silver, copper and other minerals in almost exhaustless abundance.—Houston Post.

### Too Much Worry and Fret.

Is it economy to take so much thought for the morrow as to have none left for today? To plan and worry and fret about something that may not happen to-morrow or next week or next month, and in such worry and fret lose all the possible enjoyment of today, and worse, fix on ourselves more and more the habit of worry and fret—put worry and fret in lines on our faces—put it in prematurely whitened hairs on our heads—put worry and fret in our digestion to work itself out in dyspepsia?—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

## Election Proclamation.

**Pursuant to law and a Proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1888**

## Notice Is Hereby Given

By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a General Election will be held throughout the said County of Inyo, on

## Tuesday, November 6th, 888.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock in the morning and will be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m. on the said 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, during which time the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District composed of the counties of San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

One member of the Assembly from the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo.

Also one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice Niles Searles appointed.

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1891, vice E. W. McKinstry resigned.

And the Governor of the State of California hereby offers a reward of

## One Hundred Dollars

for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the following officers of Inyo county are to be elected at the same time, viz.:

One Sheriff;
One County Clerk;
One District Attorney;
One County Treasurer;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One Supervisor for District No. 2;
One Supervisor for District No. 4;
One Supervisor for District No. 5;
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township in Inyo county.
Two Constables for each Township in Inyo county.
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 1;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 2;
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 3
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 4
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 5
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 6
One Road Overseer for Road District No. 7

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed, and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 1

Polls to be held at the store of F. P. Blair, at Round Valley. Inspector, F. P. Blair; Judges, James Nevins and Richard Hilton.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Aveno. Inspector, A. Matlick; Judges, Moses Brockman and William McLaren.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop. Inspector, G. A. Theler; Judges, James Pereyrine and Joseph McNally.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4

Polls to be held at the residence of Nathan Gilbert. Inspector, W. A. Greenly; Judges, J. Roberts and Nathan Gilbert.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, L. P. Springstead; Judges, H. Yancy and W. W. Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 6

Polls to be held at the residence of George Gore, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Inspector, A. O. Collins; Judges, George Storm and R. Merryman.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 7

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges, J. Newman and J. M. Hay.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 8

Polls to be held at the residence of the Cow Creek Ranchers. Inspector, James Lane; Judges, N. E. Cosklin and O. H. P. Love.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 9

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, W. J. Lake; Judges, J. Zeigler and I. D. Blair.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 10

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at George Creek. Inspector, W. L. Hunter; Judges, Job Kisperz and John Meyer.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 12

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough, in Aravaipa Canyon. Inspector, Thomas McDonough; Judges, George St. Clair and Frank Miranda.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 13

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse in Lone Pine. Inspector, John Lucas; Judges, J. Stewart and R. C. Spear.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 14

Polls to be held at the store of Thomas Boland at Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas; Judges, William Crapo and George Weist.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 15

Polls to be held in a building adjoining the store of Thomas Boland in Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, E. F. Hall and John Yandell.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 16

Polls to be held at the house of Willis Walker, at Olancha. Inspector, A. Walker; Judges, H. Belows and William Walker.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 17

Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, Charles Anthony; Judges, Martin Mee and N. S. Thompson.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 18

Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald, at Lookout. Inspector, J. D. Channer; Judges, Frank Fitzgerald and W. C. Smith.

ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 21

Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, at Panamint. Inspector, H. G. Chickering; Judges, John Cowan and E. Rowell.

Dated this 2d day of October, A. D. 1888.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.


CROCKER'S HOTEL
BIG PINE - - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

sept1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-1

INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. S. No. 212.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the SW¼, S½ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, of Sec. 2, NE¼ of Sec. 3, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Herbert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Betels and Harry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m14

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON MINERAL CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide.

FREE

$85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $3.00 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Let this keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' size with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes as a sample one of our valuable and very useful GOLD-EDGED SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property, it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples to any locality, always results in a large trade for us after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $5,000 to $8,000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, who can blame you? But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., BOX 342, PORTLAND, MAINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, November 8th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of letting the entire work of County Printing for the year beginning January 1, 1889, and ending December 31, 1889, as follows:

1st: Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d: Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d: Notices and contracts to be let by Inyo county.
4th: Notices of special meetings of the Board of Supervisors.
5th: Proceeding of Board of Supervisors.
6th: Notices of meetings of the Board of Education and all other legal notices required to be published by county officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for county Printing," and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. Said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, November 8, 1888.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. ROBINSON, Chairman pro tem.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

nov 11-tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing, full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Independence, Cal

B. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

feb1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

WM. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUSS, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club room to the use of patrons, in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done quietly living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 Buys a lot of Xmas goods or one hundred dollars' worth of anything sold by a city jobber. Teachers, students, or any one who will tell you of a chance to dig, will find the best possible investment for your time. Send 10 cents for our 17 page pamphlet. Address E. G. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Persons of either sex; any one can do the work; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; we are started free. Put this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Layton | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Gardnerville | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Genoa Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 0 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m | Lv. 6 30 a. m |
| | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m | 1 45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10 p. m. | 11 30 a. m. |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m | 8 5 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar 5 05 p. m. | Lv 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains on V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANDING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dayton, Virginia City, Gold Hill and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including an ocean tank cove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every new article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n2582

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
——
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GENRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first-class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 3 .. .....1888


Keynot make music in Lone Pine.

That little poker never fails to burn somebody's fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Mairs returned home last Monday from a trip to San Francisco.

A certain portion of town assumed a decided carmine appearance on Thursday night.

Seed rye is selling at Independence for two and one half dollars per one hundred pounds.

Mr. S. H. Bigland, representative of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, was at Independence this week.

Ben. Lisky was up from Lone Pine last Thursday after a lot of mares that he had at the Enos ranch.

Electric light masts have been erected at Virginia City and the streets will be lighted up by electricity at night.

Liquor dealers should give careful attention to the warning of the District Attorney, published in another column.

Jack Carey, a well known old timer of the Comstock, died at Virginia City last week. He was a Mexican war veteran.

Juries have been summoned to try the cases of S. A. Middleton and R. E. Barnes, both charged with assault with deadly weapons.

J. J. Gann went to Darwin last Wednesday to help take care of Martin Mee. He will stay with his friend till recovery is assured or the end comes.

C. C. Eisele was installed at the beginning of the week as clerk at the Independence Hotel. Eisele is a model clerk for politeness and attention to guests.

Late as it is in the season Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, is yet able to treat a friend to a lovely bouquet of flowers and some ripe strawberries.

William Donahue, of Candelaria, is reported to be of unsound mind. It is said that he has never been right since his brother Tom was killed by Doc. Callison.

Frank Pixley has once for all severed his connection with the American party. Frank never could continue a member of a party that consisted of more than one member.

At last report Martin Mee was said to be very ill. His recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful. Doctor Woodin has done all that medical skill can accomplish for his relief.

Copies of the Great Register, tally sheets and other necessary papers, have been forwarded to all the voting precincts in the county in time to reach their destination before election.

The total number of names on the Great Register is nine hundred and thirty-five. Inyo will poll a larger vote than at any election since the flush times of Panamint and Cerro Gordo.

The Kern County *Californian* says that Indiarubber trees are being planted extensively in Merced county. They seem to be suited to the soil and climate and are thriving well.

Charley Walter and Sam. Gruber went over to the Inyo mountains last Thursday to prospect one of the claims on the lead recently discovered by a wood chopper out from Independence Station.

A lawsuit was begun at Bridgeport, Mono county, on October 3, between the Bulwer and Standard mining companies, of Bodie. The case was not finished at the beginning of the present week.

Mr. John Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd returned home last Monday after an absence of several weeks. They visited their daughter, Mrs. Butler, at Tehama while gone and found her very happy in her new home.

At Aurora, Nevada, there was a fire on Wednesday of last week that destroyed Wingate's hotel, a saloon and a grocery store. The hotel was a brick building and cost $40,000. It was owned by Williams & McCord.

Over at Deep Spring Sam. Chalmers appears to be opening up a good copper mine. He writes that about the middle of the present month he will have a lot of good ore ready for shipment. The vein gets wider as he goes down upon it.

John W. Scheffer died at San Francisco last Tuesday night. He was grand lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons of California. Deceased was an earnest worker in many ways for the good of his fellow men. He was aged about 53 years.

The Indian who broke into the building of J. J. Gann last week was examined on Saturday and committed for trial. On Monday he was tried in the Superior Court and admitted the truth of the charge. He was sentenced to State Prison at Folsom for one year.

A. R. Conklin was summoned by telegraph to attend the funeral of the late John W. Shaffer, at San Francisco. The funeral will be conducted by the Masonic Grand Lodge and will take place to-morrow. Mr. Conklin expects to be back about ten days hence.

November third and not a single frosty night yet. Rosebuds and strawberries still to be had. Days of glorious sunshine; nights calm and beautiful. Delightful at all seasons, the climate of Owens Valley in the autumn is beyond all comparison the finest in the world.

A few months ago O. F. Parish, the principal witness against R. E. Barnes, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, disappeared suddenly from Independence and has not since been seen in the county. The absence of this witness will have a very material effect on the trial.

A new style of bonfire is made by soaking brick in kerosene. Eighteen bricks soaked in the oil two days absorbed two gallons of kerosene and then made a bonfire that burned brightly for an hour and five minutes. The *Enterprise* says the plan was very successful in Virginia City and is much less dangerous than the usual fire of wood.

A gentleman from Los Gatos who located a section of land south of Independence two years ago was in Owens Valley this week. After carefully looking over the valley and studying the present outlook for the country he said he would not take twenty-five dollars per acre for his location. He has not yet expended a dollar upon the land.

### Liquor On Election Day.

My attention has been called to the fact that the purport and intent of an act entitled "An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating beverages on election day," has been generally missunderstood or disregarded, and the custom of shutting the front doors of saloons on election day and selling (or giving away) the usual amount of intoxicating beverages to persons entering through the rear, if not universally prevalent, exists nevertheless, contrary to the provisions of the statute. The evils resulting from this condition are apparent to all observers, not the least of which is that the highest function of American citizenship is not in such cases exercised with that mature deliberation which the importance of the occasion and the rights of fellow citizens demand. I therefore give the text of the statute for the guidance of those who desire to be governed by its provisions, and those who may wish to see it enforced:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public house, saloon, or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed, to sell, give away or furnish spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or any other intoxicating beverages, or any part of any day set apart, or to be set apart, for any general or special election, by the citizens, in any election district or precinct in any of the counties within the State, where an election is in progress, during the hours when by law in said district or precinct the election polls are required to be open.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

A violation of the provisions of the foregoing statute is punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. I deem the observance of this statute to be of equal importance with other laws calculated to maintain the purity of elections.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

### What climate Does

Country physicians are, as a rule, hard worked men. Last Monday Dr. Woodin was telegraphed to go to Big Pine. He left Independence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and made a twenty-six mile drive to the residence of Sam. McMurry whose son Andrew was very sick. The doctor stayed with his patient till late in the night and then drove back to Independence, having left his patient much better. After resting a little while the doctor again started and drove to Darwin, a distance of fifty-six miles, to visit Martin Mee, who is also very ill. He staid with Mr. Mee a few hours and then drove back to Independence. A drive of 164 miles over dusty roads without rest is no trifle. A few years ago Dr. Woodin left New York, apparently dying of consumption. The climate of Owens Valley has made him able to stand such work as this; he is as rugged as a bear and as tough as a wildcat.

### An Election Lie Nailed.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 1.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Deliberate falsehoods on the eve of election should be "tricks that are vain" in the present age of enlightened politics, but it is sometimes best to promptly nail them. Refuting again the lie than any candidate ever applied by word or letter to the American party representatives for formal indorsement, we will add that none on either side in any manner ever sought the compliment or had any right to expect it. If the unsolicited action of honest Americans is not acceptable to voters tinged with foreign ideas it is a matter they may condemn as they please, but their work does not, at this stage of the game, discourage Americans.

J. W. LACEY.

President Co. Com. Com.

### A Favorable Impression.

Hon. Cyrus Coleman, of Alpine county, the Republican candidate for the Assembly from this district, arrived from Alpine on last Saturday evening and remained at Bridgeport until Tuesday, when he went to Bodie, Vernon and Lundy. Here he made the acquaintance of a large number of citizens, who were favorably impressed, and there is no doubt of his polling a full Republican vote in this county. We have known Mr. Coleman for the last twenty-four years, and can vouch for his honesty and integrity; and we know he will be a useful member of the Assembly in which he has already served two terms, having represented Alpine and Eldorado counties. *Chronicle Union*

### A Good Market

The City of Los Angeles has far outgrown the capacity of the surrounding country to produce many articles of prime necessity. Butter, cheese and eggs, potatoes and other vegetable are shipped there in great quantities. Some of these supplies are sent all the way from Iowa and other States in that region. Owens Valley could very readily supply a city like Los Angeles with these and other products, and the distance to haul them would only be two hundred and fifty miles instead of over two thousand. When the Carson and Colorado railroad shall be extended the land in Owens Valley will be divided into small tracts and much of it used for the production of the articles now carried so far to Los Angeles.

### A CARD

**To the Voters of the Seventy Second Assembly District**

The undersigned has to say that professional duties have prevented him from making a canvass of this Assembly District, as he contemplated, having been engaged in the Superior Court of Mono county, in the suit of the Bulwer Con. M. Co. vs. Standard Con. M. Co., continuously from the 3 of October. Trusting that the people of this Assembly District will support me as a candidate for the Assembly,

I am theirs,
R. S. MINER.

Bridgeport October 26 1888

Since the bridge of the Riverside canal was finished last week and water let into the canal Mr. Miller has concentrated all his force on the work of excavation and rapid progress is being made. Where work is now being done the ground is very favorable. The canal is now finished about three and a half miles south of Independence Station.

Mr. Bigland is making a collection of Owens Valley products which he will take to San Francisco and place on exhibition at the office of the *Bulletin*, on Market street. He is surprised and not a little astonished at the excellence of the fruits and farm products. This is his first visit to Owens Valley and the country far surpasses his expectations in extent, excellence of soil, and pleasant climate.

### Well Pleased Visitors.

Messrs. Gilbert Farrar and H. J. Butterworth, of Pasadena, were at Independence yesterday; having spent a week in the valley they are now on their way home. Both of these gentlemen expressed the very highest satisfaction with Owens Valley. They will make a favorable report of the country to many acquaintances who are waiting anxiously to hear what they have to say. The hour railroad connection is completed to Mojave there will be a rush of people here from the south.

A copy of the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture has been received. The report contains a great deal of information of greeat interest to fruit growers. A handsome feature of the work is a number of plates containing pictures of different fruits; these are beautifully colored. Several of the pictures illustrate insect pests and the text tells what has been done in the way of experimenting for their extermination. Copies of the report can be had by applying to the Secretary, B. M. Lelong, San Francisco.

Mr. N. Rhine is yet in San Francisco. He has bought large quantities of goods of all kinds. Some of these have already been received and others are on the way. The stock of clothing will be large and will be of as good quality as can be found in the market. Ladies will have an opportunity to select from a large stock of drygoods. It will be worth while to call at the store about the end of next week and see the new stock.

Election officers should be careful to observe that the law requires the polls to be opened at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening. The greatest care should be taken by election officers to make out the returns correctly. Two years ago the vote of Panamint precinct was thrown out by the Board of Canvassers because the returns were not made out properly.

### NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Tax payers are hereby notified that the undersigned, Tax Collector of Inyo county, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the collection of taxes:

Bishop Creek, November 8th and 9th.

Big Pine, November 10th.

Darwin, November 13th.

Keeler, November 15th.

Lone Pine, November 16th.

Taxes will be received at the office of the Tax Collector at any time before the first day of January, 1889.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax Collector.

### FOR SUPERVISOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself for Supervisor for the Fourth District, Subject to the will of the people.

JOHN LUBKIN.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

GEORGE H. PALMER, REGULAR REPUBLICAN nominee for Road Overseer, Sixth District.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I am a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District.

JERRY MAIRS.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24 day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 34 day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 34 day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.

Office No. 205 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

### FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as a candidate for Road Overseer for Independence District.

WALTER JAMES SR.

## National Democratic Ticket.

For President—

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Of New York.

For Vice-President—

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

Of Ohio.

### STATE TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

NILES SEARLS.

For Associate Justice—

JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN.

For Representative 6th Dist.

REEL B. TERRY,

Of Fresno.

### STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.

CAMPBELL P. BERRY .....Of Sutter.
BERTRAND D. MURPHY..Santa Clara.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRED. BERRINGER.....Of Napa.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. CAMINETTI..... .....Of Amador.

THIRD DISTRICT.

C. A. JENKINS..... ..Of Sacramento.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

P. J. MURPHY. .....Of San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. BOWDEN.....Of Santa Clara.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BYRON WATERS ..Of San Bernardino

### COUNTY TICKET.

Assemblyman... .... .. R. S. MINER.
Sheriff.....J. R. ELDRED.
County Clerk.....P. H. MACK.
Treasurer..... .....J. J. MOORE.
District Attorney..Endorsed..G. M GILL
Surveyor ... .....——
Coroner.....G. W BRADY

### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.


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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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### Drink and Learning.

One of the chief aphorisms of Brillat-Savarin, the philosophical gastronome, was: "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are." The famous Dr. Arthaud, who wrote a learned dissertation on vines and wines, said: "The witty magistrate approached the truth had he written, 'Tell me what you drink and I will tell you what you are.'" He insists that a tea drinker never was, never can be, a jolly good fellow; that the poverty in musical genius of great tea drinkers, such as the Chinese and the English, arises from no other cause. Bacchus gave up a part of his empire to incense, myrrh, nard and opium, and with the introduction of these drugs art, science and literature declined, and the civilization of Greece passed with the vine into Italy. Dr. Arthaud was a Frenchman and a lover of French wines; therefore he detested beer and those who delight in it, saying of the German people generally, that if they had multiplied their wine stocks instead of hops and pies, they would have commanded an enviable political position.—The Argonaut.

### One of Mexico's Quiet Cities.

Our next stop was made at Siloa, a quiet city of 15,000 inhabitants, the towers, spires and minarets of its massive houses of worship rising high above the low thatched dwellings of its residents, rich and poor. Its beautiful gardens and clean kept courts are filled with choicest flowering plants and semi tropical exotics. The city band gave a concert in the evening in honor of our visit. Our Pullman train was side tracked for the night, and we slept soundly, to be awakened with the morning light by a jargon of bells—as though struck by a thousand sledge hammers. The bells in this strange land all came from Spain, and every old cathedral, church, monastery and convent has from three to twelve—never keyed to concert pitch nor rung as chimes, but hammered vigorously with the clapper, and these people think it exquisite music.—Mexico Letter.

### Invention of Bank Notes.

The Chinese invented bank notes in the Ninth century and called them "flying money," but the currency became so inflated that two centuries later a £20 note would only purchase a pound of rice. When Sir John Mandeville visited China in the Fourteenth century the emperor issued leather money—"which his majesty spent most outrageously"—and some years later the currency was transferred to a joint stock bank of Chinese merchants, who ultimately failed, and paid only two shillings on the pound.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### One Thing Lacking.

At a recent exhibition of paintings a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue designated as "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Having descanted at some length upon its merits, the boy remarked: "Mother, I see Luther and the table, but where are the worms?"

## PRIZE WINNERS.

### Who the Fortunate Ones Were This Time.

"So you are the lucky man, are you?"

A reporter made this remark yesterday to J. T. Callender of 5 Broadway, this city, as he grasped the latter's hand fervently and looked into his eyes with an I-will-stay-with-you-forever glance.

"Well," replied Mr. Callender, who is an intelligent colored man, "I am lucky in more ways than one. I have a good wife, good business and good health."

"You are indeed fortunate," said the reporter, "but the public wishes to know whether it is a fact that you drew one-twentieth part of the first capital prize of $300,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery at the last drawing."

"Yes, sir," rejoined Mr. Callender pleasantly, "that is a fact."

"Do you object to telling about it?" asked the reporter.

"Not in the least," replied Mr. Callender; "only there is very little to tell. Just take a seat. You see I've been buying the tickets of this lottery off and on, and have won several small prizes. Well, two or three days before the last drawing there were a couple of gentleman here—one was a sea captain (my business is that of shipping sailors and boarding them)—and they had a couple of tickets which nobody wanted because the numbers were small, and the captain was going away, too. Well, says my wife to me: 'Just you buy me one of those tickets.' But I said I didn't especially want it. Well, a woman's a woman, no matter where you take 'em—"

"Thanks," said the reporter. "No sugar in mine."

"And being a woman, and wanting a ticket, she shoved out a single hard silver dollar and just made me pocket one of them, and kinder smiled at me a knowin' smile. No, I didn't think anything of it until one day one of the boys says to me:

"'Old man,' says he, 'what's some good news worth to your good health?'

"'Oh, I don't know,' says I, 'but maybe it's worth a suit of clothes to you if it is real good.'

"'Old man,' says he, solemn-like, 'your ticket, No. 3,894, has drawn a twentieth of the capital prize.'

"Well, Mr. Reporter, I just sat there and gasped for breath."

"Breath seemed to possess a double-distilled sweetness to you just then eh?" inquired the reporter solicitously.

"You've just hit it," said Mr. Callender, laughing heartily, "but it was true all the same; and the boy got his suit of clothes and I got my money."

"Tell us about its receipt, please."

"That," continued Mr. Callender, "is as simple as the drawing. I took the ticket down to Wells, Fargo & Co., and they said they would forward it to New Orleans and get me the money. Well, sir, in just fourteen days I was notified by them to call at their office, which I did, and I got it, all in bright new gold pieces, just from the mint—$15,600 less commission of the express company—and the money is safely deposited in the bank."

C. H. E. Harden of 916 Jones street, this city, also drew a one-twentieth of the first capital prize, and the money has been paid over to him. Also one-twentieth of ticket number 31,809, which drew the second capital prize, and one-quarter of ticket number 87,449, which drew the sixth capital prize, were sold and cashed in this city.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle*, August 30th.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"Never have I seen the like, Macumazahn, never," he said. "The battles of my people are as the play of children to what this will be. Thinkest thou that they will fight it out?"

"Ay," I answered sadly, "to the death. Content thyself, 'Woodpecker,' for once shalt thou find thy fill."

Time went on, and still there was no sign of an attack. A force of cavalry crossed the brook, indeed, and rode slowly along our front, evidently taking stock of our position and numbers. With this we did not attempt to interfere, as our decision was to stand strictly on the defensive, and not to waste a single man. The men breakfasted and stood to their arms, and the hours wore on. About midday, when the men were eating their dinner, for we thought they would fight better on full stomachs, a shout of "Sirais, Sorais," arose like thunder from the enemy's extreme right, and taking the glass, I was able to clearly distinguish the Lady of the Night herself, surrounded by a glittering staff, and riding slowly down the lines of her battalions. And as she went, that mighty, thundering shout rolled along before her like the rolling of 10,000 chariots, or the roaring of the ocean when the gale turns suddenly and carries the noise of it to the listeners' ears, till the earth shook, and the air was full of the majesty of sound.

Guessing that this was a prelude to the beginning of the battle, we remained still and made ready.

We had not long to wait. Suddenly, like flame from a cannon's mouth, out shot two great tongue like forces of cavalry, and came charging down the slope towards the little stream, slowly at first, but gathering speed as they came. Before they got to the stream, orders reached me from Sir Henry, who evidently feared that the shock of such a charge, if allowed to fall unbroken upon our infantry, would be too much for them, to send five thousand sabers to meet the force opposite to me, at the moment when it began to mount the stiffest of the rise about four hundred yards from our lines. This I did, remaining behind myself with the rest of my men.

Off went the 5,000 horsemen, drawn up in a wedgelike form, and I must say that the general in command handled them very ably. Starting at a hand gallop for the first 500 yards, he rode straight at the tip of the tongue shaped mass of cavalry which, numbering, so far as I could judge, about eight thousand sabers, was advancing to meet us. Then he suddenly swerved to the right and put on the pace, and I saw the great wedge curl round, and before the foe could check himself and turn to meet it, strike him about half way down his length with a crashing, rending sound, like the breaking up of vast sheets of ice. In sank the great wedge into his heart, and as it cut its way hundreds of horsemen were thrown up on either side of it, just as the earth is thrown up by a plowshare, or, more life struck, as the foaming water curls over beneath the bows of a rushing ship. In, yet in, vainly does the tongue twist its ends round in agony, like an injured snake, and strive to protect its center; still farther in, by Heaven! right through, and so, amid cheer after cheer from our watching thousands, back again upon the severed ends, beating them down, driving them as a gale drives spray, till at last, amid the rushing of hundreds of riderless horses, the flashing of swords, and the victorious clamor of their pursuers, the great force crumples up like an empty glove, then turns and gallops pell mell for safety back to its own lines.

I do not think it reached them more than two thirds as strong as it went out ten minutes before. The lines which were now advancing to the attack opened and swallowed them up, and my force returned, having suffered a loss of only about five hundred men—not much, I thought, considering the fierceness of the struggle. I could also see that the opposing bodies of cavalry on our left wing were drawing back, but how the fight went with them I do not quite know. It is as much as I can do to describe what took place immediately around me.

By this time the immense masses of the enemy's left, composed almost entirely of Nasta's swordsmen, were across the little stream, and with alternate yells of "Nasta" and "Sorais," with dancing banners and gleaming swords were swarming up toward us like ants.

Again I received orders to try and check this movement, and also the main advance against the chest of our army, by means of cavalry charges, and this I did to the best of my ability by continually sending squadrons of about a thousand sabers out against them. These squadrons did the enemy much damage, and it was a glorious sight to see them flash down the hillside and bury themselves like a living knife in the heart of the foe. But, also, we lost many men, for after the experience of a couple of these charges, which had drawn a sort of bloody St. Andrew's cross of dead and dying through the center of Nasta's hosts, our foes no longer attempted to offer an unyielding front to their irresistible weight, but opened out to let the rush go through, throwing themselves on the ground, and hamstringing hundreds of horses as they passed.

And so, notwithstanding all that we could do, the enemy drew nearer, till at last he hurled himself upon Good's force of 7,500 regulars, who were drawn up to receive them in three strong squares. About the same time, too, an awful and heart shaking roar told me that the main battle had closed in on the center and extreme left. I raised myself in my stirrups and looked down to my left; so far as the eye could see there was a long dazzling shimmer of steel as the sun glanced upon falling and thrusting spear.

To and fro swung the contending lines in that dread struggle, now giving way, now gaining a little in the mad yet ordered confusion of attack and defense. But it was as much as I could do to keep count of what was happening to our own wing; and, as for the moment the cavalry had fallen back under cover of Good's three squares, I had a fair view of this.

Nasta's wild swordsmen were now breaking in red waves against the sullen rock like squares. Time after time did they yell out their war cries, and hurl themselves furiously against the long triple ridges of spear points, only to be rolled back as billows are when they meet the cliff.

And so for four long hours the battle raged almost without a pause, and at the end of that time, if we had gained nothing we had lost nothing. Two attempts to turn our left flank, by forcing a way through the wood by which it was protected, had been defeated; and as yet Nasta's swordsmen had, notwithstanding their desperate efforts, entirely failed to break Good's three squares, though they had thinned their numbers by quite a third.

As for the chest of the army, where Sir Henry was with his staff and Umslopogaas, it had suffered dreadfully, but it had held its own with honor, and the same may be said of our left battle.

At last the attacks slackened and Sorais' army drew back, having, I began to think, had enough of it. On this point, however, I was soon undeceived, for, splitting up her cavalry into comparatively small squadrons, she charged us furiously with them all along the line and then once more rolled her tens of thousands of sword and spear men down upon our weakened squares and squadrons—Sorais herself directing the movement and, fearless as a lioness, heading the main attack. On they came like an avalanche—I saw her golden helm gleaming in the van—our counter charges of cavalry entirely failing to check their forward sweep. Now they had struck us, and our center bent in like a bow beneath the weight of their rush—it parted, and had not the 10,000 men in reserve charged down to its support it must have been destroyed. As for Good's three squares, they were swept backward like boats upon an incoming tide and the foremost one was burst into and lost half its remaining men. But the effort was too fierce and terrible to last. Suddenly the battle came, as it were, to a turning point and for a minute or two stood still.

Then it began to move toward Sorais' camp. Just then, too, Nasta's fierce and almost invincible highlanders, either because they were disheartened by their losses or by way of a ruse, fell back and the remains of Good's gallant squares, leaving the positions they had held for so many hours, cheered wildly and rashly followed them down the slope, whereon the swarms of swordsmen turned to envelop them and once more flung themselves upon them with a yell. Taken thus on every side, what remained of the first square was quickly destroyed, and I perceived that the second, in which I could see Good himself on a large horse, was on the point of annihilation. A few minutes more and it was broken, its streaming colors sank, and I lost sight of Good in the confused and hideous slaughter that ensued.

Presently, however, a cream colored horse with a snow white mane and tail burst from the ruins of the square and came rushing past me riderless and with wide streaming reins, and in it I recognized the charger that Good had been riding. Then I hesitated no longer, but taking with me half my effective cavalry force, which now amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, I commended myself to God, and without waiting for orders, I charged straight down upon Nasta's swordsmen. Seeing me coming and being warned by the thunder of my horses' hoofs, the majority of them faced round and gave us a right warm welcome. Not an inch would they yield; in vain did we hack and trample them down as we plowed a broad red furrow through their thousands; they seemed to arise by hundreds, driving their terrible sharp swords into our horses or severing their hamstrings and then hacking the troopers who came to the ground with them almost into pieces. My horse was speedily killed under me, but luckily I had a fresh one, my own favorite, a coal black mare Nyleptha had given me being held in reserve behind, and on this I afterward mounted. Meanwhile I had to get along as best I could, for I was pretty well lost sight of by my men in the mad confusion of the moment. My voice, of course, could not be heard in the midst of the clanging of steel and the shrieks of rage and agony. Presently I found myself mixed up with the remnants of the square, which had formed round its leader, Good, and was fighting desperately for existence. I stumbled against somebody, and, glancing down, caught sight of Good's eyeglass. He had been beaten to his knee. Over him was a great fellow, swinging a heavy sword. Somehow I managed to run the man through with the sjaa I had taken from the Masai whose hand I had cut off; but as I did so he dealt me a frightful blow in the left side and breast with the sword, and, though my chain shirt saved my life, I felt that I was badly hurt. For a minute I fell on to my hands and knees among the dead and dying, and turned sick and faint. When I came to again I saw that Nasta's spearmen, or rather those of them that remained, were retreating back across the stream, and that Good was there by me smiling beamingly.

"Near go that," he shouted, "but all's well that ends well."

I assented, but I could not help feeling that it had not ended well for me. I was sorely hurt.

Just then we saw the smaller bodies of cavalry stationed on our extreme right and left, and which were now reenforced by the 3,000 sabers which we had held in reserve, flash out like arrows from their posts and fall upon the disordered flanks of Sorais' forces, and that charge decided the issue of the battle. In another minute or two the enemy was in slow and sullen retreat across the little stream, where they once more reformed. Then came another lull, during which I managed to get my second horse and received my orders to advance from Sir Henry, and then, with one fierce, deep throated roar, with a waving of banners and a wide flashing of steel, the remains of our army took the offensive and began to sweep down, slowly indeed, but irresistibly, from the positions they had so gallantly held all day.

At last it was our turn to attack.

On we moved, over the piled up masses of dead and dying, and were approaching the stream when suddenly I perceived an extraordinary sight. Galloping wildly toward us, his arms tightly clasped around his horse's neck, against which his blanched cheek was tightly pressed, was a man arrayed in the full costume of a Zu-Vendi general, but in which, as he came nearer, I recognized none other than our lost Alphonse. It was impossible even then to mistake those curling black mustaches. In a minute he was tearing through our ranks and narrowly escaped being cut down, till at last somebody caught his horse's bridle, and he was brought to me just as a momentary halt occurred in our advance to allow what remained of our shattered squares to form into line.

"Ah, monsieur," he gasped out, in a voice that was nearly inarticulate with fright, "grace to the sky, it is you! Ah, what I have endured! But you win, monsieur—you win; they fly, the laches. But listen, monsieur—I forget, it is no good; the queen is to be murdered to-morrow at the first light in the palace of Milosis; her guards will leave their posts and the priests are going to kill her. Ah yes! they little thought it, but I was ensconced beneath a banner, and I heard it all."

*"The queen is to be murdered to-morrow."*

"What!" I said, horror struck, "what do you mean?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

For Paralysis, and nervous diseases generally, Dujardin's Life Essence is the *true* remedy. Hundreds of cases of paralysis have been *prevented* by timely use of this *life-giving essence*. A physician in Oregon writes: "I have prescribed the Life Essence in several cases of sexual debility, and am surprised at the results. I thank you for placing such a remedy in my reach." Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

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### The Work of the Book Agent.

There is probably no class of workers in the busy hive of the commercial mart that has received more abuse, has had more ill-natured flings thrust at it, than the one laboring for the dissemination of knowledge under the title of book solicitors. Even the lightning-rod man, the life-insurance agent, or the thousand and one canvassers for this and that patent have escaped the reproachful and opprobrious epithets heaped on the head of a book solicitor, and yet it can truly be said that there are no more active, patient, persevering, and intelligent workers than those catering in this way to the mental feeding of the public.

In the business of canvassing one meets all kinds and classes, and that it takes all sorts of people to make a community is a truism most forcibly impressed on the mind of a book solicitor. He will go to one house and on asking to see Mr. or Mrs. So-and-so will be invited in, and, on stating his business, will be most courteously received and given time and attention. He will go next door and be made at once to understand that the sooner he departs the better for him; or still a little further on Mr. or Mrs. So-and-so opens the door for him, and standing on the threshold he states his business, when, with a most courteous, "Excuse me," he finds the door slammed in his face and he is left to moralize on the rudeness of his fellow-beings. Sometimes he will be left standing on the stoop like a beggar while the servant girl goes to see if her master or mistress will receive him, or if he is allowed to stand in the hall the servant casts furtive glances at him as she goes up stairs, fearing he may be a sneak thief in disguise.—Chicago Tribune.

### Every Boy Should Have a Trade.

In this country every boy, rich or poor, is the better off for a trade. The lad favored by fortune does not require mechanical knowledge to earn his living of course; but an industrial training may develop in him a genius for invention that would benefit the whole race; and a trade in the hands of a poor boy is a sure means of gaining a living. If all classes are to be reached, therefore, it is hard to see how this can be done without an industrial training department in each school.—New York Tribune.

### At the Breakfast Table.

"Ah, Mrs. Fogg," said the professor, placing the biscuits in front of him, "I never ignore your rolls, whatever else I may do."

"Indeed, professor, your words charm my soul. As the poet says: 'Every ear is tickled with the sweet music of applause;' but I have noticed that there is one of my rolls for which you seem to have a chronic aversion."

"And that is, my dear madam?"

"The pay roll," responded the landlady, with a smile that reached over and tickled the solemn boarder so that he laughed.—Life.

Maud S. has got her mile down to 2:08¾. Maud is pretty and gentle, but awfully fast.

A LARGE ESTATE.

A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages! And them all, with ever increasing popularity and helpfulness is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer where there is disease and despair. Wherever there is humanity there is suffering; wherever there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest American Remedy. Consumption, (which is lung-scrofula), yields to it, if employed in the early stages of the disease; Chronic Nasal Catarrh, yields to it; Kidney and Liver diseases, yield to it. If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

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The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.

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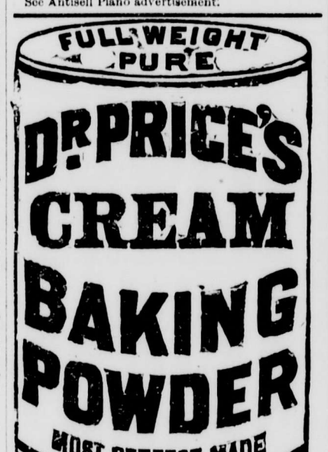


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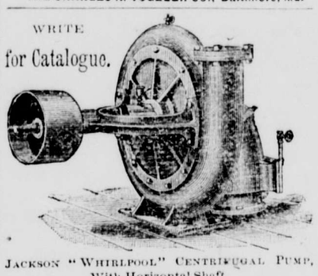

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## ANIMATED BARRELS.

**How a British Privateer Was Captured by the Yankees in 1812.**

Perhaps the most barren, lonesome-looking and woebegone appearing country to be found in Southwestern Massachusetts, not even excepting the sandy dunes and cranberry swamps of Cape Cod, is to be found in that long waste of territory lying between the boundaries of Taunton, New Bedford and Middleboro, and much the largest part of which is within the confines of the township of Freetown. But this is just the town where people live to be from eighty, ninety and ninety-five years old, scores of them. A canvass of the town would disclose an average of one person over seventy years old to every third house, and an average of a person of eighty or over to every twenty houses throughout a large portion of the town.

In a low, old-fashioned farm-house on the Assonet road dwells the patriarch of all this community of aged people, Ennis Hathaway, the man who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant in a town where old age counts for a good deal. He was born in Freetown, in a house near by where he now lives with his son, on March 12, 1793. Gray-haired, with a pinched and wrinkled face, the old veteran sits in his chimney corner by the window and tells stories of his younger days, and of the changes that time has wrought within the span of nearly a century of his recollections. He dwells with special liking upon the stormy times of the war of 1812, in which he was a private and of which he is a pensioner. He was attached to the "coast guard" stationed at Fort Phœnix, in Fairhaven, when his comrades sighted in the offing the British privateer Nimrod, that was known to have been prowling about in neighboring waters for several days. The guardsmen took a schooner from the dock, loaded her with empty barrels, covering over the decks and hatches in imitation of a vessel bound to sea loaded with ordinary freight in barrels. In each barrel a guardsman was stationed. Then, apparently shorthanded, the schooner sailed quietly out into the bay, taking a course out toward the privateer that lay at anchor outside. Down she bore on the privateer, whose men had never a suspicion of the trick, and all at once, when close alongside, the barrels turned over all at one time on the deck of the schooner, and a fierce round of shot taking the privateersman by surprise, forced them to surrender before they had a chance to rally.

Another experience in which Mr. Hathaway had a narrow escape in his young manhood was when he shipped in a schooner from Assonet for the South, and was cast away off Cape Hatteras. He finally reached land, after long exposure, more dead than alive. While in the South, at Savannah, he, with several other Northerners working at or near the city, was drafted to fight the Indians, but they had heard stories of hard usage, and rather than waste their time and lives to fight a foe that was no particular foe of theirs they deserted. This Mr. Hathaway recalls with great gusto.

The old man is slightly losing his mind, but otherwise his senses are apparently unimpaired. His sight, hearing, sense of smell, and touch seem to be as good as those of half the men of sixty to seventy years of age whom one might select at random. His strength is failing, and he can not exert himself much in walking about the house without frequently stopping to rest. He says that he has used tobacco all his life, both for smoking and chewing and, while he does not see that it has done him any harm, neither does he see that it has been of any help to him beyond the great comfort it has been to him and its assistance in passing away many dull hours. He has used very little liquor in all his life, except for medicine, and then rarely and sparingly, as he has had very little sickness. He attributes his great age as largely owing to his coming of a long-lived race. His father, Joseph Hathaway, lived to the age of ninety-two years, and his sister, who died last year aged ninety-five years, was for several years the oldest resident of the town where she lived. Added to the natural hardihood of his race he attributes his age to his simple mode of living in the country. He was engaged in out-of-door labor as a carpenter and farmer the larger portion of his years, although he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and worked at it for a number of years. This kind of labor, added to temperate habits, and taking good care of himself in a general way, he thinks has led to his living to his ripe old age.—*Boston Globe.*

—Mr. Greeley's Mistake.—One evening an associate editor of the *Tribune* accosted Mr. Greeley as he came to his desk with some such question as this: "Didn't you know, Mr. Greeley, that you made a dreadful blunder in one of your statistical editorials this morning?" "No; how was it?" said Mr. Greeley. "Why, you said something about 'Heidsieck *and* champagne.' Don't you know Heidsieck *is* champagne?" "Well," said Mr. Greeley, quietly, "I am the only editor on this paper that *could* make that mistake."

—Time, 9:30 p. m. "Hello! Central. Give me 1739, please." "Hello! Is that Mr. Hydekoper's house? Is Mr. Hydekoper at home?" "No, sir, you will find my husband at his office, sir, posting his books." "Well, I was just there a minute ago and couldn't find him, I didn't know but that he had reached home by this time." Four hours later Mr. Hydekoper tries to explain his absence, but it isn't a brilliant success.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

## HE CAME PREPRAED.

**How a Chicago Youth Proved the Depth of His Love Scientifically.**

"You don't know what love is, Mr. Swackhammer," protested the beautiful girl, with a smile of incredulity on her face; "the sentiment you entertain for me is only a passing fancy. When it has had its brief day and you look at it in the cold light of reason you will be surprised that you ever mistook so palpable a delusion for the genuine thing it assumes to represent."

"But hear me, Miss Garlinghouse," exclaimed the young man, calmly, yet earnestly, "am I not old enough to know my own—"

"It is not a question of age, Mr. Swackhammer," interposed Miss Garlinghouse, still smiling incredulously, "but of scientific demonstration. As you are probably aware, I have devoted myself for the last two or three years to a severe course of scientific study, and I have acquired the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of accepting nothing as true that is not demonstrated by the inexorable rules of mathematics or the soundest process of logical induction. Science has become with me the touchstone of all things asserted, claimed or proposed, and—"

"But how do you apply the rules of science to matters of the heart?" inquired the young man. "How can you subject my love to the test of a mathematical or scientific demonstration?"

"In this way, Mr. Swackhammer: The action of the passion or emotion of love upon the various sympathetic ganglia of the human organism causes certain well established and clearly-defined phenomena. When you speak to me of love I look for the appearance of those phenomena. From a scientific point of view they are not satisfactory. The tremor in your voice is not sufficiently pronounced. Your articulation is not thick and husky. The color in your face is hardly a shade paler than its normal hue, and you have no nervous movement of the hands. Do you think a mere assertion can disprove the evidence——"

"Alvira Garlinghouse," came impetuously from the lips of the young man, as he rose to his feet, "there are facts in mental as well as physical science that are not wholly beneath your notice. Some men are gifted with a marvelous faculty of self-control, so far as external manifestations are concerned. Beneath the apparently unmoved exterior that you have subjected to a scientific test there rages a volcano of passion. Do you doubt it? I will demonstrate it to a mathematical certainty. I foresaw the skepticism with which you would receive my avowal, and came prepared. Listen to the beating of my heart!"

And with a quick movement he drew from beneath his waistcoat the flexible tube of a stethoscope and placed it against her ear.

"Count the pulsations!" he continued. "They will run nearly one hundred to the minute. Normal heartbeat, seventy pulsations. Note the revelation of deathless love conveyed by this respirometer!" And he produced another flexible tube. "Respirations per minute, twenty-eight! Twenty-eight, Alvira—count them—twenty-eight! Normal respiration per minute, from fourteen to twenty in adults. Observe the mathematical certainty of tempestuous passion demonstrated by my temperature!" And opening his tightly-closed left hand he showed her a small thermometer. "Temperature, Alvira, one hundred and twelve degrees! Normal temperature, about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit! Have I proved my love?"

"Alpheus," murmured the lovely girl, as she placed her head on his shoulder, with her lips at an accessible angle, "you have."—*Chicago Tribune.*

## An Abstruse Vagabond.

A tramp walked back and knocked on the kitchen door of a North Sidney house, with the confidence of a family doctor whose coming was expected. The lady opened the door, and he said:

"Madam, I have not had a bite of bread since yesterday, could you give me a hunk of cold meat?"

"We haven't got a bit in the house."

"How do you manage to keep so much this warm weather?"

"I say that we are clear out of meat."

"Is it roasted or broiled?"

"I mean that we ate it all up at dinder," raising her voice.

"It don't matter, veal or beef."

Still louder: "I tell you we've got no meat. I'll call the dog."

"You going to give the dog a chunk of it?"

"Chunk of what?"

"Why, a chunk of the no meat that you say you have got."

"Here, Tiger! Tiger!"

"Good day, madam. I have been plentifully supplied with no meat today, and have none to lose," and he skipped the fence as the dog turned the corner, saving his bacon.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Deficient Mentally.

Dumley (whose credit is not first-class)—I say, Brown, can you lend me ten dollars for a few days?

Brown (reluctantly pulling out a roll of bills)—I—er—s'pose I'll have to, Dumley.

Dumley—Thanks. You seem to have plenty of money, old fellow.

Brown—Yes, I seem to have more money than brains.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—An ingenious young man who lives in the west end of Battle Creek, Mich., has a valuable summer dog. He ties a fan to the animal's tail, and the canine waves it to and fro as he reclines in the shade of a tree reading a book.

### The Sons of Rich Men.

Not only should the children of wealthy parents receive the most liberal education that the country affords, but they should be expected to make a good use of it in after life. As professional men, from complete immunity from the cares incident to poverty, they should deepen and widen the tracks that others are prone to follow, and institute systematic reforms. As men of state, far removed from partisan strife, they should draw their principles direct from history and from science, and lay the foundations of an ideal government. As men of letters they could afford to be content with nothing less than the best, whether in the manner or the matter of their work. As men of science, not obliged to make their investigations yield them a pecuniary return, they, of all others, should devote themselves to the pursuit of truth for its own sake, which, paradoxical as it may sound, has always proved the most important and really practical of all human labor.

Now, what the modern age demands of those who possess wealth is that they employ it in the proper direction of their activities. No right minded artisan begrudges the millionaire his millions. The manufacturer, the merchant, and even the railroad king are stirring, industrious men. They organize the production, exchange and distribution of wealth, and are essential to society. So of other industrial operations. Concentrated capital is indispensable to their prosecution on an adequate scale. And those on whom devolves the duty of conducting these industries, and who accept and perform this duty as responsible citizens, are not envied nor denounced by sober minded people, however widely their lots may differ. But honest and industrious people, those who with hand or brain labor for society, create its wealth and effect its proper distribution—all, in fact, who really work—have a right to complain that so much of the wealth of their creation has fallen into the hands of idle persons who despise every form of labor, even the ennobling pursuit of science, art and authorship. They do not ask them to take up the blacksmith's sledge, the carpenter's hammer or the mason's trowel. They every[illegible] refer that they devote themselves to higher and really more useful labors—labors which their leisure, means and independence peculiarly fit them to perform thoroughly and well.—Professor L. F. Ward in The Forum.

### Intelligence of Ants.

One day, while watching a small column of these foraging ants, I placed a little stone on one of them to secure it. The next that approached, as soon as it discovered its situation, ran back in an agitated manner to communicate the intelligence to the others.

They rushed to the rescue. Some bit at the stone and tried to move it; others seized the prisoner by the legs and tugged with such force that I thought the legs would be pulled off, but they persevered till they got the captive free.

I next covered one up with a piece of clay, leaving only the ends of his attenna projecting. It was soon discovered by its fellows, which set to work immediately, and by biting off pieces of the clay, soon liberated it. Another time I found a very few of them passing along at intervals. I confined one of these under a piece of clay, at a little distance from the line, with its head projecting.

Several ants passed it, but at last one discovered it, and tried to pull it out, but could not. It immediately set off at a great rate, and I thought it had deserted its comrade; but it had only gone for assistance, for in a short time about a dozen ants came hurrying up, evidently fully informed of the circumstances of the case, for they made directly for their imprisoned comrade and soon set him free.—Naturalist in Nicaragua.

### Cases of Seeming Intoxication.

A farmer, 54 years old, a man of wealth and character, whose father was a drunkard, but who himself never used any kind of spirits, showed symptoms of intoxication after meeting with an accident from a runaway horse. At the funeral of a child, some months later, his family were greatly mortified at his silly language, staggering gait, and other marked symptoms of intoxication. A year later a similar attack followed the burning of some buildings on his farm.

There are similar cases in which the nerve degeneration is due, not to heredity, but to early habits of intoxication. A noted temperance lecturer, a total abstainer for ten years or more, received while lecturing a dispatch announcing the fatal illness of his daughter. He drank a glass of water, became confused, staggered, and was led from the stage laughing and shouting in a maudlin way. He had drank no spirits, but the audience supposed him intoxicated.—Youth's Companion.

### The Alaskan's Dwelling.

The Alaskan natives live in very peculiarly constructed houses. The structures are of half hewn logs, one story high, with only one door. The interior of the house is divided off into small compartments, not larger than the staterooms on an ocean steamer, and in each of these little rooms sleep an entire family. The floor of the dwelling is of beaten clay, and is depressed several inches below the surface of the surrounding land. In the center of the floor is a fireplace of rough stones, on which the cooking for the entire household, numbering at times as high as seventy-five persons, is done. The smoke escapes through a hole in the roof.—Lieut. H. T. Monahan in Brooklyn Eagle.

### The Ramanas Rose.

The Japanese in their paintings make free use of this picturesque shrub. Happening to show the crimson ramanas rose to a decorative artist some days ago, he was silent for a few seconds, then exclaimed: "Now, I understand it all," and went on to say he had been that morning examining a beautiful Japanese screen, but (unheeding the leaves) felt completely puzzled to know why they drew their apples with blossoms on the same branch. Now he recognized the large fruit of the rose in what he had mistaken for apples, and carried away a branch to design from.—Vick's Magazine.

Old women are sillier than young ones because they have been so longer. Orphan children have not so much need of guardians as stupid men.—Christian at Work.

## IMITATING THE ENGLISH.

**The Difficulties of Trying to "Follow the Hounds" on Long Island.**

Therefore, in this hyperborean region when the thermometer is below zero and the ground covered with snow for months, when the blasts are most penetrating and the frosts most biting, the fine folk must imitate the English mode. They, too, must open their country houses, built and furnished for summer, and invite "country house parties" to sports that nearly kill them by exposure. They shiver and freeze and suffer, and sometimes die; they take diphtheria and pneumonia, and endure agonies of torture because the high English go to the country at the same time.

Therefore, on Long Island, where a man may hold, perhaps, 100 acres, and his next neighbor is a farmer as much a proprietor as he, the imitator of aristocracy sets up a kennel and attempts to follow the hounds. But his neighbor protests; he is no tenant bound to allow the descendant of a feudal lord to destroy his fences and trample on his crops. Not long ago one of these farmers gave notice to a gallant master of the hounds that he would shoot the first man who attempted to ride over his grounds. Good sport, however, could not be interrupted, and the whole "field" swept proudly down. But there stood the farmer, with musket in hand, and like the king of France, with twice 10,000 men, the huntsmen bold rode up a hill and then—rode back again. They had no feudal rights, and were only trespassers.

They even did not find the good Democrats of the country willing to give them the road. When a lady of the neighborhood was thrust aside, her vehicle broken and herself injured, she absolutely went to law with the would be aristocrats. These gentry should reserve their sports for regions where they can own land enough to enjoy themselves in aristocratic style, and not on a potato patch put on the airs of lords of the manor or masters of a demesne.

'Tis as good as a screaming farce to see a little "field" of twenty or thirty people, the men in regulation "pink," with high top boots and hunting breeches, following, not a fox, but a bag of anise seed tied to a horse's tail; stopped by the farmers and turned off by the old women—and calling this fox hunting. They even invite Englishmen to join them; real lords and sportsmen, and these English go back to the country of preserves and privilege, and many a joke they tell about the democrats who aspired to their company and thought themselves aristocrats because they wore red coats, and hunters because they rode after anise seed.—Adam Badeau in Kansas City Journal.

### Serpents as Ornaments of Fashion.

No little beetles or serpents have as yet appeared this season upon the evening toilet of those of the earth who can afford to be eccentric. Twenty years ago French women had a caprice about snakes. They made pets of them.

The Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne always kept a little one in her pocket, alive of course. Her husband objected, and her friends did not all quite like it, but no entreaties availed to separate her from the little reptile that she loved. Mme. Musard wore a small viper on her neck among her incomparable diamonds. When she appeared in her box at the opera every glass in the house was leveled at her as she sat scintillating with diamonds, and with the dark coil of the serpent's body illustrating the whiteness of her neck.

Later on the Countesse de Villineuve for several months wore on her neck a beautiful scarabeus beetle. It was tethered to a ring by a very slender golden chain. It could run about on her shoulders; a sight which pleased few who saw it. An American lady, a few seasons ago, imitated this distinguished example. In both cases the little creatures died of starvation.—London News.

### The Shah's Hour of Prayer.

A eunuch in stocking feet raises the heavy drapery that closes the entrance to the apartment where Nusr-ed-Deen Shah is sleeping, and, with bowed head, in a low tone reminds his majesty that it is the hour of prayer. A "moonfaced" maiden approaches, bearing a basin and ewer of gold; she pours scented water over the royal hands, and another fair attendant, scantily clad like her companion, dries his hands with a soft towel. Both kneel at this duty, for the king is yet on his couch, which is a mattress laid on the costly rugs that cover the floor. Having accomplished the ablutions, which form one of the essential rites of Mussulman prayor, the shah offers his devotions on a superb prayer rug of silk pointed toward Mecca. When a Mohammedan is on a journey he carries a compass with him in order to find the direction of Mecca. The prayer is repeated in a low tone with many genuflections, of which the chief consist or repeatedly falling flat on the face, rising to the knees and then standing, and passing both hands reverentially over the face.—S. W. G. Benjamin.

### The Chicken Cure.

In some parts of India it is a custom of snake-bite specialists to apply the chicken cure, which is thus described by a correspondent:

"A Hindu woman having been bitten on the ankle, her husband applied a bandage above the wound and sent for the specialist. The man recommended the chicken cure. Twelve live chickens were brought to the house and applied to the wound one after the other. All of them died from the effects of the poison, and two more were sent for; these two lived, and the patient was declared cured. The matter having been reported to the police, the woman was removed to a hospital, but at the end of five hours the doctors found no sign of poisoning and permitted her to walk home."—Exchange.

### The Least Painful Death.

Death by aconite is the least painful of any. The feeling is something like being frozen to death. A kind of numbness begins in the extremities and gradually spreads over the entire system. There is no pain whatever, except, possibly, a slight burning sensation in the breast. The fatal sensation is, in fact, extremely pleasant. Death from freezing is said to be delightful. It is the same with aconite. A pleasant tingling is felt through the limbs, while entrancing dream fancies run through the brain.—Cincinnati Physician.

## GREAT STEAMBOAT RACE.

**More Than a Million Said to Have Been Staked Upon the Result.**

The greatest steamboat race that was ever run in the world was that which occurred in June, 1870, from New Orleans to St. Louis, between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez. The latter was built at Cincinnati, was commanded by Captain T. P. Leathers, and in June of the above year made the fastest time on record from New Orleans to St. Louis, 1,278 miles in three days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes. The Robert E. Lee was built at New Albany during the war and was towed across the river to the Kentucky side to have her name painted on her wheel houses, a matter that was deemed prudent in those exciting times. She was commanded by Captain John W. Cannon, who died at Frankfort, Ky., in 1882.

There was great rivalry between the boats, and when the Natchez made her great run Captain Cannon determined to beat it. He stripped the Lee for the race—removed all parts of her upper works which were calculated to catch the wind; removed all rigging and outfit that could be dispensed with to lighten her; engaged the steamer Frank Pargoud to precede her a hundred miles up the river to supply coal; arranged with coal yards to have fuel flats awaiting her in the middle of the river at given points, to be taken in tow under way until the coal could be transferred to the deck of the Lee, and then to be cut loose and float back. He refused all business of every kind, and would receive no passengers. The Natchez returned to New Orleans and received a few hundred tons of freight and a few passengers, and was advertised to leave for St. Louis on June 30.

In the afternoon the Robert E. Lee backed out from the levee, and five minutes later the Natchez followed her. The whole country watched the race with breathless interest, as it had been extensively advertised by the press, and the telegraph attended its progress along the river at every point. At all the principal cities—Natchez, Vicksburg, Helena, and Memphis—people for many miles were present to see the racers pass, and the time of passing was cabled to Europe. When Cairo was reached the race was virtually ended, but the Lee proceeded to St. Louis, arriving there in three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes from the time she left New Orleans, beating by thirty-three minutes the previous record of the Natchez. The latter steamer had run into a fog and grounded between Memphis and Cairo, which delayed her more than six hours. It is said that 30,000 people crowded the wharf, the windows and the housetops to welcome the Lee on her arrival at St. Louis. Captain Cannon was tendered a banquet by the business men of the city, and was generally lionized while he remained here.

It was estimated that more than $1,000,000 changed hands on the result of the great race. Many of the bets were withdrawn, however, on the ground that the Lee had been assisted the first hundred miles of the trip by the power of the Frank Pargoud added to her own, and many steamboat men have ever since regarded the Natchez as the fastest boat of the two, but think she was outgeneraled in the race by the Lee. There was so much adverse comment afterward by the press that there has been no attempt since to repeat such a performance.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## MAN'S TRUE CHARACTER.

**In Most Instances It Is Called For h Only by Great Emergencies.**

Great emergencies call forth the great soul. War in the twinkling of an eye turns village drunkards and pettifogging lawyers into Generals and statesmen. Love transforms Cymon from a brute into a man. Necessity makes Shakespeare a dramatist; accident reveals Scott his true powers. The most commonplace men and women have passed through the fool's paradise of love, when they were divine beings worshiping divinity, and in that fool's paradise they for a brief moment found their true selves, saw deep into the soul of their consort. That flitting dream was in truth an awakening, the brief opening of the spiritual eye. When the world of facts has passed away, our dreams may remain. The man of common sense asks for realities, the poet knows that only illusions are true. Look you, the man whom you hate are there not women who worship him, children who look up to him? Who sees the true man—you who hate him, or they who love him? Love is a divine delight; it reaches out over and around its object into the illimitable; it is a part of the over-soul of the infinite, of God. Hatred is painful. It strains and racks the body, it blinds the vision, it makes man conscious of his mortal limitations. "Love sees the virtues that are of the soul; hatred only the diseases of the skin." "All men have their faults, and stealing was Bill's," said a weeping widow over the corpse of a desperado shot in attempted burglary. And grotesque, ludicrous as the expression may seem, she was right. She knew that not in the robber, the law-breaker, the outcast, did the real man shine forth, but in those rarer moods of kindliness and generosity when he was the true friend and husband. Perhaps when two enemies, who have refused to see any good in each other on this earth, meet hereafter in another world free from the muddy vesture of decay which clogs their vision here, the first thought of each will be: "is this the beautiful soul that I maligned and hated?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

—Pastures can not be continually cropped without something being returned to prevent loss of fertility.

## THE TIN TINDER-BOX.

**How People Used to "Strike a Light" Before the Days of Friction Matches.**

Probably there are few children of the present day who have ever seen, or heard of the old-fashioned tinder-box and matches. Yet, fifty years ago, the friction match, now so universally used, had but just been invented, and did not come into general use for many years. Before the year 1836, or thereabouts, housekeepers were obliged to use matches of domestic manufacture. There were small pieces of white-pine wood, perhaps twice the size of our match, the ends of which had been dipped in melted brimstone. A small iron skillet in which to melt the brimstone was once a common kitchen utensil in many families in New England, if not elsewhere. The only way to light one of these brimstone matches was to bring it in contact with a spark of fire. For this purpose there used to be kept in every house a small tin box filled with burnt rags, and this was called a tinder-box. In order to obtain a light a common gun flint was struck with considerable force against a piece of steel made of convenient size, which produced a few sparks; these lodging upon the burnt rags made sufficient fire to enable one to readily light the match.

The smouldering rags (for the sparks thus obtained did not produce a blaze) were afterward extinguished by a round tin cover called a damper. To thus create fire required some experience, especially in damp weather, or with cold fingers on winter mornings. We have known people to make "a bad piece of work" with the flint and steel and to succeed only with great patience in "striking a light." If one happened to be cross or nervous the chances were that he would not succeed at all; nor was it an infrequent sight to see the goodwife of the house running across the street with a shovel to borrow a shovelful of "live coals" from a neighbor, the chimney smoke of whose dwelling proclaimed that she had fire. The change to the match of commerce was one of the first of what we now consider modern conveniences. In many families it was one of the "children's chores" to prepare wood for the matches and to dip the ends in melted brimstone. These matches were sometimes to be bought in shops, but New England economy more frequently led each family to prepare its own. Still it was not uncommon for poor children to make a trifle of money by selling bunches of matches to their more fortunate neighbors. In sparsely-settled neighborhoods great care was exercised [illegible] hard of the house to "keep the fire." He took precautions that there should be a good bed of "live coals" at the hour of retiring; these he covered with many shovelfuls of ashes to prevent them from burning out. The next morning the coals were usually found to be "live" on raking open the ashes, and served to start the day's fires. It was not an impossible feat to thus preserve the family fire through the year without recourse to tinder box and matches.

The modern friction match was welcomed by most housekeepers, although here and there some old people objected to it, considering it a dangerous article, as no doubt it is when carelessly used or left lying about. The first friction match invented required to be drawn across a piece of fine sandpaper in order to produce a light. This was called a lucifer, and was much safer, although not so convenient as the present match. Then came the present patent friction matches, which used to be called "loco-focos." There were no fancy match-boxes in "old times," and the tinder box was not considered an ornamental article, but was kept out of sight in the cupboard or on the kitchen mantle-piece.

We find in a Salem newspaper of June 30, 1836, the following: "Notwithstanding the convenience of those dangerous little articles, friction matches, which are in almost every body's hands, but which, with all charms, bids fair to prove a heavy curse to the community, we learn that there is one man in Salem, a respectable tradesman, who keeps a store where we should generally expect to find such things, but he has never sold them, nor allowed them to be used on his premises. At his house and shop he sticks to the old-fashioned flint, steel and tinder. He shows his wisdom in so doing. How many more can say as much?"—*Wide-Awake.*

### How to Cure Poor Memories.

Visitors (to idiot asylum some years hence)—What is the matter with that man?

Superintendent—Softening of the brain, we believe; can't tell. He appears to be as wise as any one, but his personal history shows that his memory is liable to such bad lapses that it is not safe for him to be at large.

"Indeed!"

"Yes; he was a city official once, but when called upon to testify against other officials in some boodler cases, it was suddenly discovered that he could not remember any thing at all. The courts ordered him sent to the asylum for treatment, and he'll stay here until he recovers."—*Omaha World.*

—By watching where doctors visit, and then playing with vigorous industry in front of a house or near it until some body sends them some money and a request to move on, some organ-grinders in New York have been doing a thrifty business; but there are many signs of popular revolt, as complaints to the newspapers indicate.

## THE HIGHEST INCENTIVE.

**Inspiration from Within the Key-Stone of Real Success in Life.**

Great aims have been the inspiration of a multitude of great men; but with the greatest men the aim is something within rather than some external fruit of achievement. That which inspires the noblest men to long-continued and fruitful effort is an impulse from within rather than the glitter of a prize from without. There must be even in so colossal an egotist as Napoleon a tremendous impulse of character and mind to respond to a great external ambition. The greater the selfishness, the more dominant the exterior object—the mere sign and symbol of reward or success; the less the admixture of selfishness in a nature, the more predominant the interior motive and impulse. There is no question as to which is the highest and most ennobling incentive; there is no question as to which is the true, healthy motive of work. The great artist is he whose intensest desire is to give visible expression to the images in his own soul; not because the exterior vision will bring fame and money, but because there is in his heart a divine hunger for utterance. The true impulse of a great statesman is not the accomplishment of designs and the execution of plans which will secure the acclamation of a people, but the intense desire to stamp upon his time and generation the impress of a thought which is in itself noble and progressive. Half the failures of strong men are due to the fact that they rely for impulse upon an external ambition rather than upon an incentive within themselves. It is not so much the desire to work out their own nature, the fulfillment of their own life, which presses work out of them, as the desire to win and wear some external symbol of their success. He whose motive is within himself is relieved by that very fact from the pang of the bitterest disappointments. It is in one sense a small matter to a great artist that his work must wait for recognition; to a great writer that his thought must linger long on the threshold of popular acceptance; to a great statesman that his policies must be often postponed and the fame which he justly deserves long withheld. In all these cases that which fires the spirit is a desire to give expression to the life; and the measure of success is not that which the world returns, but the volume and adequacy with which the individual soul pours itself out. The truest refuge from disappointment is to pursue great things, not for what they shall bring to us, but because in their accomplishment we shall work out the strength and force of our own natures.

The man who would best serve his fellows must free himself largely from the tyranny of desire for contemporary approbation, must be able to sustain himself by the consciousness of the elevation and integrity of his own purpose, and from that consciousness must derive the serenity and cheerfulness which preserve one from the bitterness and discouragement of disappointed ambitions. To truly and permanently serve a community is to give one's self continually to the pursuit of the things which makes for its richest life, without counting upon immediate recognition or reward. That which gives work the only satisfaction which it possesses for a large-minded and aspiring man is the consciousness that it has been done faithfully and well; if the reward comes, it may bring pleasure; if it is withheld, a certain pain follows; but neither the pleasure nor the pain will detract from the satisfaction of faithful performance. There are too many men who are continually measuring the value of their services to the community, and continually holding the community responsible for lack of recognition which offends their vanity and dissipates their energy; too many men who, upon the first failure, drop their work in disgust, and become thenceforward bitter critics of their fellows. All work of enlightenment and advancement is educational; it proceeds by slow and gradual stages, just as the building up of a character proceeds. No man who has any knowledge of himself, renounces his moral or intellectual ideals because he sometimes fails to attain them; on the contrary, failure spurs him to greater effort. In public service the work is slow because it is the work of education. They who attempt to serve a community or a nation must take this truth to their hearts; the purity and permanence of their service will be largely determined by the spirit in which it is rendered. If that spirit is one of simple self-seeking, or one of ambition, the service, though it may bring large returns, must always be unsatisfactory. If, on the other hand, the service be rendered out of a pure heart, whether it secure recognition or fail of it, the reward is assured. They who would work cheerfully and persistently for the good of others must perform that work out of pure love of doing it; must count it a joy to give and not receive again; must win from repulse and renewed energy; and through disappointment be stimulated to that persistence of effort which never fails of its fruit in due season.—*Christian Union.*

—Mental heredity does not always seem to hold in the human race, but it is alleged that it does in the lower animals. Circus people say that the offspring of trained animals are far more capable of learning tricks than any other, and frequently more so than their parents.

—The work of the United States Geological Survey employs at the principal office in Washington from 70 persons in summer to 225 in winter.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 10.....1888


The vote of New York carries a most important lesson with it. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority reported at 15,000. The majority for Harrison is reported to be not less than 12,000. The difference of 27,000 votes is due entirely to the free trade policy of Mr. Cleveland. It is very clear that the working men of the country will not sacrifice their own interests for party success. New York is to-day a Democratic State, and if the party leaders shall be wise enough to drop the free trade heresy and fall into line on the patriotic policy of Samuel J. Randall, the State will give her vote for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Free trade is as dead as the doctrine of the right of secession, and only pigheaded obstinacy will persist in a policy that can never win. Tens of thousands of as ardent Democrats as live voted against Cleveland for the only reason that he advocated free trade.

The matter of bread and butter is of more concern to working people than party politics. It was bread and butter that defeated Cleveland and elected Harrison. From the beginning of the campaign to the end of it there was but one question at issue and that was the preservation of the American industries. American working men will never consent to throw the home market, their own best market, open to be glutted by the manufactures of other countries, and themselves and their wives and children reduced to the poverty prevalent in Europe.

### CLOUDS.

Day after day—day after day—
Always the same gray skies;
And, sobbing the same dirge alway,
The sea beneath them lies.

"Day after day the wind is loud,
The stinging raindrops fall;
The earth lies in a misty shroud—
I'm weary of it all."

"Oh, fool," mine own heart said to me—
"And ready to complain!
Wait, and the gray skies blue must be,
The sunshine come again."

Souls that are sad, lives that are gray
'Neath sorrow's fingering blight,
Wait only—clouds shall pass away,
And earth once more be bright.

—Shirley Wynne in Once a Week.

### Lap Dogs and Footmen.

There is another thing about life in London that struck me as sensible. At the shop doors there are seats on one side for the footmen, and opposite a bench with steel chains. A carriage drives up, and a lady alights with her dog. The footman closes the carriage door and the vehicle drives off to make room for another. Then the footman takes her ladyship's canine pet and chains it to the bench, while he seats himself on the other. I have seen as many as five pretty little dogs fastened in this way, and so accustomed are they to the method there is no quarreling. I have an idea they exchange gossip as London servants do, and it would be interesting to know what these dogs think of high life in London. —Norman P. Wilder in New York Herald.

### Help for Harvard Students.

A new help to student work is for a professor to gather out of the whole library such books (no matter how many) as he wishes his classes especially to study. These are put in an alcove under his name, his pupils having access to them all day and take them over night, returning them next morning. The plan is new, but it grows in favor. In 1880 thirty-five teachers thus reserved 3,330 books. In 1886 fifty-six teachers reserved 5,840. All books lent out numbered in 1880 41,986, in 1886 60,195. This rate of increase greatly outruns that of the number of students. It speaks of an increasing industry and productiveness. And the best thing about the intellectual life here is that it is hopeful and not timid—it looks forward.—American Magazine.

### Boat Building of Old.

It is sad to think of the trouble Robinson Crusoe put himself to when he undertook to make himself a boat. Had he been up in archæology he would have hollowed out a tree trunk with red hot stones. His ancestors appear to have used this rude, but effective method. A canoe found recently in the Tunhovd fiord, in Central Norway, has proved to have been fashioned after this manner. It is in good condition, and will be shown at the museum of Christiania.—Detroit Free Press.

### A New Nickel Plated Bullet.

A new bullet proposed for the English army is of an unusually small caliber, and is encased in an outer sheet of nickel, which increases its power of penetration. It is used with a rifle of greater thickness of barrel, in which a heavier charge than usual can be fired. Several hundred of the rifles have been made for experimental use.—New York Sun.

### A New English School.

A young woman's polytechnic institute is a new English school, the object of which is to supply technical instruction to women, such as dressmaking, cookery and bookkeeping. In the evening the building will be used as a young woman's club and rooms are fitted up for social purposes and reading.—Good Housekeeping.

### Mortar by Machinery.

An idea has been developed in Germany in the shape of the manufacture of mortar by machinery in large quantities, to be delivered to contractors and individuals as required for use. About 2,000,000 barrels were disposed of in Berlin on this plan alone last year.—Public Opinion.

### Cats Versus Rabbits.

Cats are found to be the best exterminators of rabbits in New Zealand. They do great havoc among the young ones, and in some sections scarcely a rabbit was to be seen.

## EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS

### SAY EMPLOYERS LOSE MONEY SIMPLY THROUGH NEGLIGENCE

**All Opportunities for Embezzlement Can Be Removed Through the Exercise of a Little Care—Results of a Careless System of Keeping Accounts.**

How to keep trusted clerks from embezzlement is a secret which every business firm or corporation in Chicago would like to know. There does not pass a day but some peculations are discovered, from the young man who steals a few dollars and is sent to jail to the genius who leaves for Canada with a million in his pockets. Expert accountants say that employers lose money simply through their own negligence, and that all chances for embezzlement can be removed through the exercise of a little care.

W. C. Paine says: "The business of an expert accountant is a new one in the west, and has not acquired the dignity of a profession. It not only calls for a knowledge of bookkeeping in one line of business, but it also requires a knowledge of every business, contractual rights, and the ability to construe the terms of contracts. But in Chicago, whenever an ordinary bookkeeper is thrown out of employment, he at once sets himself up as an expert accountant. Of course such men fail. The keeping of a set of books can be learned in six months as well as in six years, and the bookkeeper does not realize that this is the smallest part of the knowledge which an expert accountant should acquire before he can succeed. In Great Britain a man cannot arrive to the dignity of an expert accountant until he has gone through a course of study in the same manner as a student for the bar. He therefore becomes fitted to answer any call that may be made upon him, and the business becomes a life business.

But look at the list of accountants in the Chicago directory. There are very few names which appeared in last year's directory, showing that the business with many has been but a temporary one while the men engaged in it were out of work in their ordinary vocation, that of keeping books. But the business is bound to grow. Business is done in such a hurry here that mistakes are very liable to occur. In the large majority of cases, where an expert accountant is called to examine a set of books which are out of balance, it will be found that there has been no thieving, but that carelessness has been the trouble. If a bookkeeper or cashier is trusted sufficiently and has the handling of money it is an easy matter for him to steal, but it is as much harder for him to conceal his thefts. A very common way is to falsify the items on the debit side of the cash book. The correct amounts are generally entered on the ledger account, and the merchant almost invariably looks at the ledger when he wishes to see whether any account has been paid. It is his own carelessness that permits embezzlement, and if he has not the time to look after his own business he should have an accountant go over his books three or four times a year."

Merritt Brooks, who has been in the business for a number of years, has had the opportunity of watching the course taken by a number of embezzlers, and the means used by them to make their books apparently balance, so that at a casual glance their peculations cannot be discovered. "The way I happened to enter into the business was this," he said; "I had been engaged as a bookkeeper in Buffalo, and was employed to examine into the accounts of the county treasurer of Erie county. It was found that through a careless system of keeping accounts the treasurer was short in his cash $19,000. This discovery led to an investigation into the accounts of the city of Buffalo from the time when the charter was originally granted. The sum of $151,000 was discovered, the accumulation of small amounts of overcharges on special assessments, which the city had no knowledge it possessed.

"It is difficult for a man who keeps an upright set of books to steal his employer's money without detection. When a cashier of a bank wants to steal money outright, and with such a sum as he can take at once and leave for parts unknown, there is no necessity for him to try to cover up the theft by false entries in his books. But the defaulter who takes money from time to time is forced to make his books appear balanced. He makes false entries which can be discovered easily by an expert accountant. The systematic embezzler simply relies upon no examination being made. In order to commit systematic robbery he must be trusted not only with the cash, but also with the books. It is then a very easy matter to enter items or false footings in the cash book so that the figures will appear correct. Unless the employer goes beneath the surface the fraud will never be discovered.

"The honest bookkeeper would not feel offended or insulted if his books were examined, and if he is dishonest, the sooner his work is looked over the better. Bookkeepers would be more careful and the books would be better kept. A cashier in a large establishment should not be allowed to have full charge of the books, and the bookkeeper should be the one to keep the record of all the cashier's receipts and expenditures. In this way embezzlement is impossible unless the two act in collusion. The accounts of the cashier can then be examined by the bookkeeper's records only. Few defalcations are found in the accounts of railroad corporations, where large sums of money are handled every year. This is because of the system of auditing accounts. The agent who handles money for the company does not know what moment the traveling auditor may come in and demand an immediate inspection of his accounts. Examinations made in this way affect the market value of stock in corporations. If investors could be satisfied that the condition of the finances of any corporation was exactly what it is given out to be by the officers they would have greater confidence in investing and the market value of the stocks would increase."—Chicago Times.

### Concerning Intermittent Fever.

Residence in valleys or on lowlands through which or upon which cold air flows at night, and thus causes insidious changes in the atmospheric temperature, favors intermittent fever. In our climate those measures, such as drainage, which enable the soil to retain warmth during the night, and thus reduce the daily range of temperature immediately over such soil, tend to decrease intermittent fever among residents thereon. In the cure and prophylaxis of intermittent fever those remedies are useful which lessen torpidity (especially of the liver) and tend to increase the power of the body to react promptly to insidious changes in atmospheric temperature.—Science.

### A Very Convenient Word.

Speaking of writing letters reminds us of one we saw a day or two ago, in which a new word was used, that is to say, it will be new to many of you, though it has been employed in business correspondence for some time. A clause of the letter ran thus: "We hand you herewith pomo for $10, which please place to our credit, etc." Now, what is pomo? you ask. That is simply a very convenient contraction for "post office money order." It deserves to be formally adopted into the language, and no doubt it will be.—Philadelphia Times.

## SLAUGHTER OF FOWLS.

**A Difference Between Amateur and Professional Work—The Chicago Way.**

Killing a chicken is a feat that few men care to undertake a second time. It is not half so easy as it looks. A man without experience may approach his victim confidently, seize it by the neck with a vise-like grip and swing it round his head and shoulders until he is tired or until poor "chick" ceases to flop her wings or wriggle her feet, and the chances are that the half strangled bird will go cavorting all over the back yard the instant it is laid on the ground. Its slayer, tired and sweaty and covered with dust and feathers, chases it around a circle, and finally, after a number of desperate plunges, regains his grip on the limp but unbroken neck.

"Take the ax and cut its head off, John," suggests his wife, who has been an interested but silent spectator of the attempted slaughter. John acts upon the advice with a promptness that proves that he knows a good thing. The ax is procured, and again the wriggling bird is imprisoned. John carries it in triumph over to a block of wood, lays its neck out as evenly as the muscular contortions of its body and legs will permit, and then raises the keen blade for the fatal blow. It descends with unerring aim, and the severed head rolls off the block. But before John has time to congratulate himself on the success of his expedient the head gives one flutter that is its last, and a tiny stream of blood hardly bigger than a darning needle spurts from the gaping wound like a geyser, and stains his white shirt front a deep red. Then he vows in language that will hardly bear reproduction that he has killed his last chicken. If the victim is an aged and tough hen with a steel spring neck and extraordinary vitality the work of slaughter is even more difficult. This is the way a man kills a chicken intended for his own table.

Down in South Water street there are fourteen chicken slaughter houses that turn out an average of about thirty thousand dead birds every twenty four hours. The process is simpler and more rapid. There is an institution near the corner of Clark street which alone is ready to kill off the feathered tribe at the rate of 10,000 a day if the consumption of chicken meat warrants the wholesale slaughter. The chickens are brought to the place by thousands and turned loose in immense coops that occupy whole floors, and there they crow and cluck and eat corn until the remorseless hand of the professional butcher closes on their necks. When this happens there is no time for another crow. The needle-like point of the keen knife that the butcher carries in his right hand is deftly inserted behind the victim's ear, and the next instant its lifeless body is shooting through a spout that leads to the floor where the "plumping" room is located. It is all done in the briefest part of a second, as will be more readily understood when it is stated that this butcher, single handed and alone, can stab 10,000 chickens in a day of ten hours. It does not make any difference to him whether the victim is a spring chicken or a full fledged hen. One falls as easily before the plunge of his knife as the other.

But it is in the "plumping" room that the hen has a chance to exhibit its vitality. In one corner of this apartment, which is always half filled with wet feathers, is a big iron tank full of boiling water. Into this the bodies of the birds are thrown as fast as they fall from the butcher's spout, and after they have been there half a minute they are hauled out by the legs and stripped of their feathers. This process requires but two sweeps of a hand-like hand, and the bird, denuded, is flung into a cooling box. From there they go downstairs to another cooler, and then they are packed for shipment.—Chicago Herald.

### Artisan's Dwellings in France.

In connection with the strikes in France, and the general movement among the working classes which they may portend, it is interesting to note some recent efforts to improve workingmen's dwellings. At Rouen a society has been formed, with a capital of £25,000, which has erected six blocks in the center of the town, capable of accommodating ninety families. At Lyons a similar society has built five blocks, accommodating sixty families. The rents are fixed at about the average rate of the several districts, but the tenants have complete sanitary arrangements and a good water supply into the bargain. In each case a director of the company visits every tenement once a week with a view of receiving complaints and entering into kindly relations with the tenants. The companies have succeeded so far in paying 4 per cent. on the capital invested.

A feature of the scheme at Lyons is that a portion of the capital was provided by the local savings bank, and it is hoped to induce similar banks at Marseilles and elsewhere to do likewise. But even so it will be a long time before France can vie with England in provision of sanitary dwellings for the working classes.—Paris Journal des Debats.

### Method of Electric Writing.

A small needle is vibrated to and fro by the alternate currents. Attached to the end of the needle is a siphon about the hundredth part of an inch in diameter, through which ink flows constantly. The point of the siphon or pen rests on a strip of paper which is automatically pulled under it, and as the needle vibrates the pen marks the vibrations in zigzag lines on the paper. The operator reads the signals off as they pass before him and writes them on the usual blanks, while an attendant coils up the paper strip and files it away. There is no noise as with a Morse instrument, and no "calling." The paper goes along continually and when the operator at the other end of the cable has a message to transmit he goes right ahead with it. The sending operator sits to the right of the receiver and manipulates two keys side by side, one for the positive and the other for the negative current. There is no sounding instrument except the keys, and the operator has no means of knowing how well he is doing, except that when it does not reach the other end distinctly the sending operator there notifies the receiver at this end, who tells his associate where to repeat from.

A Morse operator unacquainted with cable work would think the sending operator was merely "drumming" on the keys, as there appears to be no system about it to the uninitiated.—New York World.

"Anæsthetic revelation" is the name which, according to Mr. Xenos Clark, has been applied to the sensation of recovery from the anæsthetic effect of sulphuric ether. For a brief instant, just before the return of consciousness, the subject seems to see an intense perception of what seems to him at the time the true explanation of the universe.—Arkansaw Traveler.

### A New Portable Cooker.

It is stated that the French government has ordered 20,000 of the new portable cooker for camp purposes. A few days ago it was shown in London to a gastronomic and scientific party of people. To prove the powers of the invention, the inventor, Mr. Wanzer, served up a dinner of three courses, which basted itself, for thirty persons, the entire cost of heating and cooking being less than two pence, and the arrangement goes by clockwork. The inventor claims to have discovered a potent heat in steam, and this is the basis of the invention.—Once a Week.

### Sobering the Tipsy Officers.

A Russian officer gives the following account of an incident which happened during the Tekke campaign, while he and his soldiers lay encamped before the enemy who might at any moment attack them. Some of the officers had gone to the tent of a comrade to drink tea, and after tea they had a second course, consisting of cognac and wine. Soon the camp rang with songs.

I dispatched my orderly, with a request that the officers cease singing, but he presently returned, saying that they anxiously desired permission to continue.

What could be done? To remonstrate further with them might in their present condition, result in unpleasantness. As I meditated, the subaltern on duty came up and said to me, in a whisper:

"Your honor, let one of the sentinels fire!"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean fire along the line, as though at the enemy," he explained, with a smile.

I guessed at his meaning, and was highly delighted with it, only an alarm could sober the carousing officers.

"See to it," I said. "Be prudent, don't babble."

I went to my tent and lay down on my bed, that I might not seem to be expecting anything. Five minutes later, from some place far away in the line of sentinels, rang out a dull discharge. It was echoed by another near by, followed by a third and fourth. Shouts were heard, "Alarm!"

The drummer sprang out of a neighboring tent, and beat the alarm. The songs ceased in an instant. Cries and exclamations rang out.

"Where's my cap?"

"Where's my sword?"

"There it is yonder! Give it here!"

"We must run down there as soon as possible!"

The shots became more frequent. The drummer continued to beat with increasing vigor. The garrison rushed from their tents, and took their places along the earthworks. Soon everything quieted down. I made the rounds of the fortifications, and found the officers at their posts.

For a quarter of an hour we stood thus, in expectation of an attack, then I dismissed the company to their places, and the camp returned to silence.—Youth's Companion.

### Some Peculiarities of Indians.

If an Indian is killed in a quarrel his relatives are usually appeased by payment. I remember once an overbearing young Assinaboine buck came into the Milk River agency and bent his bow and arrow on the agent's pet dog. The agent warned him if he shot the dog he would kill the Indian. The young buck shot his arrow, the agent killed him. We expected to have some trouble, but the grief stricken father came forward on behalf of the relatives, and claimed that, in consideration that the young man, being such a good buffalo runner, the agent must pay for the loss of such a person a red blanket, a piece of calico and four pounds of sugar. He complied with their demands, but the vengeful relatives thereafter adopted him as their banker. The mother and other relatives of the slain young man scarcely ever met the agent without embracing him and with endearing epithets begging for something more in remembrance of the good buffalo runner.

No gifted funeral orator can equal or convey the impression of the mournful tenderness, the exulting pride or the gloomy despair expressed by the untaught savage in this mere act of formality. An Indian, man or woman, will be laughing and dancing, in a moment the merry circle will be left, and the next moment the same person will lift up his voice in heart breaking accents, the plaintive notes will weep tears of mournful tenderness, again starting defiance and war will breathe with fierce energy the deeds of the silent dead; then as the sorrowful recollections, inspired by the fate of the fallen relative, the high pean sinks to such supplicating despair as suggests a lost spirit lamenting its dismal fate. And all this is a mere formality, for the next moment the weeper may be the merriest of the laughing throng.—Forest and Stream.

### Literary Work Without Pay.

When Rider Haggard wrote "Mr. Meeson's Will," probably the queerest of all his queer stories, he let himself out with a vengeance upon the skinflint section of the noble guild of publishers. The Meesons of the trade may possibly be the exceptions, but whether that be so or not, there certainly are too many of them. A medical friend told me the other day about one of them in New York. The New York Meeson's publishes medical works on an extensive scale and issues two medical periodicals besides. The periodicals are made up mainly of professional papers, prepared by doctors from experience in their own practice. Not one of these papers, my friend said, is paid for. The house makes it a rule not to pay any of the contributors to its periodicals. It pays only the editors, and these as little as possible.

"But," I asked, "can it really get articles from doctors without paying for them—articles, I mean, that are worth printing?" Yes, he said, plenty of them; not of the best quality, perhaps, but interesting and often useful. Many doctors like to keep their views before the profession and before the public, too, and they do it in this way. They write the article in their spare moments and are satisfied with publication as compensation. Their names are printed, the articles attract some attention, and their purpose to keep themselves before the public is accomplished. The publishers make a good deal of money by these periodicals, especially in the advertising department, and nearly all is clear profit.—New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.

### A Prophecy About Books.

"Second hand book stores are increasing," said a gentleman the other day, "and several gentlemen are making collections of old books. Some buy any books, just so they are old, and others make special selections. New books are almost as cheap as old ones. Neither are in great demand; the newspapers of today publish all that is valuable, past, present and future. Quarterlies crowded out books; magazines made way with the quarterlies, and now the newspapers have almost filled the place of the magazines, there not being as many of these as there were before the war, a quarter of a century ago. As soon as capable press and ink are invented to print at high speed the fine lines of an engraver, then the fine illustrations of the magazines will appear in the dailies and the former will fade away.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are thirty-seven tunnels of more than 1,000 yards in length in England, the longest being that of the Severn, 7,664 yards.

### Honesty by Weight.

"Is that boy the new juntor?" the president of the bank asked the cashier, pointing to a youth in the office.

"Yes, sir."

"Have you tested his honesty?"

"Yes, sir. I left him alone in your room for half an hour or more to count a pile of gold, which I told him had not been counted."

"Of course it had been counted?"

"No, sir."

"That was rather risky, wasn't it?"

"Not at all," replied the cashier; "I weighed the gold myself first."—Pittsburg Dispatch.


MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sep 11-tf

Working Asses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Indepen . . . Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

Jy 1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a

FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND GIFT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Layton | 10 05 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 50 p. m | 10 40 a. m |
| Lucky Boy | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Soda Springs | 7 0 p. m. | 8 10 a. m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 00 a. m |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m | Lv. 6 30 a. m |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 3 a. m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m | 1 45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 100. m. | 11 30 a. m |
| Alvord | 2 00 p. m | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 5 a. m |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 55 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains on V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of central Pacific railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company for Montgomery, Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages for Gilmanton, Belmont, Ione and Ralston, for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a ocean mill grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE!

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most everything a article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO,

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE

PIONEER BREWERY.

INDEPENDENCE

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.

All appliances and conveniences are first class.

Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, ..... 1888

Weather still warm and pleasant.

J. C. Eddy has been elected Supervisor in the 5th District.

Scott Broder came in from Deep Spring last Monday. He left town next morning again

Doctor Bishop's men are making fair progress clearing and leveling his land. About two hundred and twenty acres are now ready for the plow.

Jack Dunphy came up from Cerro Gordo and remained a few days in town. He has been stopped from working a mine at Cerro Gordo by an injunction taken out by Mr. Wheeler.

It is reported that Knapp and Laws, of Hawthorne, Nevada, will soon put up a large brick building at Laws, in Owens Valley, and establish a general merchandise business there.

John Kremkow, an old resident of Benton committed suicide at that place on Monday a week ago by shooting himself through the head. He had been drinking. He was aged about 53 years.

At Independence the interest in the election was very great, chiefly for county officers. A large crowd was on the streets all day; there was very little talk but a great deal of earnest work done.

The Eastside canal is now making rapid progress. Camp was moved last Saturday close to where work is now going on. This saves a great deal of time. Mr. McIver is pushing the work vigorously.

J. V. Skinner has built a residence on his land at Georges Creek. He is moving there now and will at once begin work on the improvement of his land. This is one of the tracts irrigated by the Stevens ditch.

Last Sunday evening Frank Redding was thrown from a buggy at Virginia City and his skull broken. The horse he was driving took fright and caused the accident. The man was aged 53 years; it was thought he would die.

It is worth noting that at Independence seventeen Democrats scratched Eldred, the party candidate for Sheriff, and the same number of Republicans scratched Boland, the Republican nominee. Eldred received eight American votes and Boland two.

Mr. S. Zaun has made a number of improvements in his tailoring establishment at Lone Pine. He has lately received a full line of samples of winter goods and is prepared to furnish perfect fitting suits at low prices. Give him a call and examine his stock.

The necessary steps have been taken for the organization in Inyo county of a Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West. Circular letters will be issued in a day or two inviting native Californians to join the order. All young men of eighteen and over may become members.

A number of the Independence boys went down to Lone Pine last Wednesday night and participated in a very enjoyable social. The affair may have been on the Irishman and the bull order but they had a good time "just the same" and the Cleveland hat made the rounds in great shape.

Greenly and Broder got returns last Monday from a shipment of ore sent to San Francisco from their mine at Deep Spring. The ore yielded three hundred and seventy-three ounces silver per ton. The mine has been producing this quality of ore during the past fifteen months and is still looking well.

The last issue of the *Chronicle-Union* reports the death of a young man named Scotty Summers. He had been delivering a load of wood at the cars at Mono Mills. He fell from the wagon to the ground, the team moved forward and the wagon with its heavy load went over him and crushed his life out. He was aged nineteen years.

On last Wednesday Andrew J. McMurry died at the residence of his parents near Big Pine. He was aged twenty-five years. He was heartily esteemed by all who knew him and his parents have the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their grief for the loss of a good son. A very large number of friends attended the funeral on Friday. Inflammatory rheumatism was the cause of death.

### Bulletins.

The following dispatches were the latest received up till time of going to press:

Complete returns from 1123 precincts in California out of 1590 outside of San Francisco give Harrison 87,546, Cleveland 76,922; Beatty 75,000; Works 75,258; Searls 69,270; Sullivan 69,418. Democratic majority in San Francisco will be less than 2,700.

Complete returns from Alpine give Harrison 53, Cleveland 27. Complete returns from Eldorado, Harrison 1355, Cleveland 1456. Congress, Biggs 1482, Cragan 1321. Shasta, Harrison 1461, Cleveland 1381. De Haven 1398, Thompson 1388. First Congressional District, complete returns from all except Del Norte, Lake, Lassen and Modoc give De Haven 15,235, Thompson 14,435. The remaining counties in '84 gave Thompson a plurality of 455.

The following was telegraphed from Chicago Thursday evening:

The evening *World* says: "Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National Committee, concedes the election of Harrison." The New York evening *Press* says: "Harrison has 233 electoral votes; Cleveland 168, counting Virginia to Cleveland, but that State is still in doubt and it may take the official count to determine the result. Indications are that the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature in West Virginia and Delaware. This would give two more Republicans in the United States Senate. Indications are that the Republicans will have a small majority in the next Congress."

Returns from New York gave Harrison a plurality of 12,000.

The majority for Hill, Democratic candidate for Governor, would exceed the plurality for Harrison.

LATEST.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Summary so far is that Harrison has carried every northern State except Connecticut and New Jersey, and has also carried West Virginia. Indications are that the Republicans will have a majority in the State Legislature and will elect a United States Senator. There are large Congressional gains. The Republican majority is estimated at from three to fifteen.

### Election Returns

The following is the returns on the principal county offices:

| PRECINCTS. | Eldred | Boland | Mack | Collins | Moore | Walker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panamint | | | | | | |
| Cerro Gordo | 9 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 17 |
| Owenyo | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 00 | 18 |
| Keeler | 11 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Lone Pine | 18 | 49 | 35 | 31 | 20 | |
| Georges Creek | 15 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 9 |
| Fish Springs | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | |
| Big Pine | 31 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 40 | 26 |
| Poleta | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Bishop Creek | 103 | 53 | 58 | 92 | 76 | 82 |
| Deep Springs | 6 | 3 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| Laws | 23 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 11 | 23 |
| Lincoln | 38 | 36 | 38 | 44 | 27 | 36 |
| Round Valley | 22 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 13 |
| Lookout | 6 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 2 | 4 |
| Darwin | 8 | 19 | 27 | 0 | 11 | 16 |
| Independence | 74 | 68 | 110 | 33 | 113 | 30 |

Eldred ..... 379—18
Boland ..... 361
Mack ..... 421—89
Collins ..... 332
Moore ..... 373—12
Walker ..... 361

### Meteorological Summary for October, 1888
Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer ....29 877 inches.
Mean temperature .....64°
Highest temperature .....85°
Lowest temperature .....47°
Monthly range of temperature .....38°
Mean dew point, 33°
Mean relative humidity 34 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, N.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 36 miles N. W. 21st.
Precipitation .....0 00
Number of clear days ..... 26
Number of fair days ..... 3
Number of cloudy days ..... 2

D. C. GAUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

### Fire.

On Wednesday night about twelve o'clock fire broke out in a small building belonging to J. C. Irwin and adjoing his residence. The place was used as a storeroom for articles and goods for family use. Three different streams were turned on from the water works and although the storeroom was completely destroyed the dwelling was saved. The water works saved the town. The loss was about six hundred dollars. No insurance.

It must have been just after the votes were counted that David wrote: "I said in my haste, all men are liars."

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

sep1-tf CROCKER BROS., Props.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.


J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).


### MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Tax payers are hereby notified that the undersigned, Tax Collector of Inyo county, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the collection of taxes:

Bishop Creek, November 8th and 9th.
Big Pine, November 10th.
Darwin, November 13th.
Keeler, November 15th.
Lone Pine, November 16th.

Taxes will be received at the office of the Tax Collector at any time before the first day of January, 1889.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of Directors, held on the 24 day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31 day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 31 day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.
Office No. 205 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

TIMBER LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. S. No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his timber land claim No. 242, for the S W ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 2, N E ¼ of Sec 3, T. 14 S, R 35 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver of Independence on Tuesday, the 27 day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Herbert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.


INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SUPERB DIVE NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-tf

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies and gents sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 819, PORTLAND, MAINE.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.


I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

# IT IS READY.

We are pleased to announce that the *Fall and Winter* edition of our *Fashion Catalogue* is now ready for distribution. It is large sized, handsomely printed volume, containing 128 pages and over 1500 illustrations. It is full of facts and figures setting forth information both valuable and interesting. Moreover

## IT TELLS YOU HOW

To effect a saving of from 10 to 40 per cent. on over a hundred lines of merchandise. In short, on almost all household supplies. No risk incurred by the customer whatever. All goods not as represented are returnable at our expense. Orders are filled from the largest stock of merchandise on the coast. Goods of any description not carried by us will be purchased outside. Extra expense in shipping is thereby saved the customer.

## A POSTAL CARD REQUEST

Will bring you this catalogue by return mail FREE OF CHARGE. We believe it to be the best Shopping Guide west of the Mississippi.

## HALE BROS. & CO.

HEAVIEST IMPORTERS ON THE COAST

—OF—

Dry Goods, Cloaks and Wraps,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods,
Toilet Articles,
Trunks,
Etc.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,
Sacramento, Cal.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(PO SONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2-pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7-pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
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## AGAINST CORSETS.

**Stays Not at all Necessary to Make a Good Figure.**

No mother should allow her daughter to wear stays while she is under her charge. If a girl never begins to wear corsets, I promise her she will not require them. But woe if she once begins to wear them, for then she will not be able to do without them, for they weaken the spine, and once weakened it can not dispense with the false support it has long depended upon. Believe me, the most beautiful and graceful figures are those which have never been in steel or whalebone. I will risk all I possess in a wager that if you never put stays on a little girl she will not require them when she becomes a woman, and she will have a figure that every one will admire and covet. A young girl with a slight, supple, yet firm figure, certainly needs no corset; and a woman, however stout she may be, will always look fleshier and stiffer in stays than without them. Loose jackets and flowing draperies are far more becoming to a stout figure than tight stays; and as for young, slim girls and women, all they need is a band round the waist to mark its natural curve.

I, who write these lines, am a stayless being, and I need not blush if I tell you at this distance that my dressmakers used to say that, among all their ladies, there was not one who had a more perfect figure. To use their expression, I was "moulee." You see, I speak in the past tense; years have changed the once youthful figure to more matronly proportions, but I can still exercise, touching the ground without bending the knees, and perform other gymnastic feats above mentioned.

I have proven by experience that the corset is not necessary, and urge all to do without it. An elastic, tight fitting jersey will support your figure quite enough if it needs support.—*Ninon, in Dress.*

—Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool; a wise man doubteth, a fool rageth and is confident; the novice saith: "I am sure that it is so," the better learned answers: "Peradventure it may be so, but, I pray thee, inquire." It is a little learning, and but a little, which makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and fear.

—To insure long life, recreation should be a part of our daily life. It makes the busy man thoughtful and keeps the thoughtful busy. It insures health, success, and the accomplishment of more and better work in less time.

—Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with strategems, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. It sleeps sometimes as the wind in a storm, still and quiet for a minute, that it may burst out into an impetuous blast till the cordage of its heart-strings crack.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

## A FRENCH BARON'S LUCK.

**A Gautemalan Invests Two Dollars and Now Has Thirty Thousand.**

The assertion has frequently been made that only the poor invest in lottery tickets. A case which came to the observation of an *Examiner* reporter, however, disproves this insinuation.

It is a rather odd story, the one which comes from the semi-wilds of republican Gautemala.

A Baron of France, who emigrated to this portion of Central America shortly after the Franco-German war had terminated so fatally for his country, instead of posing as a gentleman too proud to soil his hands with labor, made the best of his circumstances.

He was in a strange land without funds or friends; the latter, however, he soon secured, for he was industrious, and after working for several years as an overseer upon the plantation of a native planter, he married the planter's daughter and in due time became a planter himself.

His father had, in the day of Louis Philippe, been a director in the Royal French Lottery, so that when the Louisiana State Lottery Company established an agency in his adopted country, he patronized it. His investments, however, did not prove very remunerative until the June drawing, when Baron Blank, as usual, made his visit to town, and, paying two dollars received in exchange one of those white-green-blue slips of paper, which has a number printed in black across the face of it. The document was taken home, and le Baron thought nothing more of the circumstance until one day when he was surprised at receiving a communication from the agents from whom the ticket had been bought, notifiying him to see them at once. The communication rather upset him. Had Dame Fortune at last smiled on him? Had he finally been rewarded for innumerable disappointments? These and many other questions suggested themselves to him, as he hastened to keep the appointment. The truth was soon learned. Baron Blank had bought ticket 90,443 which had won one-tenth of the capital prize of $300,000.

The ticket was sent to Kuhlman, Salz & Co., the leather merchants of this city, who represent the Central American firm where it had been bought. The money was collected through the Anglo-Nevada Bank of San Francisco, and by this time the lucky Frenchman is now in full possession of his $30,000, which he secured by an investment of two dollars.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner*, Aug. 5.

## SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, has always adhered to solid business principles, and strictly avoid all speculation. The PACIFIC BANK is a striking example, and is formost among the banks of this coast in stability, resources and popularity, and has often been called the model Bank of the coast.

# Allan Quatermain.

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"What I say, monsieur; that devil of a Nasta, he went last night to settle the affair with the archbishop" (Agon). "The guard will leave open the gate leading from the great stair and go away, and Nasta and Agon's priests will come in and kill her. Themselves they would not kill her."

"Come with me," I said, and shouting to the staff officer next me to take over the command, I snatched his bridle and galloped as hard as I could for the spot, between a quarter and half a mile off, where I saw the royal pennon flying, and where I knew that I should find Curtis if he were still alive. On we tore, our horses clearing heaps of dead and dying man, and splashing through pools of blood; on past the long broken lines of spearmen to where, mounted on the white stallion Nylepta had sent to him as a parting gift, I saw Sir Henry's form towering above the generals who surrounded him.

Just as we reached him the advance began again. A bloody cloth was bound around his head, but I saw that his eye was as bright and keen as ever. Beside him was old Umslopogaas, his ax red with blood, but looking quite fresh and uninjured.

"What's wrong, Quatermain?" he shouted.

"Everything. There is a plot to murder the queen to-morrow at dawn. Alphonse here, who has just escaped from Sorais, has overheard it all," and I rapidly repeated to him what the Frenchman had told me.

Curtis' face turned deadly pale and his jaw dropped.

"At dawn!" he gasped, "and it is now sunset. It dawns before 4, and we are nearly 100 miles off—nine hours at the outside. What is to be done?"

An idea entered into my head. "Is that horse of yours fresh?" I said.

"Yes, I have only just got on to him—when my last was killed; and he has been fed."

"So is mine. Get off him, and let Umslopogaas mount; he can ride well. We will be at Milosis before dawn, or if we are not—well, we cannot help it. No, no; it is impossible for you to leave now. You would be seen, and it would turn the fate of the battle. It is not won yet. The soldiers would think you were making a bolt of it. Quick now."

In a moment he was down, and at my bidding Umslopogaas sprang into the empty saddle.

"Now farewell," I said. "Send 1,000 horsemen with remounts after us in an hour if possible. Stay; dispatch a general to the left wing to take over the command and explain my absence."

"You will do your best to save her, Quatermain?" he said, in a broken voice.

"Ay, that I will. Goon; you are being left behind."

He cast one glance at us, and accompanied by his staff galloped off to join the advance, which by this time was fording the little brook that now ran red with the blood of the fallen.

As for Umslopogaas and myself, we left that dreadful field as arrows leave a bow, and in a few minutes had passed right out of the sight of slaughter, the smell of blood, and the turmoil and shouting, which only came to our ears as a faint, far off roaring, like the sound of distant breakers.

### CHAPTER XXI.

AWAY! AWAY!

At the top of the rise we halted for a second to breathe our horses, and turning, glanced at the battle beneath us, which, illumined as it was by the fierce rays of the sinking sun staining the whole scene red, looked from where we were more like some wild titanic picture than an actual hand to hand combat.

"We win the day, Macumazahn," said old Umslopogaas, taking in the whole situation with a glance of his practiced eye. "Look, the Lady of the Night's forces give on every side; there is no stiffness left in them, they bend like hot iron, they are fighting with but half a heart. But alas! the battle will in a manner be drawn, for the darkness gathers and the regiments will not be able to follow and slay!"—and he shook his head sadly. "But," he added, "I do not think that they will fight again; we have fed them with too strong a meat. Ah! it is well to have lived! At last I have seen a fight worth seeing."

By this time we were on our way again, and as we went side by side I told him what our mission was, and how that, if it failed, all the lives that had been lost that day would have been lost in vain.

"Ah!" he said, "nigh on a hundred miles and no horses but these, and be there before dawn! Well—away! away! man can but try, Macumazahn; and maybap we shall be there in time to split that old 'witch finder's'" Agon's "skull for him. Once he wanted to burn us, the old 'rain maker,' did he! And now he would set a snare for my mother" (Nylepta), "would he? Good! So sure as my name is the name of the Woodpecker, so surely, be my mother alive or dead, will I split aim to the beard. Ay, by T'Chaka's head I swear it!" and he shook Inkosi-kaas as he galloped. By now the darkness was closing in, but fortunately there would be a moon later, and the road was good.

On we sped through the twilight; the two splendid horses we bestrode had got their wind by this, and were sweeping along with a wide, steady stride that neither failed nor varied for mile upon mile. Down the sides of slopes we galloped, across wide vales that stretched to the foot of far off hills. Nearer and nearer grew the blue hills; now we were traveling up their steeps, and now we were over and passing toward others that sprang up like visions in the far, faint distance beyond.

We spake not, but bent us forward on the necks of those two glorious horses, and listened to their deep, long drawn breaths as they filled their great lungs, and to the regular, unfaltering ring of their round hoofs. Grim and black, indeed, did old Umslopogaas look beside me, mounted upon the great white horse, like death in the revelation of St. John, as now and again lifting his fierce set face he gazed out along the road, and pointed with his ax toward some distant rise or house.

And so on, still on, without break or pause, for hour after hour.

At last I began to feel that even the splendid animal that I rode was beginning to give out. I looked at my watch; it was nearly midnight, and we were considerably more than half way. On the top of a rise was a little spring, which I remembered because I had slept by it a few nights before, and here I motioned to Umslopogaas to pull up, having determined to give the horses and ourselves ten minutes to breathe in. He did so, and we dismounted—that is to say, Umslopogaas did, and then helped me off, for what with fatigue, stiffness, and the pain of my wound, I could not do so for myself; and the gallant horses stood panting there, resting first one leg and then another, while the sweat fell drip, drip, from them, and the steam rose and hung in pale clouds in the still night air.

Leaving Umslopogaas to hold the horses, I hobbled to the spring and drank deep of its sweet waters. I had had nothing but a single mouthful of wine since midday, when the battle began, and I was parched up, though my fatigue was too great to allow me to feel hungry. Then, having laved my fevered head and hands, I returned, and the Zulu went and drank. Next we allowed the horses to take a couple of mouthfuls each—no more; and oh, what a struggle we had to get the poor beasts away from the water! There were yet two minutes, and I employed it in hobbling up and down to try and relieve my stiffness, and in inspecting the condition of the horses. My mare, gallant animal though she was, was evidently much distressed; she hung her head, and her eye looked sick and dull; but Daylight, Nylepta's glorious horse—who, if he is served aright, should, like the steeds who saved the great Rameses in his need, feed for the rest of his days out of a golden manger—was still, comparatively speaking, perfectly fresh, notwithstanding that he had had by far the heavier weight to carry. He was "tucked up," indeed, and his legs were weary, but his eye was bright and clear, and he held his shapely head up and gazed out into the darkness round him in a way that seemed to say that, whoever failed, he was good for those five and forty miles that yet lay between us and Milosis. Then Umslopogaas helped me into the saddle and—vigorous old savage that he was!—vaulted into his own without touching a stirrup, and we were off once more, slowly at first, til the horses got into their stride, and then more swiftly. So we passed over another ten miles, and then came a long, weary rise of some six or seven miles, and three times did my poor black mare nearly come to the ground with me. But on the top she seemed to gather herself together, and rattled down the slope with long, convulsive strides, breathing in gasps. We did that three or four miles more swiftly than any since we had started on our wild ride, but I felt it to be a last effort, and I was right. Suddenly my poor horse took the bit between her teeth and bolted curiously along a stretch of level ground for some 300 or 400 yards, and then, with two or three jerky strides, pulled herself up and fell with a crash right on to her head, I rolling myself free as she did so. As I struggled on to my feet the brave beast raised her head and looked at me with piteous bloodshot eyes, and then her head dropped with a groan and she was dead. Her heart was broken.

Umslopogaas pulled up beside the carcass, and I looked at him in dismay. There were still more than twenty miles to do by dawn, and how were we to do it with one horse? It seemed hopeless, but I had forgotten the old Zulu's extraordinary running powers.

Without a single word he sprang from the saddle and began to hoist me into it.

"What wilt thou do?" I asked.

"Run," he answered, seizing my stirrup leather.

Then off we went again, almost as fast as before; and, oh, the relief it was to me to get that change of horses! Anybody who has ever ridden against time will know what it meant.

Daylight sped along at a long stretching hand gallop, giving the gaunt Zulu a lift at every stride. It was a wonderful thing to see old Umslopogaas run mile after mile, his lips slightly parted and his nostrils agape like the horse's. Every five miles or so we stopped for a few minutes to let him get his breath, and then flew on again.

"Canst thou go farther," I said at the third of these stoppages, "or shall I leave thee to follow me?"

He pointed with his ax to a dim mass before us. It was the Temple of the Sun, now not more than five miles away.

"I reach it or I die," he gasped.

Oh, that last five miles! The skin was rubbed from the inside of my legs, and every movement of my horse gave me angoisse. Nor was that all. I was exhausted with toil, want of food and sleep, and also suffering very much from the blow I had received on my left side; it seemed as though a piece of bone or something was slowly piercing into my lung. Poor Daylight, too, was pretty nearly finished, and no wonder. But there was a smell of dawn in the air, and we might not stay; better that all three of us should die upon the road than that we should linger while there was life in us. The air was thick and heavy, as it sometimes is before the dawn breaks, and—another infallible sign in certain parts of Zu-Vendis that sunrise is at hand—hundreds of little spiders pendent on the end of long tough webs were floating about in it. These early rising creatures, or rather their webs, caught upon the horse's and our own forms by scores, and as we had neither the time nor the energy to brush them off, we rushed along covered with hundreds of long gray threads that streamed out a yard or more behind us—and a very strange appearance they must have given us.

And now before us are the huge brazen gates of the outer wall of the Frowning City, and a new and horrible doubt strikes me. What if they will not let us in?

"Open! open!" I shout imperiously, at the same time giving the royal password. "Open! open! a messenger, a messenger with tidings of the war!"

"What news?" cried the guard. "And who art thou that ridest so madly! and who is that whose tongue lolls out"—and it actually did—"and who runs by thee like a dog by a chariot?"

"It is the Lord Macumazahn, and with him is his dog, his black dog. Open! open! I bring tidings."

The great gates ran back on their rollers, and the drawbridge fell with a rattling crash, and we dashed on through the one and over the other.

"What news, my lord? what news?" cried the guard.

"Incubu rolls Sorais back, as the wind a cloud," I answered, and was gone.

One more effort, gallant horse, and yet more gallant man!

So, fall not now, Daylight; and hold thy life in thee for fifteen short minutes more, old Zulu war dog, and ye shall both live forever in the annals of the land.

On, clattering through the sleeping streets. We are passing the Flower Temple now—one mile more, only one little mile—hold on, keep your life in ye, see the houses run past of themselves. Up, good horse, up, there—but fifty yards now. Ah! you see your stables, and stagger on gallantly.

"Thank God, the palace at last!" and see, the first arrows of the dawn are striking on the temple's golden dome. But shall I get in here, or is the deed done and the way barred? Once more I give the password and shout "Open! open!"

No answer, and my heart grows very faint.

Again I call, and this time a single voice replies, and to my joy I recognize it as belonging to Kara, a fellow officer of Nylepta's guards, a man I know to be as honest as the light—indeed, the same whom Nylepta had sent to arrest Sorais on the day she fled to the temple.

"Is it thou, Kara?" I cry; "I am Macumazahn. Bid the guard let down the bridge and throw wide the gate. Quick, quick!"

Then followed a space that seemed to me endless; but at length the bridge fell and one half of the gate opened, and we got into the courtyard, where at last poor Daylight fell down beneath me, as I thought, dead. I struggled free, and leaning against a post looked around. Except Kara, there was nobody to be seen, and his look was wild, and his garments were all torn. He had opened the gate and let down the bridge alone, and was now getting them up and shut again (as, owing to a very ingenious arrangement of cranks and levers, one man could easily do, and indeed generally did do).

"Where are the guard?" I gasped, fearing his answer as I never feared anything before.

"I know not," he answered; "two hours ago, as I slept, was I seized and bound by the watch under me, and but now, this very moment, have I freed myself with my teeth. I fear, I greatly fear, that we are betrayed."

(To Be Continued.)


In any case of seminal weakness, arising from any cause. Dujardin's Life Essence is a sure cure. It acts very quickly, and permanently cures. Two or three bottles have been often sufficient to cure even cases of long standing. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

### INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA

Is the inability of the stomach to dissolve the nutritive element of the food. In such cases the food acts as an irritant, producing pain and distress, and if unchecked, leading to constipation and piles. It requires usually but slight treatment to effect a perfect cure. Hamburg Figs are mild in action, assisting nature, and never failing to effect a complete cure of very bad cases of dyspepsia, as the Figs at once causes the stomach and intestines to secret fluids which are normal in character. Hamburg Figs are sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. Dose, one Fig.

### THE HAIR OF SAVAGES.

**How the Asiatics and South Sea Islanders Keep It Within Bounds.**

The Asiatics have always been famous for decorating their heads. The Mohammedans of old shaved their heads, except a single knot of hair at the exact top of the head, which was left for a practical purpose, the Mohammedan doctrine being that at the resurrection of the dead the angel Gabriel was specially detailed to attend to the Mohammedans, and he raised them by the top-knot. Accordingly the top-knot was left full and strong in order that the hold might not break, a hole being left in the top of the coffin in order to facilitate the angel's work. The Chinese method of hair dressing is too well known to need description, while in India the styles are both numerous and diversified, many of the tribes of the Punjab being distinguished from each other by their methods of dressing their hair.

According to Lubbock, Darwin and other authorities, the head dressing of the South Sea Islanders is ornate in the last degree, while not infrequently their styles of dressing their hair are so ingeniously grotesque as to create the impression that the arrangement was solely for the purpose of creating laughter. Sometimes most of the hair on the head is clipped away, leaving a number of short, round tufts, as though the scalp were planted with short paint brushes. Occasionally the hair is cut away from the forehead and temples, leaving it at the top and back of the head; sometimes the back of the head is shaved, leaving the hair on the top and sides; but generally the entire growth of hair is left upon the head, and as the capillary adornments of the New Zealanders are very long and bushy, the coiffure of a chief generally assumes enormous proportions. One traveler mentions the fact of seeing a chief in New Zealand whose head dress was over three feet in diameter and arranged in long cones, the surface of the scalp being divided into a great number of small circles, and the hair growing in each twisted up and so curled as to form inverted cones, the point being toward the scalp.

But, not content with these extraordinary appendages, the South Sea Islanders have a practice of dyeing their hair and in the most extraordinary colors. The natural color of their hair is a jetty black, but they have a number of pigments, the use of which is well known to them, by which they color their locks red, green, blue, yellow and white, and every variety of color may be seen in the course of a day's walk. But the New Zealand dandy is frequently not satisfied with having his hair one color, and so will die it in several, making bands or stripes across his cranium. A recent traveler records having seen a New Zealander with an enormous shock of bushy hair. In front the hair was left its natural color. Next, from ear across the top of the head to the other, came a strip of white hair, then a band of red, then a streak of green, then a blue stripe, and this parti-colored savage, who resembled nothing so much as an extraordinary habited clown in the circus, was not only the admiration of himself, but of the entire village in which he lived, so that in New Zealand, as well as in more civilized countries, the adage: "Variety is the spice of life," is perfectly true.—

THE LOG CABINS of America have been birthplaces of some of the grandest men. Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, first saw the light of day through the chinks of a Log Cabin. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla also originated in a Log Cabin and stands pre-eminent among the blood purifiers of to-day as Warner's "Tippecanoe" does as a stomach tonic.

The plumber came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his pockets were laden with solder and gold;
Nine hours and a half he made love to the cook,
And sixty-five dollars was charged on his book.

### IMITATORS AND IMPOSTORS.

The unequalled success of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS as an external remedy has stimulated unscrupulous parties to put forth imitations, which they endeavor to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S. It is an absurdity to speak of them in the same category as the genuine and original porous plaster. Their pretentions are unfounded, their vaunted merit unsupported by facts, their alledged superiority to or equality with Allcock's a false pretense. The ablest medical practitioners and chimists and thousands of grateful patients unite in declaring ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS the best external remedy known.


Minneapolis has decided to build an art school. We suppose the specialty taught will be flour painting.

### BETTER THAN A HERO.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why, the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?" "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day, with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicines without success, and my physician had given me no hope; yet here I am, as well as ever a man was, and I owe my life to Smith, and the wonderful remedy he recommends."

The secrets of much success in this world are cash, confidence, cheerfulness and constancy.

Hotel Clerk (angrily)—Why didn't you answer when I first rung for you? Bell Boy (with a grin)—Please, sir, I slippled upon the bell peal.


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In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons, the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least—the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, indorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.


Husband (a bow-legged man, at Saratoga)—Shall we ride or walk, my dear? Wife—We will ride, John, love, you look better in a carriage.


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To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.


Condemned Criminal—Mr. Sheriff, will you see that my body is accorded a decent burial. Sheriff (coldly)—I'll see you hanged first.


### A YOUNG GIRL'S GRIEF

At seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels, and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.


A female music teacher is often a woman of note.


AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT,—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country and Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*


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### A WONDERFUL FOOD AND MEDICINE.

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. SCOTT'S EMULSION not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.


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Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.


Floral Note.—There is a sweet pea cutlarity about the sweet pea.


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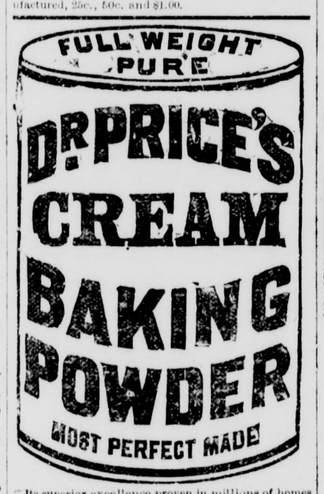


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$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $3.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.


S. F. N. U. Series No. 329.

### A NEW THING IN ART.

**Description of a Visit to Ottnat, Fish & Co.'s Studio.**

(From *S. F. Daily Examiner*, Sept. 27, 1888.)

A subscriber of the EXAMINER, who recently received a circular from Ottnat, Fish & Co., the well-known artists in the Phelan Building, writes to inquire whether the firm is doing a legitimate business and can be depended upon. In order that an intelligent reply might be made to the question, a reporter was detailed to visit the studio yesterday and to examine into the modus operandi of the firm. He was very much astonished, and agreeably so, at what he saw. The first apartment entered was the large and well lighted studio, on the walls of which were displayed a large number of crayon portraits, all life-size and drawn from photos. The work was in the best style of the portrait painter's art, and the frames were of the newest designs, bright and substantial as well as ornamental. Adjoining the studio is a large packing-room, where several workmen were busy in boxing the portraits and frames and marking them to their destination in all parts of the Pacific Coast. The reporter estimated that there was about a carload of frames in the room ready to be filled and packed. The next room was occupied by fifteen young ladies engaged in the multitudinous correspondence of the firm. This alone will give a faint idea of the wholesale nature of the business done by these go-ahead artists. The artists working studio is a very interesting spectacle. Here were seen twenty odd artists carefully copying and enlarging photographs, and it was almost marvelous to note their success in every instance in producing a faultless likeness, the exact expression of the subject being caught and faithfully transmitted to the canvas in every instance. He also learned that this is but a branch establishment of that of the same name in Chicago, where they have built up a large and constantly increasing business. This firm is the first to introduce this novel method of advertising their work in this city, and desire the public to note that they have no connection with any firm on this Coast. A large stack of complimentary letters from prominent business and professional men in this State was shown the reporter. They speak in the hightest terms of the excellence of the work sent to them. Send for circular.


See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Lumbago.
FRESH, STRONG EVIDENCE.

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**Sure.** Danver, Ill., May 22, 1888.
I suffered with pain in back about 10 months ago which lasted two months. I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, and there has been no return of pain. WILLIAM STREHLTZ.

**Permanent.** Fenton, Mich., May 29, 1888.
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DWIGHT'S COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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R. H. McDONALD, Pres't.
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| Peaches and evaporated | 8c, 10c, 12c |
| Pealed | old 6c, new 12½c, 15c, 20c |
| Pears | dark 3c, bright 6c, 8c, 10c |
| Apricots | 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c |
| Nectarines, very fine | 8c, 10c, 12½c |
| Plums, pits in | 3c, 4c, 5c |
| Plums, pitted | 8c, 10c |
| Prunes, all grades | 5c, 7c, 8c |
| Apples, sun dried | 5c, 6c, 7c |
| Apples, kiln | 7c, 8c, 10c |
| Raisins, common | 5c, 6c |
| Raisins, fine | 7½c, 10c |
| Blackberries | 14c, 15c |
| Currents | 8c, 10c |
| Cherries, pits in | 8c, 10c |
| Cherries, pitted | 25c, 30c |
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The lower price represents the cheaper grades, and quantity makes some difference. Raisins are usually 5, 10 and 20-pound boxes; other fruits, 10, 25 and 50-pound boxes, or as wanted. We are very careful to select as ordered. A full line of Canned Goods, Groceries, Hardware and other family supplies. A full price list printed each month. Sample copy sent free. Send us your address. Smith's Cash Store, No 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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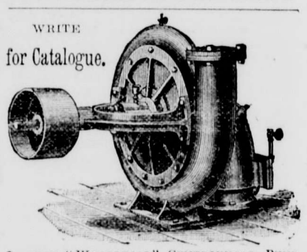

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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## THE PLAY-PRODUCER.

**A Man Who Plans and Directs the "Business" of a New Drama.**

The play-producer is much more than an ordinary stage manager. He stands for the time as the author, or at least as the expounder of his ideas, for, as a rule, the young dramatist is not an actor, and while he may know the results he desires, is ignorant of the processes by which they must be obtained. Many managers are unable, through the pressure of other business, to give their new plays or trial productions all the time necessary for proper superintendence, and are, therefore, glad to avail themselves of the services of the producer. More especially is this the case with spectacular plays, which require a long time in preparation, and in which there is an infinitude of work in drilling each department separately and finally getting them into a harmonious whole.

The manuscript of a new play is given to the producer many weeks in advance of the date fixed for its first presentation. He proceeds to read it over and over again till, with the assistance and explanation of the author, he becomes thoroughly imbued with the spirit, feeling and purport of the play. During this assimilating process he may see chances of improvement in the way of condensation, elaboration or alteration, and his suggestions in these directions are often of considerable value. When the producer is thoroughly familiar with the play he begins to plan the "business" or movements and actions of all the characters. This he proceeds to mark on his prompt copy, and though in rehearsals some modification of his preconceived ideas may be found necessary, the "business" will usually stand pretty nearly as at first arranged. This branch of stage art is of the utmost importance, as many plays of no striking merit are frequently rendered attractive by novel and ingenious bits of "business," which at once strike the spectator as natural and unconventional.

Having thoroughly grasped the scope of the action and the nature of the characters who are to exhibit it, the play-producer, in consultation with the author or manager, who is for the time his employer, proceeds to engage the cast. In the plays of to-day, fitness of appearance and natural temperament are more easily obtainable than considerable experience and trained ability, and, therefore, a great deal of judgment has to be used in selecting a company. In the old days, when actors and actresses could "play any thing," they were engaged on the merit of their reputation, and their appearance was not considered. The progress of realism has brought about a demand that actors should look their part. Like all reforms and innovations, this has not been an unmixed blessing. We often, nowadays, get the looks without the ability to act. Where the two qualifications are happily united, then eyes, ears and intellect are alike pleased.

At the time while he is planning his "business" the play-producer also makes out his "plots," or directions for scene-painters, carpenters, property men, gas and calcium men. If the new piece is to be a "heavy" one, with many new and elaborate scenes, his conferences with the scene-painter and carpenter will be frequent and long. Plans have to be drawn and models made and painted, and then accepted, modified, or rejected, as the case may be. Where pieces are only going to be tried for one performance scenery is seldom especially painted, and the taste and ingenuity of the producer and the carpenter are taxed in setting and combining old scenes so as to give them a newer, or at any rate less familiar appearance. In spectacular plays, costumers, armor-makers, wig-makers and all the host of tradesmen used have to be seen and constantly overlooked.

The rehearsals once begun the play-producer knows little rest until after the first presentation. On that occasion he "runs the stage"—sees that it is properly set, that the people have all their properties, and attends to the ringing up and down of the curtain. After the first performance his labors generally end, though if alterations or cuts are found necessary, he attends to those the following day. The play-producer's duties are arduous and responsible, and constant occupation is not to be relied upon. Under these circumstances it is only reasonable that his remuneration, when employed, should be liberal. He rarely gets much credit from the public, and only a few of the critics, who thoroughly know all the details and difficulties of stage preparation, think it necessary to give him a word of commendation. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—"Cozey Bell," a handsome female Skye-terrier, had been the household pet of a wealthy New York lady for ten years. Recently "Cozey" died of cardiac failure, as her physician was pleased to call it. Her sorrowing mistress purchased a Woodlawn Cemetery lot, ordered a velvet-covered, satin-lined burial casket, had an engraved silver plate put upon it, stating the name and age of the deceased, and, accompanied by sympathetic friends, followed "Cozey's" remains to their final resting-place.

—A new target, which indicates the value of the last shot without the necessity of a marker, has been brought out. When the shot strikes a colored disc appears, which tells the value by its color. The target has been tried successfully at in-door practice, and it is hoped that a trial at long range will be afforded the inventor.

## TRIUMPHS OF TRADE.

**How the Sea Has Been Subjected to the Uses of Man.**

The sea was to primitive man a dreadful and a little known wilderness. It seemed to disjoin men, to hinder trade, to coop up the human race. To-day it is the "ring of marriage with all nations." As upon the great deserts merchants traveled in caravans for safety and counsel, so they at first traveled upon the sea in fleets, as soon as individual explorers had led the way and commerce had any sort of organization. Men were too timid to venture alone with their goods.

The picturesque element was undoubted. Take Venice as a type not too remote in time for the modern mind. A green sea laves the foot of its white quays and palaces. Red robed officials stand at the top of the quay steps and the doors of mansions and on the Rialto. The public square is alive with the sound of fifes and trumpets and processions of archers, mariners and dignitaries pass along. Venetian beauties smile on the young patricians who are about to leave home for a long journey. The air is heavy with flags and pennants; it is a public holiday, for the fleet is going eastward on its annual journey, and going in a body, under a Commodore elected by the Grand Council, who has his own train of music men, his black-robed physicians, his pilots, scribes and craftsmen bearing their tools. Each ship has been chartered by public auction, and is directed by a patrician. The fleet, with the blessing of the Doge and the good wishes—alas! also the tears—of the people, will slowly make its way eastward, and when it has bought cargoes of silks, camlets, carpets, Persian shawls and spices, sent by caravan to the Syrian ports and to Egypt, it will curve back toward the mouth of the Mediterranean, distributing its riches as it goes, and shipping others, until it has reached Portugal and can creep along to Antwerp, the center of Western trade, and thence to the Thames, to assemble in state at Southampton for the homeward voyage, laden with English kerseys and cloths.

Continental wine fleets came to England in this way in the early time. Tossed into disorder, they reached the Thames, and when they reached the New Weir, the city boundary, they dressed up, raised their ensigns and then came up to London Bridge, the marines singing all the way with lusty voices, their kiriele, or song of thanksgiving and deliverance. Many Englishmen, in their river craft and from their overhung doorways and dormer windows, used to think these foreigners made a needless fuss about a little toss on the German ocean or a hustle in the chops of the channel; but then, as now, they had a wicked wit for men in strange garb, over curious in their eating and drinking and quick in speech.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

## SPAIN'S POSTAL SERVICE.

**A Country Where Post-Offices Are Conducted in a Peculiar Way.**

You can not get a stamp at a Spanish post-office for love or money. You get it at the nearest cigar store, where also you find a letter-box, and nowhere else except at the post-office. A strange story was told me by an English chaplain at Malaga. Casually strolling into the cafe one day, he noticed a number of letters stuck up on the wall, and to his supreme astonishment found that several of them were for him. On investigating the matter he discovered that a postal clerk had entered into an arrangement with the cafetier to send him letters addressed to foreigners, the understanding being that the latter would probably pay him a fee for his trouble, or, at any rate, frequent the cafe! The chaplain referred the matter to the Consul, and the little game was stopped. Among the letters in the cafe were several addressed to parties, known to the chaplain, who had left weeks before. The moral would seem to be, don't address your letters poste restante, but send them to the Consul or the broker named in your letter of credit.

Registered letters appear to be safe, on the other hand, but the extraordinary precautions taken to make them safe appear like an accusation of general dishonesty. If you receive a registered letter you have to return the envelope with the signature of your receipt. This is simple enough. The difficulty lies in knowing how to send off a registered letter. I shall never forget my first experience in that line. When I handed in my letter it was returned with the remark that it must be sealed. I took it to a cigar store and had a seal put on it, but again it was handed back. "There must be five seals," said the clerk. Not wishing to expose my ignorance to the black-eyed beauty in the cigar store, I went to a stationer's and bought a bar of sealing-wax, but having no stamp used a coin instead. Once more the letter was returned: "The stamps on the sealing-wax must be all the same." In despair I took it back to the black-eyed girl and explained my difficulties. She put on the five seals, and then at last the letter was accepted. The most absurd part of the whole story is that although Seville swarms with foreigners in spring, there are no directions regarding the matter posted up anywhere. Indeed, not even the time (three or four hours a day) when the post-office is open is announced at the window. Obviously, the Spaniards are not much in need of postal facilities, and for a good reason, since not much more than twenty-five per cent. of the population can write and read.—*Seville Cor. N. Y. Post.*

## THE "BACK SHOP."

**A Chicago Institution in Which Every Man Is His Own Tailor.**

On of the queerest institutions in the tailoring trade in Chicago is the "back shop," about which one begins to hear almost as soon as one makes any inquiries into Chicago tailoring. "Most of the work is done either at home or in a 'back shop,'" is the customary statement. "What is a back shop?" demands the investigator, whereupon he is usually told that it is an institution that must be seen to be appreciated, and he goes to work and sees it and appreciates it.

The "back shop" is a place where for a dollar or two a week a tailor may rent a seat upon a broad table, with the privilege of using irons off the common stove. It is a large shop where every body is his own shopkeeper. One of the largest of these "back shops" is on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, on the top floor. A reporter climbed up beyond the sundry stories until he reached the top, where he found himself in a long, well-lighted, but rather low-ceiled room, which stretched the full length and breadth of the building. Close to the windows all about the room was a collection of broad tables, upon which a number of men were squatting after the bone-breaking manner in which tailors rest themselves and work. A few women were grouped together in one corner of the apartment, and in the middle two stoves, heated like the fiery furnace in the old testament, were keeping the irons of the establishment warm. There was little talking but a great deal of work, and as soon as the reporter had found Mr. Braybrook, the proprietor of the enterprise, nobody paid any attention to him save the person with whom he was talking.

"Yes," Mr. Braybrook said, "this is what is called a back shop, where tailors are provided with a place to do their work and hot irons are furnished for a fixed charge per week. You see, in most of the tailor stores about town there is no place for the men, and so they come to places like this. There are quite a number in Chicago. I simply rent a man his seat and see that he has all the irons he wants and that ends my duties in the premises."

"What do you charge them?"

"One dollar a week—or if two men who are partners work together—$1.50 for the two. Seamstresses we make room for at 75 cents apiece."

"And how many men usually take advantage of the scheme?"

"It depends on the season and the amount of work. There are usually about forty or fifty here."

"Of course, you have nothing to do with the time they work?"

"Oh no, certainly not. They rent their seats, and that is the end of it as far as I am concerned."

"How about shop discipline? Have you any rules which your renters must observe?"

"No. If a man makes himself disagreeable to the other workmen, of course I get rid of him as soon as I can and will not let him back into the shop—but that seldom happens. You see, tailors, as a rule, are very decent men, and they know how to take care of themselves and do their work. Under any circumstances it would be none of my business. As long as nobody does any thing to interfere with the others I have nothing to say."

"What is the reason, Mr. Braybrook," said the reporter finally, as he cast a glance about the room, "that the tailors sit on the tables and curl themselves up like that man yonder," and a workman in an acutely uncomfortable position was pointed out, "instead of sitting on chairs?"

"Because it is the most comfortable position for the work. A tailor gets supple-jointed after a time, and he can do the most extraordinary things with his legs. These positions don't look restful to you, but they are."

"What do these tailors make?"

"That depends. Some of them can sit down and make $25 a week; others run less. They can average $15 a week without working too hard."

"Do they have to make a deposit when they take goods away from the shop?"

"No. The stuff is given to them all cut and prepared, and no tailor is asked for a deposit. It is not needed. I never heard of but one case in Chicago where a man made off with the cloth and material given him to make up."—*Chicago News.*

### A Desperate Individual.

"Papa," said a pale but beautiful girl, "I refused Mr. Sampson last night, and as he went to go he said:

"'Miss Millinton, your refusal has made me desperate; all the colors of my life are changed; look in the papers to-morrow morning,' and, with a groan, he was gone. Oh, papa, see what dreadful thing has happened."

"Was his first name George?" asked the old man, scanning the paper.

"Yes, papa."

"H-m—George Sampson. Yes, he has been sent up for ten days."

"Sir," he said to the old man, "for months I have worshipped your daughter with a mad passion, which I had every reason to suppose was reciprocated."

"Well?"

"Last night she cruelly refused me, and, in the depth of my despair, I overestimated my capacity, and this morning was fined ten dollars."

"Well?"

"I think, sir, that in view of all the existing circumstances, it would be no more than right for you to reimburse me the fine."—*N. Y. Sun.*

## THE AMERICAN TAR

**How the Yankee Skippers of the Past Generation Looked and Acted.**

Ah, who can not but love them all!—these skippers bold, who have cruised in all known and unknown waters; who, as their fireside fiction relates, with painted ports and monstrous guns, hastily constructed out of deck-pails and "skids," and mounted grimly on the "fo'castle" deck, gave violent chase to hovering buccanneers in the Spanish Main, and would have captured and eaten them, too, if the wind had not "canted" just as the overawed pirate was striking his black flag; who would never think of going a-sleighing through the soughing Maine pines without a patent ship's log dragging in the snow to show how many miles their nags were making, who make fast a compass and binacle lamp underneath the seats of their road wagons; who still prefer salt beef and cod's tongues to the most savory of shore viands; who have taught their Brazilian parrots to call all their neighbors "land lubbers;" who now and then, in an ecstacy of resentment at all things of the land, yell to their cooks: "Bake me a pan of iron-bound biscuit that'll crack and span like gafftopsa'l sheet blocks!" who keep their old ship's chronometers by their "bunks" and never wake suddenly from an after-dinner doze without singing out: "Mate!—how's she headin'?" who can not, as they declare, sleep comfortably of nights unless some body is put "on watch" to dash water against their houses under the windows, as though the sea were pounding at their ship's sides; who, in their dreams, rail at passing barks and brigs with fine and bitter irony, as they bellow forth:

Main boom! top-an-litt!
Davy lift a fall!
Jip-sheet! tail-rope!
Let go the haul!

And who at all times, providing you can demonstrate becoming reverence, though they are always suspicious of the integrity of your decorum, will spin you such yarns as will make you know that the ocean of to-day is but a mean sort of mill-pond beside the majestic sea of their time; and under the magic of their mighty sweeps of imagination make your heart ache with longing for the fertility of their genius.—*Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

## EASY INTIMACIES.

**Why They Are to Be Avoided by Young as Well as Old Persons.**

A writer in a London paper discourses about the danger of easy "intimacies" that is, of giving the confidence to the people of whom one knows nothing except that they are pleasant companions when they are met socially. "The danger lies," he says, "in the facility with which companionship of this kind is mistaken for true intimacy, though it does not really imply any thing approaching to it." A woman "will trust her life to the keeping of a man, of whose aims, of whose standard of right and wrong, of whose power of habit of giving up to the standard she knows just as much and just as little as she does of the actors whom she has seen on the stage, though she is deceived into thinking she knows more, only because she happens in this case to have been one of the actors and not merely a passive spectator." There is more truth than poetry in this thought, for in nine cases out of ten the two persons who come together in marriage have no more conception each of the other's true character and real disposition than of those of a dozen others in their circle of acquaintance. They are simply pleasant, social companions, and that is all. There are quite as many mistakes made in friendship through these "easy intimacies," though the consequences are not as far-reaching. Women, especially, are apt to give their confidence to those with whom they have been familiarly associated when they never proved their trustworthiness. It is one thing to have pleasant little familiar conversations about every day matters; it is another to impart what perhaps touches the inner life, and which made light of, or misrepresented, would place one in an uncomfortable position, or possibly even worse, injure the reputation or put it in the gossip's hands to do with as they please. A real friend, a true friend, one who can be trusted to enter the holy of holies of your heart without desecrating it, is among the best gifts that life can offer, but they are found in small numbers and are only proved by trial. A certain amount of reserve, even with familiar companions, is a good thing to employ, for it gives not only a sense of safety, but of security.—*Toledo Blade.*

### Not Much of Him Left.

In surgical circles here a successful operation performed by Prof. Billroth at the Vienna Klinik is much commented on. While a carrier was driving his team to town last winter his legs, fingers, ears and nose were frozen. At the time his life was despaired of. Both his legs had to be cut off, and only one finger on each hand could be saved. His nose was replaced by an artificial one, and his ears were clipped. He bore his sufferings with remarkable composure, and, having been supplied with artificial legs and feet, he can now get about with the help of two simple sticks. It is surprising that with one finger he is able to write well.—*Vienna Letter.*

—It makes a vast difference with ourselves, as well as with our impressions of the world, whether we are thankful for the roses we find on thorns or complain about the thorns we find among roses.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

## LIGHTNING WAS NOWHERE.

**How an Engineer Got Ahead of a Thunderbolt.**

"What was the fastest time you ever made?" asked The Talker of Johnnie Byers, one of the best known engineers in the western country.

"Well," he returned, "I reckon a run of forty miles I made on the North Platte end of the division was the slickest. You see, I was sent out from Omaha with a light engine to pull in a special director's car from North Platte, and when I got within about fifty miles of the latter station I was given an order to run regardless of everything—other trains were side tracked for me.

"I hadn't left the station more'n five minutes before a heavy thunderstorm came up—they do it awful quick out there—and me and my fireman enjoyed the finest display of fireworks you ever see.

"All of a sudden Tom yells to me:

"'Holy Moses! The lightning's struck the track! Pull out, Johnnie, or we're done for!'

"I looked back, and sure enough there came a streak of lightning along the right rail headed for us. It was a kinder whitish blue sort of thing, and was humping along like it had a time order.

"I knew that if it struck the machine we was all gone to the sweet hereafter, and I pulled her wide open.

"Well, the old machine seemed to know something was up, and she gave a jump like a scared antelope and off ahead of that lightning streak. At first the streak seemed to be gaining on us, but after the engine got good and started, my, you ought to see the distance play out between us. But the lightning didn't seem to be discouraged. It just spit on its hands and clawed along after us like a promissory note after an insolvent debtor.

"Well, I seen something must be done, but couldn't make out how to do it. It was plain that if this thing kept up much longer the water and coal would give out, not to speak of red hot journals. I says to Tom:

"'Heave away, now, with the coal and we'll fool him,' and, although he'd been heaving away since the start of the race, that seemed to help, for I could see the lightning was lagging. Then I turned the machine over to him and crawled back on the tank. I had an idea. There was a siding a few miles ahead, and if we could make it—well, you'll see. There was a broken drawbar on the tank, and when I reckoned we'd got about the right distance I dropped it. I could see it rolling along for quite a distance, then I got back to the engine and slacked up.

"All of a sudden I heard the most outlandish racket you ever heard of behind us. Then the air was full of splinters, and when I rolled back, sure enough the drawbar had fallen in the switch I'd calculated on hitting, and had made such a connection with the main track that the lightning had been switched off and had run down on the siding and into two cars of powder standing there. I'm sorry I can't give you the exact time of that run, but under the circumstances you couldn't expect a man to hold a watch, now could you?"—Omaha Herald.

### Not for Intrusive Eyes.

"As you can only be a sister to me," he said, in broken tones, "will you let me kiss you good night?"

She shyly said she would.

Then he folded her in his strong arms and gently placing her head against his manly breast, he kissed her passionately.

"Mr. Sampson," she said softly, "this is all so new to me, so—so different from what I thought it to be, that if you will give me a little time to—to think it over, I—I may"——

But let us withdraw from the sacred scene. —New York Sun.

### Something Serious.

Guest—Lightning struck our hotel this morning.

Friend—Nothing serious, I hope?

Guest—Yes, quite so.

Friend—Indeed, how was it?

Guest—Routed me out an hour earlier than usual for breakfast.—Chicago Tribune

### The Inventor of Volapuk.

"Volapuk, they say, is a sort of a jumble of all other languages."

"So I believe."

"Who invented it, I wonder?"

"A restaurant waiter, probably."—Lincoln Journal.

### Careful of the Book.

Young Author (making a call)—I see you have my new book on the table, Miss Hammersly?

Miss Hammersly—Oh, yes, Mr. Preface, and we have found it so interesting.

Young Author (taking the book)—I notice some of the leaves are not cut.

Miss Hammersly—Er—no, Mr. Preface; we are careful to keep it fresh as long as possible.—New York Sun.

### Popularity Variable.

Citizen—That Johnny Ward is the dandy of 'em all. He outranks every player in the League.

Another Citizen—I heard you say yesterday that he was not worth the powder to blow him up.

Citizen—Yes; but you should have seen the stop he made today.—The Epoch.

### Not to Be Expected.

A child has been sent to congratulate his grandmother on her birthday. "Grandmamma!" he exclaims, "may you live until the end of your days!" "Alas!" replies the old woman resignedly, "at my age, I can scarcely expect to live as long as that."—Etats Unis.

### Not for Reading.

"You have plenty of reading there," said a visitor to the literary editor, pointing to a pile of books on the editorial desk.

"They are not for reading," answered the literary editor, "they are for reviewing."—Boston Courier.

### Didn't Enjoy the Trip.

"How did you enjoy your trip abroad?" was asked of a New Yorker.

"Beastly stupid time. I didn't see a single baseball game while I was gone."—Judge.

### Self Defensive Advice.

McPheet—Hav yez a match, Dinnis?

Corrigan—Oi hov!

McPheet—Wull, thin, light both ends o' thot cigyar so's it won't lasht so long!—Judge.

## LEARNING TO SWIM.

**The Discouraging Aquatic Experiences of a New York Humorist.**

Once upon a time, when I was young and full of unlimited confidence in the future, I made up my mind that I would learn to swim. Every one told me I ought to learn the noble art of how to keep your head above water, and I became filled with a sort of enthusiastic longing to go and float on my back, out into the mystic East, where the crested seas play leap-frog through the never-dying years.

I inquired what was the best way to learn to swim. I received 1,471 different replies. It was just a trifle confusing. I was not quite sure which was the best way, so I concluded to begin at the beginning of the list and work my way through to victory or a watery grave.

The first method recommended to me was to strip and boldly plunge into the water where it was over my head. "The natural instinct of the animal," said my adviser, "is to swim. You need nothing but the firm resolve, and you will find it exceedingly easy. Jump right in and strike out, and you will get there."

The more I thought about it, the more this seemed to me to be good advice. So one day, when I was crossing the North river on a ferry-boat, I just shut my eyes and jumped overboard. I struck out boldly; and as my adviser had predicted, I got there. I got right to the bottom. As soon as possible I got back again to the surface, and was just about to strike out boldly once more, when a miserable pirate jammed a boat-hook under my collar, and yanked me out of the water with an exceeding great yank.

I was arrested and taken to a police court. I explained to the police justice that I had jumped overboard to earn to swim; but he sent me up, just the same.

When my term was at an end, I thought I would try the plan of the second adviser. This was to practice the stroke in shallow water until I knew how to use my hands and feet, and then to venture into water deep enough to swim.

I went down to the river one evening where some boys were in swimming, and said:

"How deep is the water here?"

"Only two feet and a half," said one of the boys, who was paddling about.

That suited me, so in I went. I practiced away at the stroke, and was doing beautifully, when it occurred to me that the sand on the bottom was scratching my breast. So I said:

"Isn't there any deeper water than this around here?"

"Right over there," said a boy pointing. I went "right over there," and at once disappeared from view. When I came to the surface I was going to swim splendidly; but two boys jumped in and towed me ashore. Once more I had been rescued.

Then I tried another plan. This was to take a lot of corks and put them under my arms, and swim that way until I had the stroke down fine; then to cast away the corks and go it alone. Well, I procured my corks, and started out through the surf at Coney Island. It was really very pleasant, riding the breakers and feeling as if one were suspended in the air. When beyond the ropes I found I was swimming beautifully, so I threw off my corks and struck out boldly. Of course, the first shock of throwing away the corks sent me downward, and it was so deep that I was a long time coming up. When I did come up, I was just going to swim away in great style, when a man came up in a boat, grabbed me by the neck, and dragged me in. I tried to explain my design to him; but he intimated that he thought me a crank.

And so it has been. Every time I have tried to learn to swim, some one has come along and rescued me. I don't want to be rescued. I want to swim. But they will not let me. They always say: "My dear sir, in two minutes more you would have been drowned." So I have given up all hope of ever learning to swim, and am going to wade slowly through the rest of a sorrowful existence.—*Puck.*

## COLORS FOR AUTUMN.

**New Shades of Green, Red and Gray Most Favored by Fashion.**

Green, red and gray are the trio of absolute colors most favored by fashion for autumn, but it is not so easy to state which shade or even which of the combinations will achieve most popularity. Every shade of green flourishes, from the vivid, rich *emeraude*—a deep emerald green—to *Nil*, or Nile green, a light water-color. Scarabee is a dark yellowish green, and *couroucou* and *peuplier* are lighter shades of the same color.

The brighter reds are *coquelicot*, or poppy-red, cardinal and Boulanger, a bright, vivid blood-red; and the eye has become so accustomed to these glowing colors in the stylish costumes worn at the sea-side and other summer resorts, that the combination must be startling, indeed, that will dazzle.

*Bouton d'or*, or buttercup yellow, of the beautiful golden tint of those well-known field-flowers, and maize color are exquisite in soft silken fabrics, and will very likely be combined with white, black, or deep browns for rich evening toilets in silk materials.

The new shades of brown are *alezan*, a dark reddish brown, and *poctole*, a light, golden brown; and between these is a symphony of shades in every conceivable tint that could by any stretch of imagination be called brown.

In blues, ocean-blue and *luciole*, the latter a shade between *gendarme* and ocean, are the favorites.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

## FLEECING AMERICANS.

**Some of the Tricks Which Parisians Play on Helpless Victims.**

The fact is that Americans who come to Paris and don't know the ropes do get most mercilessly swindled. Fully 50 per cent. of the large sums spent by Americans in this city brings no return in value of any sort or kind. Many leave Paris indignantly and vow never to set foot in it again. They set Paris down as a "regular fraud." This is a pity, because it is hard lines on a man who comes to a city for a change and a holiday to be sent away with his temper spoiled, and all the more so that with a little precaution he could easily avoid the harpies who infest Paris, perhaps, more than any other continental city, including Naples.

Much good money is wasted on guides and couriers. The regulation fee for the services of these is $2 a day and a meal. Very few, however, content themselves with such a salary. It is to the extras that they look for their profits. Thus it is very usual at meal times for the courier to take his client to an expensive restaurant. His client can't speak French, wants to sample French cookery and bids his guide order. The guide orders every thing that he likes and what is most expensive. If the client has not the same tastes as he, so much the worse for him. When the bill has been paid the courier pockets the document and will call in the evening to get 20 per cent. commission.

The American I refer to had in this way been taken to all the best restaurants in Paris, and had spent on himself and his guide what would suffice to keep a French peasant and his family for a year. At one house, which is noted for its good cookery and the moderateness of its prices, he had paid $107 for a breakfast which he had been unable to eat. Elsewhere he had spent $40 on a dinner, which he valued at 75 cents.

To convince him that one can dine well and cheaply in Paris, I took him to a restaurant I frequent, consulted his tastes, and gave him a dinner which cost me for the two of us just $1.40. He said he had not dined so well since he had been in Paris.

There is absolutely no necessity to take one's guide to lunch or dinner, and if visitors would remember this they would save much money and fare very much better. In every good restaurant in Paris there are waiters who can speak English to translate the items on the bill of fare.

Much annoyance would also be saved to visitors who dine at the restaurants if they would avoid visiting houses where the prices of dishes are not marked on the bills of fare. At such houses the amount of the bill depends on the appearance of squeezeability or otherwise of the customer. The very celebrated houses should be strictly avoided by the American visitor, unless he is accompanied by a habitue. Barring the pleasure of a tickled vanity, there is scant profit in paying $50 for a dinner barely worth $5.

It should also be remembered that prices of dishes are for quantities sufficient for two persons at all the better restaurants.

Items not marked on the bill of fare which may be offered by the waiters should be left untouched. Two or three prawns on a plate, a few olives on another and such kickshaws, will, if touched, bring the bill up 25 per cent. Waiters are in the habit of putting these on the table without being ordered to do so.

In the matter of change visitors should be very careful. Certain moneys which have no legal currency in France are invariably at certain establishments offered to foreigners in change for good money. It should be noted that the only moneys current in France besides French coins are those of Italy, Greece, Switzerland and Belgium. Russian and Austrian gold is also currency. Roumanian, Spanish and South American coins should invariably be refused. They can only be disposed of at a loss of 20 per cent. The coins of the late Papal States can be passed at nominal value, but should be avoided if possible.

In ordering goods made to measure, such as ladies' or gentlemen's clothes, a written contract should be made, otherwise the amount charged will very probably be doubled on the bill. The tradesman, if payment is refused, has the right to prevent him from leaving Paris. Tickets for theaters should never be bought at any of the theatrical agencies in the city. These charge about double the right prices. Visitors can always procure tickets at the booking offices of the theaters in advance.

These are a few indications of how to avoid being swindled in Paris, and if people would observe them one would hear less complaints from visitors. Their is no city, perhaps, in the world where so much pleasure can be got for as little money as in Paris, but in no city either is the systematic swindling of foreigners, and especially of Americans, more extensively carried out.—*R. H. Sherard, in N. Y. World.*

### A Lesson in Grammar

Teacher—Johnny, is the sentence "He sells me a watermelon," correct? Or should the form be: "He sells a watermelon to me?"

Johnny (who has had some practical experience)—It depends on the melon. If it's ripe he sells the melon. If it's green he sells me, Mr. Hoskinson.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A beer garden is a place where the wild thyme grows.—*Binghamton Republican*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17..... 1883


In the history of crime it would be difficult to find a parallel for the series of dreadful murders recently committed in London. In the heart of the Capital of England nine women have been butchered and their bodies mangled in the most barbarous way. All these awful crimes have evidently been committed by the same person. The police of London have been considered as among the shrewdest and most skilful in the world; yet these terrible crimes go on and not a trace of the murderer is found He appears to regard the police with contempt, and all the world agrees with him. These undetected crimes show how stupid the police are, and prove that all their ancied ability rests upon nothing but boundless self conceit, like a great many other pretenses made in England to superiority. Such a series of murders could not be committed in any city in America without the police discovering the murderer. The English Parliament and the great officers of State appear to be paralyzed by these crimes and don't know what to do. They had better get a few American detectives to hunt down the murderer and bring him to justice.

The Republicans who opposed the candidate of their party four years ago have all returned to the fold and resumed their allegiance. They found that no matter how much there might be in their own party that was not satisfactory to them; it was far worse to give their support in breaking down the system of protection to American labor, and reducing the working people of their own country to the poverty and wretchedness everywhere prevalent among the working people of Europe. In England labor is better paid than in any other European country; and yet if Americans who have never been out of their own country could see the condition of working people in England, they would be filled with amazement, pity and disgust. We have reason to thank God that there is enough wisdom and patriotism among our own people to defeat all attempts to "put American laborers on the same footing with the laborers of other countries," as was declared to be their purpose by the supporters of the free trade policy.

The vote of New York carries a most important lesson with it. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority reported at fifteen thousand. The majority for Harrison is reported to be not less than twelve thousand. The difference of twenty-seven thousand votes is due entirely to the free trade policy of Mr. Cleveland. It is very clear that the working men of the country will not sacrifice their own interests for party success. New York is to-day a Democratic State; and if the party leaders shall be wise enough to drop the free trade heresy, and fall into line on the patriotic policy of Samuel J. Randall, the State will give her vote for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Free trade is as dead as the doctrine of the right of secession, and only pig-headed obstinacy will persist in a policy that can never win. Tens of thousands of as ardent Democrats as live voted against Cleveland for the only reason that he advocated free trade.

It is well worthy of serious consideration by politicians, that the majorities that elected Harrison President were given by the farmers and the great body of the people outside of the large cities. It is conceded by all that there is vastly more corruption and venality in politics in the cities than in the country. It is to those who are regarded as the best citizens; the sober, moral, industrious, intelligent, farmers and mechanics of the country that Harrison owes his election; and with these men the only consideration in the election was the preservation of American industries from destruction by free trade. Mere party names or catch words no longer count with the great body of voters; they know their own interests and will support or desert any party, no matter by what name it may be called, that sets itself in opposition to those interests.

The ALTA says it was a great mistake to nominate Thurman for Vice-President, and alleges this had a good deal to do with the defeat of Cleveland. Now this is very unkind; when the nomination was made the tail was declared to be much bigger than the dog. Thurman, it was confidently declared, would ensure the re-election of Cleveland.

## WHAT IS LITERARY MERIT?

**What Is the Agreed Upon Standard?—Intrinsic Literary Worth.**

What constitutes "literary merit?" Each editor thinks he knows. So does each literary critic. So do the people who will tell you that the poems or essays or books that live are possessed of it. There is a sort of agreed upon standard, known in a vague way by literary people and represented by our best periodicals. By all means keep this standard high, and keep yourselves up to the standard; but at the same time, once in a while, let your mind dwell upon the lesson contained in the parable of the widow's mite.

If poems or prose writings had intelligence, and could think for themselves, there would be one infallible test for intrinsic value that they might append to themselves after they had stood the further test of time: "Only remembered for what I have done." For instance, several years ago a little poem appeared in one of our daily papers from a local author. I cannot think he was paid for it, nor can I think any other paper ever thought it worth copying for its own columns. I well remember glancing over it with a little bit of contempt in my mind and a good deal of indifference, and feeling sure it was quite without "literary merit." It was about the "baby boy," a very hackneyed subject, you will all agree.

Well, the other day my pride of judgment received a humiliating blow. A woman, good and true, in the humble ranks of life, had seen this poem. Her own baby boy was only a few weeks old, and perhaps she had let creep into her heart the thought that he was something of a burden, with poverty and hard work pressing upon her each day. The little poem struck a higher, better chord than that, and the tune of her thoughts grew sweeter. She cut it out of the paper and tucked it into the sewing machine drawer, and learned it, a line at a time, as she sat at work. Nor did it stop there; around among the neighbors it went, and brought many a blessing to the little babies in the poor, crowded houses.

Question: "Did the poem have literary merit?" Certainly, its simple phrasology, its humble truth, its honest purpose, spoke to the mind as well as the heart of these people as one of Browning's sonnets could not have done.

Again: There is a housekeeping paper published in one of our western cities. "Very ordinary," I have been wont to pronounce it, and after a cursory, indifferent perusal I have sent away my numbers to a little housekeeper on a Virginia farm. She is a brave little woman, left, at the age of 14, by the death of her mother, to bring up the three younger children and do the housework. Very limited was her schooling, of course. For two years, now, she has had this housekeeping journal, and I have had her occasional letters. And how she has grown mentally! It must have been the "literary merit" in that paper that I called ordinary, and could not waste my time upon.

There is apparent literary value and an intrinsic one, I feel bound to admit. There may be two ways of considering whether a poem or a book lives. If it is printed over and over again at the demand of the people, all the world knows it lives. But it sometimes happens that it is printed only once, is caught up by some heart, passed on and on in word or influence, and the good it does never dies. Is it not really "literary merit" that makes it live—the mode of its expression as well as its inherent thought? I am asking; for at the very end of my remarks, with a full recognition of the value of high standards, with a just respect for editors, critics and cultivated readers, but with an equally ardent appreciation of comparative value, I humbly confess that I do not know what "literary merit" really is. —Juniata Stafford in Belford's Magazine.

### In a Mexican Market Square.

Passing on through the market place I emerged suddenly from a side exit into the market square. Just in front of me sat four or five groups surrounding a bunch of smoking faggots, and as I approached them a little girl or boy would step forward and offer for sale strings of glass beads or baskets of images made by Indians from clay. I bought several of these images and narrowly escaped being cheated in the process, for the little rogues who are playing merchants know when they have a stranger to deal with, and, although they smile at you, showing their white, pearly teeth, they will give you the wrong change if they can.

Just beyond these groups I saw other groups seated about large, square holes, which had been dug in the ground. At first I could not understand this, but after awhile I found out that they were engaged in roasting the century plant. The holes in the ground were apparently three feet deep and perhaps four feet across the top. Inside these holes they had placed a half dozen stalks of the plant over smoking faggots, and from the smoldering fire there issued a volume of smoke and the sound of escaping pulque. By and by a Mexican strode up, threw down a three cent piece, and, without a word, one of the agile boys jumped into the hole, chopped off a bit of the wood and delivered it to the purchaser, who went away munching on it as though it was the leg of a chicken. The juice of the maguey is sweet and intoxicating, and a great many of the Mexican people are, I regret to say, slaves of its power.—"R. M. Y." in St. Louis Republic.

### In a Mormon Sunday School.

It is easy to see how largely the foreign element prevails here among the Mormons. There were in Utah in 1880 about 44,000 foreigners to 100,000 natives, and since then there have been about 13,000 Mormon immigrants. These immigrants are chiefly English and Scandinavians, and you may see Swedish faces everywhere. In the Sunday school which I visited there was a Swedish class which was taught in the Swedish language.

This Sunday school is worthy of mention. After the administration of the sacrament the school divided up into classes, and in these classes the sexes were always separated. During my visit one of the teachers kept constantly with me as I went from class to class, and it seemed to me that the teaching was largely for the benefit of the visitors rather than for the scholars. I was offered the "Book of Mormon" and asked to read with the pupils in turn as the reading went around the class. After reading a chapter a young man explained it much as we Gentiles do in one of our Christian prayer meetings, and he told us how a branch of the Israelites came to the American continent and how the Lord again appeared upon the earth and chose his apostles here. He told how the record of his teachings in America among the aboriginal tribes was transcribed upon the golden plates of the "Book of Mormon," and how these were found in the state of New York. It was interesting as a romance, but I grew tired before he was through and left.—Salt Lake Letter.

### London's Inhabitants.

The city of London is said to have fewer inhabitants to the house than any other of the large cities of Europe. Vienna has five times as many.

A soldier who was seen to take off his cap while using the telephone informed a questioner that he did so because he was talking to his superior officer.

Of the 200 gold beaters in New York, not one is a woman, while of the 900 gold cutters not one is a man.

### A Japanese Temple and Bell.

If I were a good Buddhist I would say a prayer or two to the Chioin bell, the largest in Japan, but a monster breathing sweet music that thrills one from head to foot, and ringing so seldom that the dates are kept in mind carefully, lest one miss the great treat. The bell hangs in a shady little place at the top of a stone staircase by itself, and is struck from the outside by a swinging beam that gives the soft reverberations that do not jar on the ear, no matter how powerful they are. When the huge beam is unchained and swung it is generally at the time of the 5 o'clock mass in the morning, and heavy sleepers have been unconscious of the musical booming and missed it all. Others are wakened by the strange vibration and the soft music ringing and pulsating on the air, and in the half consciousness of waking it seems like part of some beautiful dream. It is the greatest pity that with such a magnificent bell the temple does not see fit to ring it oftener.

The Chioin is a rich temple, and its altar one of the most gorgeous in Kioto, a mass of carved and gilded ornaments surrounding a massive gilded shrine. Occasional worshipers come and kneel on the mats and mutter their prayers, but most often one finds the only occupant of the space before the altar is a lone old priest industriously hammering away at a modern drum shaped like a huge round sleigh bell. From 5 o'clock in the morning until the temple closes at 4 in the afternoon the thunk, thunk keeps up. A nice old woman, who must be a professional mender, from the incessant patching and darning of blue cotton garments that she keeps up, takes care of the shoes while one roams the temple stocking footed, but she does not offer to mend the foreign stockings one wears out on matted and polished wood floors.—Kioto Cor. Globe-Democrat.

### Shadowing a Suspected Man.

The work of shadowing a man is easier than a person who has never been in the business would think. You must first study your man thoroughly, so you would know him if you only saw one of his boots, and you must do this without attracting his attention, which is not always a simple thing to do. A man who is to be shadowed is always a man who has reason to suspect that he will be shadowed, and consequently he will be on his guard and very watchful. If the man is not an experienced criminal one detective ought to be able to follow him day and night as long as there is any necessity, but if he is an old hand one man cannot do the work, and can only queer it by trying it. There should be three or four shadows, each one ready to take up the work when for any reason the person who is following the man deems it prudent to quit.

You see an old criminal has many devices for finding out if he is being watched. He will jump on a car, ride a block and get off. Well, if you have not got another man ready to take up the trail then, you will flush your bird. Or he will get into a cab and ride a block or two and get out. We must be prepared for all that sort of thing. Usually the shadow will keep on the other side of the street from his man, from a half to a whole block behind him, and pay as much attention to keeping himself from being noticed as to watching the other fellow. It is work that not one detective in twenty can do scientifically, although some men are very expert. I know a man that saw a criminal make out an improper voucher, went with him and saw him get a check for it, then walked with him to the bank, saw him cash the check, and arrested him while he was counting the money.—Detective in Chicago News.

### Fixing Up the Passes.

When the interstate commerce bill went into effect, by the way, it was supposed that free passes would be everywhere abolished. The railroad passenger agents and managers so announced with a flourish of trumpets. But where a railroad man wills he still finds a way. As an illustration, I may mention the case of a friend who applied recently for a pass over a trunk line to a western city, scarcely expecting to get it, yet being compelled by his circumstances, and feeling that for indirect services long ago rendered he was entitled to transportation.

He was told that he could only get a pass within the lines of the state in which the main line of the system is incorporated, or between any two points within the boundaries of a single state. "Can't you fix me up for all the states in that way," he asked, "except between the stations when you cross the state lines, and let me pay for that distance to the conductor?" The man of passes smiled good naturedly as he said: "Yes, I might, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I know you are entitled to the consideration, and I'll just engage you in my traveling advertising corps for a couple of days. You shall have your traveling expenses for your services. Here are the passes." A wink and a pleasant nod accompanied the delivery of the bits of paper, which had meanwhile been filled up, and my friend came away wiser and happy.—New York Tribune.

### The Newsboys of Mexico.

Our contemporaries are making many suggestions as to the material of which the clothes of the newsboys should be made. Some think leather suits would be advisable in view of the short time the striped suits presented by the city government lasted, while others urge tin as the best material. This discussion enables newspaper men to air their wit, but it really seems unnecessary. The city government presented a given number of newsboys with uniforms, with the understanding that the boys would replace them at their own expense when worn out. Those suits have long since served their time and been discarded, and not a single one has been replaced by its owner. Unless the city government intends to clothe outright the urchins who sell papers in the streets, our contemporaries are wasting their time in discussing the kind of material that should be used for their uniforms, for there is no legal way of compelling the boys to buy the clothes that may be designated as proper for them by the authorities. To deprive a boy of the right to earn an honest living because he cannot or will not dress in a prescribed manner is not practicable in a free country.—Mexico Two Republics.

### The Lick Telescope.

The great Lick telescope in California promises wonderful discoveries in the skies. Professor Holden is very enthusiastic over its revelations, and says that he has had views of the planets, the stars, the milky way and the nebulæ that no other astronomer ever before had. The telescope resolves the nebula in Lyra into wreaths of "sun stuff" which are in the process of developing into solid bodies, and the observation of Jupiter promises to solve some of the curious questions about that planet.—Chicago Herald.

### Results of Mental Overwork.

The English Anthropological society has been culling from reports of schoolmasters' observations on the symptoms of mental fatigue. The observations reveal that weariness of mind reveals itself under the aspects of irritability and incapacity.

Children at school showed such signs of mental irritability as sleeplessness and nervous laughter, while those who were fatigued could neither sleep nor get up their taskwork. The flagging will showed itself by lolling, yawning, and a languid manner. Headache also resulted from overstrain in study, when combined with defective ventilation.—Youth's Companion.


MISCELLANEOUS.

INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
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I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F. are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, with or in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seeker.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
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Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1883, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
" .....February 24th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!

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Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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Working Asses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Independence - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS.

—BAR—

Will be found accessible to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars

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C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms to the use of patrons, in every respect.
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free all information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | | 9.15 a. m. | 5.35 p. m. |
| Layton..... | | 10.45 a. m. | 4.35 p. m. |
| Wabuska..... | | 12.45 a. m. | 2.25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne..... | | 4.30 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Lucing..... | | 5.50 p. m. | 9.20 a. m. |
| Sodа Springs..... | | 7.00 p. m. | 8.10 a. m. |
| Belleville..... | | 8.10 p. m. | 7.05 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. | 8.50 p. m. | Lv. 6.30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | | Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | | 7.30 a. m. | 5.25 p. m. |
| Benton..... | | 11.00 a. m. | 1.45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek..... | | 1.10 p. m. | 11.30 a. m. |
| Alvord..... | | 2.00 p. m. | 10.35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | | 3.30 p. m. | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | | 4.15 p. m. | 8.15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | Ar. | 5.45 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Monays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Diamondfield, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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BREWERY,

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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HOUSE PAINTING,
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The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

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Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

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Horseshoeing, General Iron
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WAGON WORK.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
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Boot & Shoe Shop,
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Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
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....DEALER IN....
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MY STOCK

Consisting of most every nee a article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKER,
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SELL EXCHANGE
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A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17. .....1888

Mr. John Lucas was up from Lone Pine last Thursday.

Mr. A. S. McAfee was down from Big Pine last Tuesday.

G. W. Palmer was up from Lone Pine some days this week.

Mr. A. R. Conklin got back from San Francisco at the end of last week.

Baled hay is selling for ten dollars per ton at Independendence Station.

Mr. S. P. Roberts of Pine Mountain, was in town on Wednesday. He has a large quantity of ore on the dump at his mine.

Mr. W. H Russell and Mrs. Russell, of Benton, arrived at Independence on Wednesday. They will stay in town a few days yet.

The first rain of the season fell on Thursday night. It came down in a steady, warm pour. The Sierras are covered with snow far down their sides.

There is good demand for butter and eggs at Independence. Very little of either in the market. Butter brings 60 cents a roll, eggs 40 cents a dozen.

George Turner is reported to have made a big strike of silver and lead ore in a mine over near Deep Spring lake. He will soon make a shipment of the ore.

Mr. Israel Luce arrived at the marble quarry last Wednesday from San Francisco. He was accompanied by several expert marble workers. Mr. Luce will now go on quarrying marble for market.

Since the result of the election became known silver has been steadily increasing in value. Harrison heartily endorsed the plank in the Republican platform in favor of silver coinage.

Doctor Bishop has bought fifty thousand grape cuttings for planting on part of his land on the Eastside of the river. The cuttings will cover about 100 acres and are mostly of raisin grapes.

Mono county gave Mr. Coleman 78 majority for Assemblyman. The Republicans elected the County Clerk and Treasurer. The rest of the officers elected are Democrats. Vandever, for Congress, ran ahead of his ticket.

The Republican majority for the head of the ticket in Inyo county was over twenty-one per cent of the total vote cast. We would like to see the record that beats this. Opposition to free trade made the vote; the Sackville letter did'nt change a vote in the county; the thing was only laughed at here.

Protection was too strong for sectionalism in West Virginia. This is the first Southern State having a majority of white voters to give a Republican majority. As manufactories are established and new resources developed in other States these will also swing into line for protection to home interests.

A much astonished man a few days ago was Mr. C. B. Rawson. For the first time he went over to see the Eastside canal and the country it will irrigate. He had no expectation of finding such a great extent of fine country as he saw there. He expressed not less regret than surprise at his own indifference in not having looked more closely into the enterprise long ago.

Miss Addie Lewis intends going to San Francisco next week to stay several months. A farewell party at Main's hall was the form in which her many friends took leave of her. Handsome invitation cards were issued during the week and everybody responded. Very many friends wish Miss Lewis all the pleasure possible during her absence and will give her a hearty welcome on her return home again.

The total vote of California at the late election is about 250,000. From this it may be safely inferred that the census to be taken in 1890 will show the population of the State to be not less than 1,500,000. This will give the State five more Congressmen, making eleven in all, and with the two U. S. Senators will make the electoral vote of the State thirteen. California will thus have a much greater influence in Congress than at present.

### Majorities.

The majorities in Mono county are as follows: Harrison, about 135; Assembly, Coleman, R., about 70; Superior Judge, Hakes, D., 27; County Clerk, Kister, R., 73; Sheriff, Cody, D., 75; Treasurer, Brown, R., 5; District Attorney, Hayes, D., 172.—*Chronicle-Union.*

### Card of Thanks.

To the people of Big Pine and vicinity who so carefully and tenderly watched at the sick bed of our dear departed son, Andrew McMurry, and who so freely paid their last affectionate tribute of respect to the memory of the loved one who has passed away; the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the bereaved parents are hereby tendered.

S. J. McMURRY,
JANE McMURRY.

### Postponements.

The case of R. E. Barnes, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, has been continued until February 26th. Mrs. Barnes is reported to be very ill in San Francisco and her husband is with her, hence the postponement. The case of S. A. Middleton also charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, has been continued until February 28th. Both of these cases had been set for trial this week. The Middleton case was postponed because the defendant is laid up from hurts received in a row last week.

### More Trouble.

Last Friday night Doctor Middleton got severely beaten in an encounter with John E. Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap had been summoned to attend Court at Independence as a witness in a case in which Doctor Middleton is concerned. At his own door in Bishop Creek he met Doctor Middleton; he said it would be very inconvenient for him to go to Independence, and objected strongly to going. An altercation ensued. As the report goes, Middleton pulled a pistol from his pocket; Dunlap had a large steel rasp in his hand; with this he struck Middleton and knocked him down and took the pistol from him, and beat him very severely. Doctor Woodin was telegraphed for to Independence; he went to Bishop Creek the same night and dressed Middleton's wounds. Such is the story as told by men who were near when the quarrel occurred.

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, November 5, 1888.

The first Monday in November being the time for the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors and the only member present being E. Robinson, the Board adjourned. No quorum was present on any day during the week and the meeting was adjourned from day to day.

MONDAY, November 12, 1888.

The Board met at 4:30 p. m. Present Supervisors Harger, Eldred and Robinson, and organized as a Board of Canvassers, to canvass the returns of the election held in Inyo county on November 6th, 1888. The returns from all the precincts not being in the Board, as a Board of Canvassers, adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. of November 13, 1888. The Board met on Tuesday but adjourned without doing any business, no quorum being present.

TUESDAY, November 13, 1888.

The Board met in regular session. Present Supervisors Harger, Eldred and Robinson. Absent Boland and Eddy. Chairman Harger presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered to be drawn:

Bills of Election Boards were allowed in the sum of $30 each.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Levy, conveying sick | $ 2 50 |
| A. E. Janvier, Board of Education | 11 80 |
| J. W. P. Laird " " " | 10 00 |
| D. Crough " " " | 10 00 |
| J. H. Shannon " " " | 24 50 |
| W. O. Meroney, taking affidavits | 9 50 |
| J. J. Moore, postage | 1 94 |
| Drs. Woodin, medical services | 36 00 |
| A. W. Eisheshutz | 12 92 |
| Independence Water Co | 16 00 |
| S. G. Gregg, Sundries | 25 55 |
| Mrs. J. Kepler, janitress | 30 00 |
| K. S. Krumley, digging grave | 5 00 |
| L. Wood, mdse | 5 50 |
| P. H. Mack, sundries | 23 40 |
| W. F. Matlack, repairing jail lock | 1 25 |
| H. S. Crocker & Co., blanks | 151 40 |
| C. Mulholland, printing | 259 60 |
| H. G. Plumley, Constable fees | 15 30 |
| J. W. Murphy, labor | 8 00 |

Bills of Nathan Rhine and C. S. Swan laid over till next Regular meeting.

The Board adjourned until next day at ten o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1888.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the same members being present.

The bills of C. S. Swan and Nathan Rhine were reconsidered.

Nathan Rhine, bill for merchandise to the amount of $71.84 allowed in sum of $19 29.

C. S. Swan allowed $4.12.

Bid of C. Mulholland for county printing accepted and bond approved.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Lewis, for hospital | $160 00 |
| A. W. Eisheshutz, mdse | 15 75 |
| J. J. Woodin, County Physician | 150 00 |

A. R. Conklin appeared as counsel for petitioners for the appointment of Fire Commissioners for Independence. The Board appointed A. R. Conklin, A. W. Eisheshutz and Nathan Rhine as a Board of Fire Commissioners.

Petition for a road in District No. 3 rejected.

The quarterly reports of Overseers of Road Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were examined, accepted and approved. The report of Overseer for District No. 6 was laid over till next regular meeting.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered issued:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Powers, R'd Dist. No. 2, | $100 56 |
| M. S. McLeod, " " " 3, | 255 00 |
| S. J. McMurry, " " " 4, | 115 76 |
| W. James, " " " 5, | 111 50 |
| P. W. Forbes, expenses | 12 00 |
| O. I. Mairs, board | 67 00 |

Bill of G. H. Palmer laid over till next regular meeting.

It was ordered that $40 be transferred from the General Road Fund to the Fund of District No. 2.

The Auditor was authorized to order the Treasurer to refund to all parties entitled rebate of taxes for 1888.

The Quarterly reports of the Auditor and Treasurer were examined and approved.

The Board adjourned until Thursday morning.

### Pistol Practice.

Last Saturday evening David D. Leahy and P. H. Staiger had a shooting scrape at Bishop Creek. Staiger is reported to be a quarrelsome man. A boy had been smoking a cigar in the barroom at Hill's hotel. The lit end of the cigar accidentally came in contact with the finger of Staiger; the boy offered ample apology, but Staiger would not be placated and abused the boy, who tried to get out of the way. In the end Leahy interposed to protect the boy, and knocked Staiger down. Staiger then left the hotel, but soon returned, armed with a pistol. Leahy had no weapon, but the boy had a small, worthless pistol which Leahy took when Staiger was seen entering the hotel. Leahy, who was sitting by the stove, stepped toward the door and told Staiger not to come any further. Both men raised their pistols and fired nearly together. Several shots were fired. Leahy hit Staiger once right in the chest, but the worthless pistol had not force enough to send the ball through his skin. Leahy was not hit. Staiger was taken away unhurt. Leahy was cool and unexcited and he is commended for protecting a boy against a bully.

### Raisin Growing.

A good deal of land along the Eastside canal will be planted with raisin grape vines between now and next spring. The greatest care should be taken that no diseased vines should be brought into the country. Up to the present time we have no vine disease in Owens Valley and with reasonable care to prevent the importation of all diseased vines we can keep clear of all pests. If we once get infected vines among us parasites will spread everywhere, causing heavy loss and endless expenses. In the Vacaville country and other parts of the [illegible] Vineyards are ruined by disease. We [illegible] to organize a district and appoint an I[illegible] to look after all kinds of fruit pests and take measures for their exclusion or destruction.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James R. Moffet, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 2, S ½ of S E ¼ sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ sec 10 N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 11, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William D. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### Election Returns

The following tables are compiled from the election returns as canvassed by the Board of Supervisors.

NATIONAL AND STATE:

| PRECINCTS. | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Vandever. | Terry. | Beatty. | Searles. | Works. | Sullivan. | Coleman. | Miner. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R'd Valley | 19 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 28 | 16 |
| Lincoln | 43 | 21 | 43 | 21 | 43 | 21 | 42 | 22 | 44 | 21 |
| Bishop Stat'n | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 14 |
| Cottonwood | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Bishop Creek | 92 | 55 | 92 | 59 | 94 | 55 | 91 | 64 | 19 | 56 |
| Poleta | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| Big Pine | 37 | 28 | 37 | 28 | 38 | 28 | 38 | 28 | 38 | 27 |
| Fish Spring | 20 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 22 | 5 |
| Independence | 70 | 63 | 66 | 70 | 80 | 64 | 67 | 77 | 65 | 76 |
| Georges Cr'k | 16 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 9 |
| Lone Pine | 48 | 16 | 49 | 19 | 51 | 17 | 57 | 17 | 47 | 20 |
| Cerro Gordo | 12 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 8 |
| Keeler | 25 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 23 | 9 | 25 | 7 |
| Olancha | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Darwin | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 23 | 13 | 14 |
| Lookout | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 00 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Panamint | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 |

Harrison (R) .....436—162
Cleveland (D) .....274
Curtis (A) ..... 22
Fisk (P) ..... 23

Vandever (R) ... .432—139
Terry (D) ..... 293

Beatty (R) .....456—179
Searls (D) .....277

Works (R) ..... ..423—106
Sullivan (D) ..... .317

Coleman (R) .....457—173
Miner (D) .....284

COUNTY:

| PRECINCTS. | Eldred. | Boland. | Mack. | Collins. | Moore. | Walker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panamint | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Cerro Gordo | 9 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 17 |
| Olancha | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 00 | 10 |
| Keeler | 11 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 28 |
| Lone Pine | 18 | 49 | 35 | 31 | 20 | 48 |
| Georges Creek | 15 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 18 | 9 |
| Fish Springs | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 |
| Big Pine | 31 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 40 | 26 |
| Poleta | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Bishop Creek | 103 | 53 | 67 | 92 | 76 | 82 |
| Deep Springs | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Laws | 23 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 11 | 23 |
| Lincoln | 38 | 26 | 28 | 35 | 27 | 36 |
| Round Valley | 22 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 13 |
| Lookout | 6 | 06 | 6 | 00 | 2 | 4 |
| Darwin | 8 | 19 | 27 | 00 | 11 | 16 |
| Independence | 74 | 68 | 110 | 33 | 113 | 30 |

Eldred [D] ..... 386— 33
Boland [R] .....353

Mack [D] ..... .417— 92
Collins [R] .... 325

Moore [D] .....375— 7
Walker [R] .....368

Gill [R] ... ....707

Brady [D] .....276
Parker [R] .....455—179

Supervisor, 2d Dist., S. G. Sneden.
Supervisor, 4th Dist., J. J. Stewart.
Supervisor, 5th Dist., J. C. Eddy.

The Supervisors have ordered that notices for bids be published for building a bridge across Owens River at Big Pine and for two small bridges across streams west from Bishop Creek.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24 day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 34 day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 34 day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.
Office No. 205 Front S., San Francisco, Cal.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the S W ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 2, N E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Hobbett, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m14


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

## James Hillyer,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

The Largest Importing House.

# OUR RECORD

Is that of a progressing house. Its tide of trade knows no going backward. From the first we have been leaders. Leaders in styles, leaders in prices, all goods must pass through a few hands before they reach you. The fewer the better for the prices. Our dealings are direct with the manufacturer, and in such quantities that the thinnest margin of profit suffices for him. By "quantities" we mean that we buy for the seven HALE stores located in leading cities of California.

## SHOPPING BY MAIL

Gives those at a distance the same advantage as city residents, is convenient, practicable and profitable. The brightest and best goods from every clime are at your command; besides you save from 10 to 40 percent by dealing with us. Orders are filled with promptness and precision by experienced persons, and the fact that goods are returnable if unsatisfactory affords evidence of our desire to give you absolutely the best service in our power.

## YOUR ATTENTION

Is called to the following special values which our Eastern buyers obtained by buying at the right opportuity. The goods are much under regular value and are in no wise defective. Orders should be sent quickly as the supply will doubtless soon be exhausted. Regular size White Blankets, wool-mixed, well made, price, $1.50. Ladies 5-button, Embroidered back, Kid Gloves, with scolloped tops, tans and browns. Price, 25c.

Union English Dress Fabrics in 25 choice hues and five designs at 12½c per yard. An excellent corset, made of jean, well boned and corded, silk embroidered, lace trimmed top, medium length, white or drab, sizes 18 to 30. Price 42c. Postage, 10c.

☞ For prices and descriptions of over a thousand articles of household use send for our Illustrated Catalogue. It is valuable, interesting and free.

**Catalogue and Samples Free.**

## HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

Sacramento, Cal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITTLE'S

## CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

## SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

**Little's Patent Powder Dip.**

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7-pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,

No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

**Bee Keeper.**

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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10 Spruce Street, New York City.
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Will be sent FREE, on application.

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—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

## W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

## FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

## TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

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Independence, Cal.

## Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, *Agent.*
Independence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZA NOVICH, Prop.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

## The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH STORE

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

TOM BOLAND,

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Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

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CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

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CEILING,
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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 25c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive wants know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who to may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in told. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, read it. Sent safely by mail, WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo.

## LOG CABIN SUCCESS.

What is the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his fathers death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural district. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develope brawny, brainy men, who compell the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

## KRUPP'S GUN WORKS.

**A Gigantic Establishment Which Employs Over Eleven Thousand Men.**

The steel casting works of Krupp cover an area of about 1,000 acres of land, in which 11,211 men are employed in the production of steel, and also in the manufacture of countless different articles, such as axles, wheels, etc., for locomotives and railroad carriages: rails, switches and sleepers for railways, tramways, and mining railways; springs—spiral and leaf—for locomotives and carriages; parts of all kinds of machinery used for any purpose; bridge material and rolls; material for large pumps as used in mines; all requisite steel and iron material for the building of ships of all sizes, for war and commercial purposes; cannons of every caliber—the production of them having already exceeded 20,000—an last, gun-carriages, artillery wagons and shots.

The gross production of iron and steel averages 260,000 tons per annum.

For accommodation of traffic and shipping in the establishment are used 28 locomotives with 883 freight carriages. About 45 miles of narrow and broad gauge railroad line is laid through the establishment. One chemical laboratory, 1 photographic and lithographic studio, 1 printing office and a book-binding establishment are at work for the sole use of the firm. Telegraph and telephone communication goes all over the factory and an engine company with 68 firemen and 38 fire alarms is also there for the benefit of the establishment.

This is the gigantic workshop to which you can see a regular stream of human beings run in the morning. The entire establishment is surrounded by a high wall, or a fence. There are only certain gates where the workmen are allowed to enter.—*Cor. Pittsburgh Dis-*

—Farmers' Cake: One-half pound of clear pork, one-half pint of hot water, one-half pint of molasses, one cup of sugar, one large cupful of chopped raisins, two eggs, (or I sometimes use but one and a spoonful of sweet cream), one large teaspoon of soda, a little salt and all kinds of spice. The pork to be chopped fine and the hot water poured over it. Put in flour enough to make a good thick batter. It requires more flour than when more eggs are used.—

## A LUCKY MAM.

**A Railroad Clerk Wakes Up and Finds He Has Drawn $15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery.**

Mr. Frank Lawrence Dant held one-twentieth of ticket No. 3,894 which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery on the 7th inst. The $15,000 was collected through the Citizen's National Bank of Louisville. Mr. Dant is rather prepossessing in personal appearance, nearly six feet high and weighs 150 pounds. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, only twenty-two years old and unmarried. He was educated at St. Mary's College, and learned book-keeping at the Southern Business College, Louisville. For three years he kept books for his father, Mr. J. W. Dant, proprietor of a large distillery of an old brand of pure Kentucky whisky at Dant's station, fourteen miles from Lebanon, Marion county, Ky.

One year ago he accepted the position of time-keeper for the Knoxville division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and clerk of assistant master of trains at a salary of $50 per month, and is stationed at the railroad, one mile from from Stanford, Ky. His good fortune has not turned his head, for he intends to hold his place, hoping by close application to business he will be promoted.

For two years he persisted in purchasing tickets in The Louisiana State Lottery. Four months since he organized a club, of which he was chief, and continued to buy tickets. Last month he drew $25, and on the 7th came the big prize. He has paid out what was due the club, and will invest his portion in some safe speculation, and continue to court fickle fortune as heretofore.—*Harrodsburg* (Ky.) *Sayings and Doings*, August 23.

# Allan Quatermain.

**By H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE" "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

His words gave me fresh energy. Catching him by the arm, I staggered, followed by Umslopogaas, who reeled after us like a drunken man, through the courtyards, up the great hall, which was silent as the grave, towards the queen's sleeping place.

We reached the first anteroom—no guards; the second, still no guards. Oh, surely the thing was done! we were too late after all, too late! The silence and solitude of those great chambers was dreadful and weighed me down like an evil dream. On, right into Nyleptha's chamber we rushed and staggered, sick at heart, fearing the very worst; we saw there was a light in it, aye, and a figure bearing the light. Oh, thank God, it is the White Queen herself, the queen unharmed! There she stands in her night gear, roused by the clatter of our coming from her bed, the heaviness of sleep yet in her eyes and a red blush of fear and shame mantling her lovely breast and cheek.

"Who is it?" she cries. "What means this? Oh, Macumazahn, is it thou? Why lookest thou so wildly? Thou comest as one bearing evil tidings—and my lord—oh, tell me not my lord is dead—not dead!" she wailed, wringing her white hands.

"I left Incubu wounded, but leading the advance against Sorais last night at sundown; therefore let thy heart have rest. Sorais is beaten back all along her lines and thy arms prevail."

"I knew it," she cried in triumph. "I knew that he would win; and they called him an outlander and shook their wise heads when I gave him the command! Last night at sundown, sayest thou, and it is not yet dawn! Surely'——

"Throw a cloak around thee, Nyleptha," I broke in, "and give us wine to drink; ay, and call thy maidens quick if thou wouldst save thyself alive. Nay, stay not."

Thus adjured, she ran and called through the curtains towards some room beyond, and then hastily put on her sandals and a thick cloak, by which time a dozen or so of half dressed women were pouring into the room.

"Follow us and be silent," I said to them as they gazed with wondering eyes, clinging one to another. So we went into the first anteroom.

"Now," I said, "give us wine to drink and food, if ye have it, for we are near to death."

The room was used as a mess room for officers of the guards, and from a cupboard some flagons of wine and some cold flesh were brought forth, and Umslopogaas and I drank and felt life flow back into our veins as the good red wine went down.

"Hark to me, Nyleptha," I said, as I put down the empty tankard. "Hast thou here among these thy waiting ladies any two of discretion?"

'Ay' she said, "surely'

"Then bid them go out by the side entrance to any citizens whom thou canst bethink thee of as men loyal to thee, and pray them come armed, with all honest folk they can gather, to rescue thee from death. Nay question not do as I say, and quickly. Kara here will let out the maids'

She turned, and selecting two of the crowd of damsels, repeated the words I had uttered giving them besides a list of the names of the men to whom each should run.

"Go swiftly and secretly go for your very lives," I added.

In another moment they had left with Kara, whom I had told to rejoin us at the door leading from the great courtyard on to the stairway as soon as he had made fast behind the girls. Thither too, Umslopogaas and I made our way, followed by the queen and her women. As we went we tore off mouthfuls of food, and between them I told her what I knew of the danger which encompassed her, and how we had found Kara and how all the guards and men servants were gone, and she was alone with her women in that great place and she told me, too, that a rumor had spread through the town that our army had been utterly destroyed, and that Sorais was marching in triumph on Milosis and how, in consequence thereof, all men had fallen away from her

Though all this takes some time to tell, we had not been but six or seven minutes in the palace and notwithstanding that the golden roof of the temple, being very lofty, was ablaze with the rays of the rising sun, it was not yet dawn, nor would be for another ten minutes. We were in the courtyard now, and here my wound pained me so that I had to take Nyleptha's arm, while Umslopogaas rolled along after us, eating as he went.

Now we were across it, and had reached the narrow doorway through the palace wall that opened on to the mighty stair.

I looked through and stood aghast as well I might. The door was gone, and so were the outer gates of bronze—entirely gone. They had been taken from their hinges, and, as we afterwards found, hurled from the stairway to the ground, two hundred feet beneath. There in front of us was the semicircular standing space about twice the size of a large oval dining table, and the ten curved black marble steps leading on to the main stair—and that was all.

### CHAPTER XXII.

HOW UMSLOPOGAAS HELD THE STAIR.

We look at one another

"Thou seest," I said, "they have taken away the door. Is there aught with which we may fill the place? Speak quickly for they will be on us ere the daylight." I spoke thus, because I knew that we must hold this place or none, as there were no inner doors in the palace, the rooms being separated one from another by curtains. I also knew that if we could by any means defend this doorway the murderers could get in nowhere else; for the palace is absolutely impregnable, that is, since the secret door by which Sorais had entered on that memorable night of attempted murder had, by Nyleptha's order, been closed up with masonry

"I have it," said Nyleptha, who, as usual with her, rose to the emergency in a wonderful way. "On the farther side of the courtyard are blocks of cut marble—the workmen brought them there for the bed of the new statue of Incubu, my lord let us block the door with them."

I jumped at the idea; and having dispatched one of the remaining maidens down the great stair to see if she could obtain assistance from the docks below, where her father, who was a great merchant employing many men, had his dwelling place, and set another to watch through the doorway, we made our way back across the courtyard to where the hewn marble lay, and here we met Kara returning from dispatching the first two messengers. There were the marble blocks, sure enough, broad, massive lumps, some six inches thick, and weighing about eighty pounds each, and there, too, were a couple of implements like small stretchers that the workmen used to carry them on. Without delay we got some of the blocks on to the stretchers, and four of the girls carried them to the doorway

"Listen, Macumazahn," said Umslopogaas, "if these low fellows come, it is I who will hold the stair against them till the door is built up. Nay, nay, it will be a man's death, gainsay me not, old friend. It has been a good day, let it now be good night. See, I throw myself down to rest on the marble there; when their footsteps are nigh, wake thou me, not before, for I need my strength," and without a word he went outside and flung himself down on the marble and was instantly asleep.

At this time I, too, was overcome and was forced to sit down by the doorway and content myself with directing operations. The girls brought the blocks while Kara and Nyleptha built them across the six foot wide doorway, a triple row of them, for less would be useless. But the marble had to be brought forty yards and there were forty yards to run back, and though the girls labored gloriously, even staggering along alone, each with a block in her arms, it was slow work, dreadfully slow.

The light was growing now, and presently in the silence we heard a commotion at the far off bottom of the stair and the faint clanking of armed men. As yet the wall was only two feet high, and we had been eight minutes at the building of it. So they had come. Alphonse had heard aright.

The clanking sound came nearer and in the ghostly gray of the dawning we could make out long files of men, some fifty or so in all, slowly creeping up the stair. They were now at the half way standing place that rested on the great flying arch, and here perceiving that something was going on above, they, to our great gain, halted for three or four minutes and consulted, then slowly and cautiously advanced again.

We had been nearly a quarter of an hour at the work now, and it was almost three feet high.

Then I woke Umslopogaas. The great man rose, stretched himself and swung Inkosikaas round his head.

"It is well," he said. "I feel as a young man once more. My strength has come back to me, ay, even as a lamp flares up before it dies. Fear not, I shall fight a good fight; the wine and the sleep have put a new heart into me.

"Macumazahn, I have dreamed a dream. I dreamed that thou and I stood together on a star and looked down on the world, and thou wast as a spirit, Macumazahn, for light flamed through thy flesh, but I could not see what was the fashion of my own face. The hour has come for us, old hunter. So be it; we have had our time, but I would that in it I had seen some more such fights as yesterday's.

"Let them bury me after the fashion of my people, Macumazahn, and set my eyes toward Zululand," and he took my hand and shook it, and then turned to face the advancing foe.

Just then, to my astonishment, the Zu-Vendi officer Kara clambered over our improvised wall in his quiet, determined sort of way, and took his stand by the Zulu, unsheathing his sword as he did so.

"What, comest thou too?" laughed out the old warrior.

"Welcome—a welcome to thee, brave heart! Ow! for the man who can die like a man. Ow! for the death gripe and the ringing of steel. Ow! we are ready. We wet our beaks like eagles, our spears flash in the sun, we shake our assegais, and are hungry to fight. Who comes to give greeting to the chiettainess" (Inkosikaas)? "Who would taste her kiss, whereof the fruit is death? I the Woodpecker, I, the Slaughterer, I, the Swift footed' I, Umslopogaas, of the tribe of the Maquilisim, of the people of Amazulu a captain of the regiment of the Nkomatakost, I, Umsiopogaas, the son of Indazimba the son of Arpi the son of Mostlikaatze of the royal blood of T'Chaka, I of the Kings House, I the Ringed Man, I the Induna I call to them as a buck calls. I challenge them. I await them. Ow! it is thou, it is thou!"

As he spake, or rather chanted, his wild war song, the armed men, among whom in the growing light I recognized both Nasta and Agon, came streaming up the stair with a rush, and one big fellow, armed with a heavy spear, dashed up the ten semicircular steps ahead of his comrades, and struck at the great Zulu with the spear. Umslopogaas moved his body but not his legs, so that the blow missed him, and next instant Inkosikaas crashed through head piece, hair and skull, and the man's corpse was rattling down the steps. As he dropped his round hippopotamus hide shield fell from his hand on to the marble, and the Zulu stooped down and seized it, still chanting as he did so.

*Umslopogaas held the stair*

In another second the sturdy Kara had also slain a man, and then began a scene the like of which has not been known to me

Up rushed the assailants—one, two, three at a time—and as fast as they came the ax crashed and the sword swung, and down they rolled again, dead or dying. And ever as the fight thickened, the old Zulu's eye seemed to get quicker and his arm stronger. He shouted out his war cries and the names of chiefs whom he had slain, and the blows of his awful ax rained straight and true, shearing through everything they fell on. There was none of the scientific method he was so fond of about this last immortal fight of his he had no time for it, but struck with his full strength, and at every stroke a man sank in his tracks and went rattling down the marble steps.

They hacked and hewed at him with swords and spears, wounding him in a dozen places till he streamed red with blood, but the shield protected his head and the chain shirt his vitals, and for minute after minute, aided by the gallant Zu-Vendi, he still held the stair

At last Kara's sword broke, and he grappled with a foe, and they rolled down together, and he was cut to pieces, dying like the brave man that he was.

Umslopogaas was alone now, but he never blenched or turned. Shouting out some wild Zulu battle cry, he beat down a foe, ay, and another and another, till at last they drew back from the slippery, blood stained steps, and stared at him in amazement, thinking that he was no mortal man.

The wall of marble block was four feet six high now, and hope rose in my heart as I leaned there against it, a miserable, helpless log, and ground my teeth, and watched that glorious struggle. I could do no more, for I had lost my revolver in battle.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)


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Mrs. H.—Norah, did Mrs. Richly leave any message when you told her I was not at home?

Norah—No, ma'am, she didn't; but she looked very much pleased.—Life.

**Not in Good Health.**

Citizen (to Uncle Rastus)—You seem to relish that melon, Uncle Rastus.

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; it am one ob de fines' Ise ett dis yeah.

Citizen—But you are not looking very well.

Uncle Rastus—No, sah; I don' feel werry peart, fo' er fac'; I 'specs it am de millyun I ett las' night.—New York Sun.

**Vivid, Certainly.**

"Yes," said Artis, "I have almost finished my painting of the 'Group in Sheol.'"

"What's unfinished yet?" inquired Amor.

"I don't know what to put in the foreground. Mephistopheles is not infernal enough."

"Well," said Amor, whose best girl has a little brother, "you might use a small boy."—Time.

**Business.**

Irritated Frenchman (to American who has taken him for a waiter)—Sir-r, you have gr-r-rossly insulted me. There is my card. My seconds vill vait upon you, sir-r-r.

American—Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait upon me just as well. Pass me the Worcester sauce, and be quick about it.—San Francisco Wasp.

**In the Course of Years.**

Citizen (to old engineer)—I s'pose in your long life on the road you have met with more or less mishaps?

Old Engineer—Oh, yes; lots of 'em.

Citizen—Probably run over dozens of people?

Old Engineer (with pride)—Dozens? I've run over hundreds!—New York Sun.

**Should Have Said "Gents."**

That was a contradictory sort of an effusion written by a discharged clerk to his former employers:

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**Absorption.**

Next to the small boy on the front seat at a baseball game, the most remarkable case of absorption we ever saw was that of a cat which stepped on some floating sawdust in a mill pond, with the impression that it was solid.—Once a Week.

**Not So Bad.**

Hobbs—There goes a man who has buried fifteen wives.

Mrs. Hobbs—For heaven's sakes! What is he? A second Bluebeard?

Hobbs—No, an undertaker.—Detroit Free Press.

**Its Day Out.**

Customer (to waiter)—Some cheese, please.

Waiter—Beg pardon, sir; very sorry, sir. Cheese out, sir.

Customer—That so? When do you expect it back?—Life.

**Good for Tramps.**

The latest fad is that stockings must match the color of the shoes. While this lasts tramps will be in the height of style.—Once a Week.

**The Ways of Some People.**

Some people will enter a store not knowing what they want and go out kicking because they didn't get it.—Ottawa Local News.


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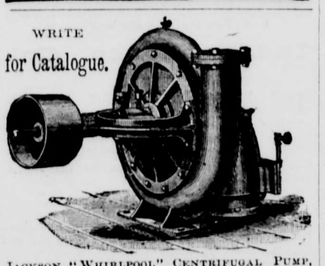

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## AMERICAN FASHIONS.

**Dress Fabrics and Costumes Imported for Autumn and Winter.**

The first importations of autumn woolens promise a season of plain goods in new shades and new weaving. Solid colors largely predominate, and are given novel effects by being woven in stripes in most varied ways, as, for instance, there are repped stripes alternating with diagonal stripes, corded stripes with satin-finished stripes, zigzag chuddah stripes with cashmere twilled stripes or armure and bird's-eye woven stripes with those of lengthwise reps or cords; and these stripes are further varied in widths, ranging from hair lines and half-inch modest stripes to those more bold and effective, from one to three inches wide, while clusters of one kind of stripe are massed to form wide stripes that alternate with solid stripes of a third kind of weaving. Many high-finished goods are shown in plain fabrics with the silken glossy surfaces produced by closely woven twills; these will be found becoming to women of dark complexion, who delight in luster, and have given up dull rough stuffs, even though of the finest qualities. Cashmeres are given a silken finish like that of Henrietta cloths, yet have no silk in them, and they are also woven in stripes, and are strewn with large dots that are made to look even more silky than the groundwork. Plain Henrietta cloths are imported entirely of wool, and are also mixed with silk in such large proportion that the dealers call them satteen Henriettas. It is the experience of dress-makers that these mixed Henrietta cloths, even of the finest wool and silk, will slip and fray in the seams, and do not wear near as well as the pure wool cashmeres, which now also rival them in luster. Among diagonal stuffs drap d'Alma is revived, with its widely woven twill, and there is a great deal of rough camel's-hair and of English serge in plain grounds and in stripes. The soft fine chuddah cloths for both house and street dresses are made in France, but closely imitate in weaving the genuine India stuffs. For winter costumes ladies' cloth is again imported in the light weights introduced last year, and in all the new dull colors.

Bordered costumes are largely imported for autumn and winter, both of plain and striped woolens. Cashmere-figured borders are on the richest goods, and are of great width, in palm leaves and other India designs in very gay colors, and also in the gray and quiet shades familiar in the borders of Paisley shawls. Many striped borders are also along one selvage of plain woolens, and some of these borders have silk woven in the stripes. Other borders are ombre or shaded, and still others are entirely of repped silk. A wide selvage like that of nuns' veiling is the simple border of many rough-surfaced wool goods, while a novelty is a border of large plaids on plain solid-covered materials. Hair-striped fabrics have very wide plain borders along one selvage, and there are plain cloths with striped borders in dull cashmere colors. Tinsel borders of gay metallic stripes are new on dull-colored woolens. Steel and silver borders and stripes are especially handsome.

Colored stripes and plaids are shown both separate and together; for instance, there are fine silk and wool goods with plaided stripes of great width alternating with plain stripes, and there are gay tartan plaid stripes on grounds of most quiet colors. Rough woolens in very large plaids are considered stylish in dark dull greens, and in combinations of green with gray, or green with brown, blue with brown, and blue with purplish red shades. Indeed, all dull-colored plaids are about to be revived.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## BUILDING SOCIETIES.

**The Most Reliable Savings Institutions for Salaried Men.**

It is not many years since building associations were looked upon with strong distrust by workmen. They could not understand the methods upon which the associations were based, and because they could not or rather would not, they refused to take advantage of the opportunities they offered. All this is being changed. The first building association in this country was organized in New York, but before it was in successful operation ten had been organized in New York, but before it was in successful operation ten had been organized in Philadelphia, and the members were reaping the benefits by building homes. A paper published in the interest of building associations gives the following statistics: In New York there are 2,000 associations; in Philadelphia, 2,700; Boston, 650; Chicago, 300; St. Louis, 79. In St. Louis, in the past five years, it is estimated that 8,500 homes have been built by members of building associations. That these associations have done a great work in inciting salaried men to build their own homes there can be no doubt. Manufacturers ought to encourage their men to build homes. It is safe to say that any workman who owns his own home will be more attentive to his work and more faithful to his employer. In furnishing an employe an opportunity and a motive to save, the employer would foster a feeling of mutual interest between him and his men that would work to his interest. This has been done successfully in Philadelphia, and there is no reason why it can not be done just as successfully anywhere else.—*Stoves and Hardware.*

—A New Jersey couple were recently married after a courtship of twenty-four years. Twenty-four years of absolute bliss is more than most mortals can expect.—*New Haven News.*

## GO SLOW, YOUNG MAN.

**It Is Those Who Can Wait and Work Who Succeed in Life.**

"Give to each proportioned thought its act."—Hamlet. Which simply means "go slow," and when in a hurry wait until your hurry is over.

A "proportioned thought" is a clear thought. It is the plan which one sees perfectly outlind in his or her mind, as you may see on paper the architect's plan for a building. To carry out this "proportioned thought" in the mind with the body, it is necessary to go slow in order to get ahead fast.

Let us, then, learn to imitate Nature. The sun never hurries while setting. Neither does a hen. Both set in harmony with Nature's laws. Were the sun in as chronic a condition of hurry as are one-half of us miserable sinners, we should have sunrise half an hour after sunset and no night to sleep in; were hens in as great a hurry about setting as we are about living, there would soon be no broods of chickens brought to light, and with the failure of chickens there would soon be failure of eggs!

What if Mother Earth hurried her orbit 'round the sun, and completed a year in six months? Would she be any better off or we be any better off with rent doubling up on us?

Go slow. It's the old hunter who kills the most ducks, because he waits for hours where they come to feed instead of rampaging over miles of country like the young man searching for ducks to shoot and showing the ducks himself and his gun and what he's after. Hurry reveals lots of secrets which, from a business and most practical point of view, it pays better to keep to yourself. Hurry shows your opponent your cards and your "hand" in your face. What is time good for but to use to think in, and isn't time money?

Go slow. It's the little touches, the merest "dabs," the finest possible shadings of the picture that produce the "effect," and these, on the artist's part, are the result of study, time, repose, deliberation. The artist paints his mood of mind as well as the picture. He must not even move his brush or mix his colors in a hurry. There's a thought in every shading and an idea in every hair's touch of his brush and these can't be transferred to canvas at at 2:40 break-neck pace.

Go slow. Ideas are not hatched by straining and grabbing for them. They come to you when the mind is in a mood to receive them. You would call a farmer a fool to throw his seed on unplowed ground a month before the proper season for planting because he was in a hurry for the crop. There's a vast amount of human effort made about as sensible.

Go slow. Many of the things a man hurries after are not worth the hurrying for. A young man was once in a great hurry to get married. He got married. Within a year's time he was in as great hurry to get unmarried. Soon he was in as great a hurry to get married again. But this is no way to rush into such a serious and important business. Had he gone slow at the start he would probably have saved himself lots of trouble, expense and sad experience.—*Prentice Mulford, in N. Y. Star.*

## TWO GREAT SOLDIERS.

**Field Marshals Von Moltke and Blumenthal at a Railway Station.**

At the height of the munching of sandwiches and the quaffing of beer, an old man, with a face like shriveled parchment, a spare figure, and a benevolent smile, tottered through the door-way. It was Moltke. The instant he appeared every military man in the room shot to his feet as though blown from a gun. Officers of the highest rank stood at attention as a common soldier does at the appearance of his commander. The famous Field Marshal saluted in return, but with an indescribably meaning smile as he put his two fingers to his forehead. Then sat down like the rest, bared his head for a breath of air, and, waving his hand comprehensively around the room, smiled and nodded in a cheerful and suggestive way. The pantomime said as plainly as words could have done: "Thanks. Sit down. It is very warm." Then Von Moltke laid his famous Field Marshal's baton—which is not such a gorgeous bauble after all—on one of the tables, straightened his back, and, seizing a glass of beer that was held out to him, drained it to the dregs. A man of evidently high rank in the army stepped forward while Von Moltke was drinking the beer, and, raising the baton from the beery table, held it reverentially to him. He evidently regarded the emblem of too exalted a nature to permit of its contact with a beer-soaked table, but Moltke had apparently forgotten all about it, for when he boarded the train half an hour later, the officer still walked behind carrying the symbol of the highest post of the greatest army in the world.

The only other Field Marshal in the German army, Blumenthal, exhibited a like disregard for his own baton, which, by the way, was given to him by the Emperor immediately after his accession to the throne. Blumenthal had handed his coat to one of his aides, his hat to another, and his baton to a third, when he entered the restaurant for a glass of beer early in the day. From that time he paid not the slightest attention to his three aides, but sat solemnly in the corner wagging his head in a melancholy fashion, and pounding the table vigorously as he whispered in the ear of an Austrian Prince. Both of the great Field Marshals wandered off when the train came into the station, but the instant they left the dining room they found guards of honor in every direction, and passed through long files of officers in the customary pose of military homage.—*Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter.*

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A Georgia baby not quite two years old "has fallen over the foot of the bed one hundred and eleven times by actual count," besides mashing both hands rather badly, and having the surgeon called about twice a week to sew up cuts in his scalp.

—A Parisian Duchess has bettered Sarah Bernhardt's tiger club by adopting a real panther as a pet. She keeps it in a long cage and gives it sun and air on the veranda, where she feeds it herself, stroking it through the bars of the cage as she does so.

—The "bird-minders" of Southern rice plantations have sharp contests with the rice birds, who are vast consumers of the growing crop. Beginning their attacks when the grain is first formed, they destroy sometimes as much as ten per cent. of the crop.

—A physician briefly reviewing the history and progress of medicine says that in the time of the Middle Empire of Egypt's history, progress in medical knowledge was checked on account of the rule that new medicines and treatment could be employed by a doctor only at the risk of being put to death if the patient died.

—A correspondent of an English magazine alleges that a perfect cure for sleeplessness is to think of some dream one has had, the more recently the better, and to begin to go over again in the mind as nearly as possible the details of the dream. Sleep comes, he asserts, almost invariably and often as quickly as the fall of a curtain.

—An Englishman who was playing billiards in a public house made a bet that he would get one of the ivory balls into his mouth. He did get it in and there it stuck, in spite of all his efforts to dislodge it. The surgeon who was called in extracted the lump of ivory, but only after taking out several of the "experimentalist's" front teeth.

—It is said to be a curious sight to watch the little Indian children when they first come to the House of the Good Shepherd, in Denver, to be educated by the Government. When they first reach the institution they go up-stairs on their hands and knees, not understanding the use of the stairs, and sleep at night under the bed, from which they first pull the clothes.

—A coin bearing the following stamp, "Carolus III.—Dei Gratia 1782," was discovered imbedded in the coquina from the Anastasia quarries, near St. Augustine, Fla. It is presumed that those Spanish ships which came to Florida with bullion and were scuttled by the great pirate Morgan, are the source whence the coin came. A number of pieces coming from the same place have from time to time been discovered.

## THE TRUE ESTIMATE.

**Life Made Successful by Looking Forward and Not Backward.**

Most of us are so in the habit of measuring the success of our lives by our external achievements that we are in constant danger of losing the true estimate. A life is successful, not by reason of the external success which it wins, though this is not without its value, but according to the fullness and richness of its development. The only value of external success is as a sign of interior spirit. Our successes ought not to be things which are achieved by force of will or by skill of hand simply; they ought to be the fruits which the spirit of our lives bears, as naturally as the tree bears its appropriate fruit. No really strong life will miss some form of external success, though it may not be a form which the world recognizes; but its real achievement will always be interior and spiritual. That life is truly successful which unfolds itself strongly and harmoniously on many sides, and which has within itself the consciousness of having deserved success, whether success comes or is withheld. In the light of this truth—and it is a truth verified by the experience of all wise men—how inadequate are the common judgments of success! The world is given to the fallacy of measuring its great men by their ability to attract its attention at frequent intervals, and to rekindle the admiration which has already been excited by some previous work. But every man knows within himself whether he is successful or not, and knows it because he is conscious of his interior advance or retrogression.

Life is always and for all men a great possibility; the Golden Age lies before rather than behind; there are always greater things to be done than have been done; greater victories to be won than have been won. That which has been done, however great it may be, is never to a really great man any thing more than a prophecy of the things yet to be achieved. Such a man is always looking ahead, always anticipating new growth, always open to new truth, always expecting the expansion of his life; and such a man need never be disappointed. If success comes early, and then seems to ebb, there need come with this experience no disillusion to the soul that is really strong. The applause of the world, as it dies away, may leave one with clearer vision and greater hope in the final success of his life. Nothing that we achieve satisfies us, because life does not consist in external achievement simply, but in enlargement and advance. No matter how great the victory of to-day there must be another victory to-morrow, if the soul is to be sustained, and if the great hopes with which we set out are to be justified. No man is shut out from this success; no man is debarred from these great rewards.

## HIGH PRESSURE WORK.

**The Inevitable Result of Too Much Expenditure of Vital Energy.**

Undoubtedly one reason of the shortened and constantly shortening duration of life, at least among civilized nations, is found in the great amount of nerve force expended in a short time. We crowd into hours the thoughts, the recreations and the business which formerly, if done at all, occupied years. The inevitable result of this "high pressure" rate of work is given by Houghton in his "Animal Mechanics," as follows: When the same muscle, or group of muscles, is kept in constant action until fatigue sets in, the total work done, multiplied by the rate of work, is constant. Suppose a man, walking at his ordinary pace, does not become tired until he has gone thirty miles. If he walks twice as fast, then by this law he would be exhausted at the end of fifteen miles, having done only half the walk in a quarter of the time; if he walks three times as fast he will be tired at the end of ten miles, having done one-third of the work in one-ninth of the time, and so on, the total work varying as the square root of the time necessary to produce fatigue. To illustrate the actual amount of work done in the various physical contests which are made from time to time, Dr. Houghton calculates as follows: "A good idea may be formed of the rate in which the muscles give work in a boat race, by comparing this work with the average daily work of a laborer. In many kinds of labor there are four hundred foot-tons of work accomplished in ten hours. The oarsman performs in one minute the one hundredth part of his day's labor, and if he could continue to work at the same rate, he would finish his day's task in one hour and forty minutes, instead of the customary ten hours. The work done, therefore, in rowing one knot in seven minutes is, while it lasts, performed at a rate equal to six times that of the hard-worked laborer." From this method of computation it may be seriously doubted whether the aggregate of work done in a short but excessively active life, is so great as that accomplished in a longer but more moderate one.—*Christian at Work.*

## TWO USES OF FISH.

**An Anecdote of Gallant General Scott and Prof. Agassiz.**

General Scott thought it to be part of a soldier's duty to know how to cook, and did not feel above giving instructions in the culinary art. On his first visit to West Point, he found the bread at the hotel abominable; it was not fit even for dogs to eat, he declared, and he volunteered to go to the bake-house and give the cook a lesson. The next summer he was at West Point again, and this time the hotel-keeper exultingly called his attention to the bread.

"Yes, yes," said the General, "it is a little better than it was. This would perhaps do for the kennel," and he went to the bake-house again, and gave the cook a second lesson. He was especially fond of fish, and it was one of his hobbies to know the names of all the edible fishes, not only of this country, but of Europe. General Keyes, his private secretary, relates an incident which strikingly illustrates the different points of view from which two men, of perhaps equal enthusiasm, may look at the same subject.

Soon after Prof. Agassiz arrived in America, he went to West Point, and General Keyes passed an evening in his company. Naturally enough the conversation turned upon fishes peculiar to America, and General Keyes remarked that the professor would find the contents of a seine drawn on the coast of South Carolina full of interest. He proceeded to name some of the things which would no doubt be included in such a "catch," and, among the rest, mentioned the gar-fish.

Prof. Agassiz sprang out of his chair, seized General Keyes by the hand, and exclaimed:

"Have you seen a live gar-fish?"

"Many of them," said General Keyes.

"Well, I never saw a gar-fish alive," said the famous ichthyologist, "but I hope to see one soon, as it is of the oldest fish family alive in the ocean; its origin is antediluvian."

When this conversation was repeated to General Scott, he remarked that he didn't know any thing about the ancient origin of the gar-fish, but he did know that gar porridge was the meanest stuff that ever was made.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Elegant Autumn Mantles.

Demi-season mantles are of matelasse silk, of sicilienne, of velvet and of fancy cloth. Both short mantles and long cloaks are of the most unique shapes. The directoire revers, flowing collars and yokes of velvet are features of new garments. Short round mantles have a velvet yoke that lengthens into a vest in front, and soft cloth is then added in great plaits that keep their shape to the end of the wrap. Two materials appear in most cloaks and in the shortest garments. The large buttons of directoire cloaks are of colored metals, cut steel, tinted pearl, and also of velvet. Long cloaks are of figured cloths, with velvet directoire revers, and some have sleeves that extend to the foot of the garment, and are bordered there with velvet or with fur. Bears' fur and others of long fleece that is almost shaggy are fashionable trimming for winter cloaks. The nun's cloak, full and long enough to cover the wearer, and furnished with a hood, is made of light camels'-hair stuff, lined throughout with silk, for early wear.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## SEEKING SYMPATHY.

**How One of the Sweetest Sentiments of Life Is Frequently Abused.**

Among the desires that sometimes claim satisfaction, without regard to the happiness of others, is that of sympathy. Now, of all the pleasures of life sympathy would seem to be one of the sweetest and purest. It unites brethren and friends in the closest bonds; it lifts burdens, soothes sorrow, multiplies joys and promotes human brotherhood. Flowing naturally from warm and loving hearts into grateful ones, it blesses both giver and receiver. It is the living spark which kindles all sorts of benevolent enterprises, builds hospitals, schools and churches, promotes reforms, draws men away from vice and guides them into paths of virtue and self-respect. Yet this beneficent factor in human life is not unfrequently abused by those who selfishly seek it. Not to mention those who try to awaken it in others for the sake of the material benefit which may come to them, there is a large class of people who crave it for its own sake as a sort of indulgence, which they think they must have at whatever cost to others. They are never content unless some one is condoling with them and pitying them, and the more sympathetic pain they can induce their friends and neighbors to feel the better satisfied they are. So sweet a morsel do they find this to be that they treasure every ailment, so as to recount it; they dwell upon their disappointments, their trials, and their woes, cherishing the memory of them to pour them into the ears of every willing listener, and to compel him to feel something of the suffering which they so diffusely portray as their own. Of course this process leads insensibly to great exaggeration. Such is the action of the mind, that whatever is dwelt upon exclusively assumes magnified proportions; and a slight headache or other physical discomfort, which might be forgotten amid pressing interests, may become almost unbearable when allowed to occupy all the thoughts. Much more is this the case with mental anxieties or troubles, and, be they slight or severe, the habit of brooding over them always augments their hardship. In recounting them to one whose sympathy is hoped for the tendency to further exaggeration is increased, and very often the listener is made to feel a sympathetic pain, which is really far greater than that which has been inflicted for his benefit. Certainly nothing could injure the cause of true sympathy more than such fraudulent and mean attempts to obtain it. Its power lies in its perfect freedom and in the reality of the suffering which it seeks to relieve. When it is wasted on sham afflictions or drawn out by selfish angling for it, there will always be a reaction and a hardening of the heart. Much sympathy is thus crushed out of existence that would otherwise be permanently active in blessing the world. Those who seek in this way for sympathy in all their real and fancied troubles are adding to the distress of human life, instead of to its happiness. When they meet with any good fortune they seldom call upon others to rejoice with them. Their joys they are content to monopolize, but their troubles of every kind they want to share. With one of a generous and noble spirit it would be exactly the reverse. He would bury his griefs in his own bosom, hide his pain whenever it was possible, be mostly silent about his diseases, his disappointments, his annoyances, his trials; but, on the other hand, he would delight in emphasizing all that was glad and beautiful and bright, that others, too, might partake of his pleasure. Montaigne says: "I daily endeavor to shake off that childish humor and inhumane conceit which causeth that by our griefs and pains we ever desire to move our friends to compassion and sorrow for us, and with a kind of sympathy to condole our miseries and passions. * * A man should, as much as he can, set forth and extend his joy; but, to the utmost of his power, suppress and abridge his sorrow." There are enough clouds in every life to make each generous person anxious not to increase them by adding his own, but to chase them away, as far as possible, by spreading abroad all the sunshine that enters into his life to cheer and bless mankind. And the sympathy which he would not strive to obtain, but which he was always willing to bestow, will be extended free and unasked, and he will gratefully receive all the comfort and cheer which it so plentifully bears.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### Wife and Home Maker.

"The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with the children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; every inmate of the house involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife and home-maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and enlargements of wide culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen."—*The late Helen Hunt.*

## HISTORY OF ACHILLES.

**A Revised Account of His Many Conflicts and His Last Defeat.**

In the intervals of his engrossing duties as editor of the *Olympian Gazette*, Colonel Homer wrote a poem called "The Iliad."

Colonel Homer has never received any royalty on his book, owing to the absence of an international copyright law.

The hero of this little romance of the Colonel's was a military gentleman named Achilles.

When he was very small Achilles' mother, who doubtless expected her son to honor his family by developing into a base-ball umpire, wished, with true motherly forethought, to render him invulnerable to brickbats and other persuaders.

So she dipped him into the river Styx, holding him by the heel, which section of his understanding was not saturated.

We pass over the time spent by Achilles in going to school, and take up his life again as he approaches manhood.

When the capture of Troy seemed desirable to the Greeks, a seer named Calchas was asked whether or not that town could be captured, and he said it could not unless Achilles assisted.

Achilles' mother, still watchful of her son, although he was a big boy now and belonged to the militia, feared he would be fatally killed if he went to the cruel war, so she sent him to the court of King Lycomedes.

Here he wore false hair and a bustle, read Browning's poems, and, in other ways, masqueraded as a girl.

General Ulysses suspected some trick of this sort and resorted to one himself to find whether Achilles was among the maids.

He offered a choice display of presents to them. Some selected spring bonnets, others took caramels and chewing gum, while a few enjoyed Ulysses' liberality to the extent of selecting dress patterns and jewelry. But one of the girls took a base-ball outfit.

This girl was Achilles.

The hiding scheme thus proving a failure and no substitutes being allowable, Achilles put on his uniform and sailed for Troy. Soon after his arrival he engaged in one of the profoundest sulks ever known.

The magazines of that day were full of war articles on the subject, in which different theories were propounded in explanation of Achilles' masterly inactivity; but the following recital may be depended upon as giving the true inwardness of the business.

Achilles had eloped with a girl named Briseis, and had taken her with him to Troy, probably with the intention of procuring her a situation in one of the laundries for which that town was famous, and of using her stipend as beer money.

Another party, named Agamemnon, who commanded the third army corps, had also been engaged in the maiden-stealing industry. He had abducted Chryseius, a daughter of one of Apollo's priests. This infuriated Apollo, and he sent an A1 pestilence into the Greek camp, which displayed a great deal of pernicious activity and refused to leave until Agamemnon sent the girl back home.

All would have been serene had the matter rested here, but Agamemnon then took Achilles' girl to fill the vacancy, and the latter got mad.

A little thing like that annoyed him.

After that Achilles and Agamemnon never saluted each other as they passed by.

Then Achilles refused to participate in the war, but sulked in his tent.

He did nothing but sulk, and drew his pay with unerring precision, until a Trojan named Hector killed Patroclus, a man who used to go to school with Achilles and play marbles with him.

Achilles then thought it was time to take a hand in the fray, to avenge his friend's death.

He did so, and for a time carried on a large wholesale business in Trojan gore.

After Troy surrendered, Major Achilles retired into private life and became postmaster of his town.

He was brought into prominence, however, by being shot by a Frenchman named Paris, who drew a bead on his heel, Achilles' only vulnerable spot.—*Life.*

—Ensilage is really winter green food, although it is fed to the cows as a regular portion of the ration, yet the horses, pigs, sheep and poultry relish it at times. It is the cheapest food that can be produced for winter use, and its value consists not only of its nutritious matter, but also of the benefit derived from it as a substitute for the dry food which cattle are compelled to eat during a long winter, the ensilage taking the place of grass or succulent food.

—"Clara," said the old man from the head of the stairs, "say to that young fellow that a storm is coming up." "All right, sir; thanks," responded the young fellow himself. "I hadn't noticed it. I think I'll wait and see if it doesn't blow over."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Quizz—"So your little girl's name is Eve? How did you happen to call her that?" Fizz—"Well, you see, the night she was born I ate an apple and dreamed of snakes, and I thought the name very appropriate."—*Lowell Citizen.*

—An ugly animal should not be tolerated. Even without horns he is dangerous.

## ART AND HUMANITY.

**Man the Grand Ideal in the Grandest Works of Painters and Poets.**

As with pictures, so with poems. The poet's office is to be a voice, not of one crying in the wilderness to a knot of already magnetized acolytes, but singing amid the throng of men and lifting their common aspirations and sympathies (so first clearly revealed to themselves) on the wings of his song to a purer ether and a wider reach of vision. In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that sympathizes like gossamer sea moss with every movement of the element in which it floats, but which is rooted on the solid rock of our common sympathies. Paint us an angel, if you can, with a floating violet robe, and a face paled by the celestial light; paint us yet oftener a Madonna, turning her mild face upward and opening her arms to welcome the divine glory; but do not impose on us any æsthetic rules which shall banish from the region of art those old women scraping carrots with their work-worn hands, those heavy clowns taking holiday in a dingy pot house, those rounded backs and stupid, weather beaten faces that have bent over the spade and done the rough work of the world, those homes with their tin pans, their brown pitchers, their rough curs and their clusters of onions. In this world there are so many of these common, coarse people, who have no picturesque sentimental wretchedness! It is so needful we should remember their existence, else we may happen to leave them quite out of our religion and philosophy, and frame lofty theories which only fit a world of extremes. Therefore let art always remind us of them; therefore, let us always have men ready to give the loving pains of a life to the faithful representing of common things—men who see beauty in these commonplace things and delight in showing how kindly the light of Heaven falls on them. And such men will always represent the higher art of their day. It is in vain that we look for genius to reiterate its miracles in the old arts; it is its instinct to find beauty and holiness in new and necessary facts, in the field and roadside, in the shop and mill. Proceeding from a religious heart it will raise to a divine use the railroad, the insurance office, the joint stock company, our law, our primary assemblies, our commerce, the galvanic battery, the electric jar, the prism and the chemist's retort, in which we seek now only an economical use. What a more than regal mystery encircles the poorest of souls for us! Well said St. John Chrysostom, with his lips of gold: "The true Shekinah is Man." There is but one temple in the world, and that is the body of man. Bending before man is a reverence done to this revelation in the flesh. We touch Heaven when we lay our hands on a human being. The greatest of the works of man is a less thing than the meanest man, for the meanest man has within him passions and emotions, and high longings and strivings which no art can fitly interpret. The real value of the Iliad or the Transfiguration is as signs of power; billows or ripples they are of the stream of tendency; tokens of the everlasting effort to produce, which even in its worst estate the soul betrays.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

## TOOTH-PICK CHEWING.

**A Feminine Habit Almost as Disgusting as the Mastication of Gum.**

Do you ever chew a toothpick? Really, my dear, if you are addicted to that ungraceful habit let me plead with you to stop it at once. There are lots of ladies to be seen, especially on Dearborn street, every noon time, pursuing this highly indigestible and unbecoming course of diet, but I think if the greater part of them actually stopped to consider how course and unfeminine an appearance it gave them they would abandon the practice. Smiles that you flash at a friend from behind a toothpick are apt to lose their glamour on the way. It is all very well for you and for me to fall back when we are criticised upon the childish and defiant "I don't care!" We know we *do* care. There is not an Eve's descendant among us, from little Miss Katurah, yonder, in the glory of her sixteen years, down to the most faint and withered rose-leaf of a blessed grandma, who is indifferent to a decent man's or woman's good opinion. It was born in us, my dear, like the taste for sugar and the love of having our own way, and until you find a bird forgetting how to build its nest, or a honey bee how to sip a rose, you will never find a true woman who, deep down in her heart of hearts, cares nothing for the approbation of mankind There are nickel-plated creatures who do not, made with steel springs like my old Waterbury blunderbuss yonder, and labeled as women, but they don't count in this estimate. I refer to feminine women, contradictions, caprices, bewilderments and all! "While you are about it," suggests some one over my shoulder, "say some thing about gum-chewers." My dear, haven't I? For two mortal years haven't I wrestled with the queens who make fair the "garden of girls to abandon that idiotic, purposeless, unbecoming practice, and what avails it all? Every day I sit in the company of charming young women, meant by Heaven to be lovable and kissable and sweet, but who, half of them, by reason of contortions, self-imposed, transform themselves into mouthing lunatics. If I had a girl who chewed gum, I would put her in a convent. But if I had a mother who chewed gum I would sell myself for the price of a pint of buttermilk.—*Amber, in Chicago Journal.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 24 ..... 1888


**OFFICIAL.**

## Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

*Gentlemen*—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Aug. 1st, 1888 and ending with Oct. 31th, 1888.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Cash Balance last report | $22,358 57 |
| 1888 | *Receipts*— | |
| Aug 6 | P. A. Chalfant, Assessor | 5 18 |
| | State Apportionment | 931 32 |
| | W H Powers R D No 2 | 15 30 |
| | J M Keeler, State school land | 48 55 |
| | P H Mack, fees as Clerk | 28 75 |
| | " " Recorder | 27 25 |
| | S.G. Gregg, Tax Col. | 11 00 |
| | " " Lice ses | 129 00 |
| 14 | W James, R'd Dist No 5 | 28 00 |
| | S J McMurry, R'd Dist No 4 | 18 70 |
| | G Sanger Swp & Ovr fund | 11 90 |
| 22 | J H Shannon, fees of applicat | 2 00 |
| Sept 1 | S G Gregg, Licenses | 210 50 |
| | P H Mack, fees as Recorder | 51 00 |
| | " " Clerk | 11 25 |
| 6 | S G Gregg, Tax Col. | 31 00 |
| | " " Sheriff | 12 20 |
| Oct. 1 | P H Mack, fees as Clerk | 9 75 |
| | " " Recorder | 43 50 |
| | S G Gregg Tax Col. | 9 00 |
| | P A Chalfant Assessor | 12 30 |
| | W K Miller State school fund | 64 00 |
| | S G Gregg for Liquor and Trader licenses | 124 00 |
| | W F Gibson, State Sch'l Land | 178 68 |
| | W H Biger, " " " | 178 06 |
| | Jno H Saunder, " " | 177 32 |
| | J H Simmons, Overdrawn Sch D | 4 00 |
| | Total receipts | 2,378 38 |
| | | $24,736 95 |

*Disbursements*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug 20 | State School Fund war 258 | 6 00 |
| | Gen Fund from P A Chalfant for return on 2 poll tax receipts | 3 40 |
| | Hospital Fund, 5 war paid | 412 56 |
| | Bond Fund, 9 coupons paid | 157 50 |
| | Road District No 1 | 30 00 |
| | " " " 2 | 96 12 |
| | " " " 3 | 114 72 |
| | " " " 4 | 91 00 |
| | " " " 5 | 144 04 |
| | " " " 6 | 52 50 |
| | " " " 6 | 44 00 |
| | " " " 6 | 150 00 |
| | Salary Fund Warrants | 1283 78 |
| | Gen Exp Fund Warrants | 1,90 95 |
| Sept. 10 | " " " " | 15 00 |
| | 30 Salary Fund Warrants | 1 024 98 |
| | School Fund Warrants | 68 25 |
| Oct. 20 | Salary Fund warrants | 1248 18 |
| | Sinking Sch Dist Fd war. | 420 72 |
| | Balance Cash on hand | 17 857 14 |
| | | $24 736 83 |

Total Balance for Quarter ending Oct. 31, 1888

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the State General Fund | | $3 284 47 |
| Salary " | | 383 09 |
| General Expense " | | 62 85 |
| Hospital " | | 342 34 |
| Bond " | | 241 55 |
| County Road, " | | 30 01 |
| Floating Debt " | | 112 29 |
| General Road " | | 462 63 |
| To the various Road District Funds | | |
| No 1 | $ 11 84 | |
| No 2 | 50 28 | |
| No 3 | 81 61 | |
| No 4 | 131 75 | |
| No 5 | 186 13 | |
| No 6 | 2 70 | |
| To the General School Fund | | 7 56 |
| To the various School Dist. Funds: | | |
| Round Valley | $ 76 39 | |
| Station | 61 00 | |
| Big Pine | 111 39 | |
| Milton | 89 06 | |
| Independence | 63 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 91 14 | |
| Union | 63 00 | |
| Lone Pine | 147 45 | |
| To the various School Dist. Library Funds: | | |
| Milton | $ 9 07 | |
| Round Valley | 6 25 | |
| Irving | 40 26 | |
| Bishop Creek | 3 25 | |
| Station | 13 52 | |
| Warm Springs | 10 35 | |
| Big Pine | 58 71 | |
| Independence | 75 36 | |
| Union | 8 61 | |
| Lone Pine | 29 09 | |
| Independence S D B Fund | | 163 92 |
| Warm Spring " " | | 426 12 |
| Darwin " " | | 54 18 |
| Bishop Creek " " | | 6077 93 |
| Darwin Library " " | | 29 65 |
| Cow Springs Library " | | 6 25 |
| To the Unapp'r'd Fund | | 1640 61 |
| Swamp Land " | | 1177 46 |
| Institute " | | 31 00 |
| Estate of Jno. Chastine | | 1,190 25 |
| Coroner's " | | 53 60 |
| Estate of J B Probasco | | 367 45 |
| Revolving Fund | | 100 00 |
| Rebate Fund | | 136 81 |
| Balance cash on hand | | $17,857 14 |
| | $ 7,887 14 | $17,857 14 |

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November 1888.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 13th day of November, 1888.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

## Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1888

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 31. | Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since July 31, 1888, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn | | $6 821 06 |
| | General Exp. Fund | 1,690 96 | |
| | School Fund | 490 97 | |
| | Salary Fund | 3,856 94 | |
| | Hospital Fund | 409 81 | |
| | Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund | 30 00 | |
| | " " " 2 " | 96 12 | |
| | " " " 3 " | 114 72 | |
| | " " " 4 " | 91 00 | |
| | " " " 5 Fund | 144 04 | |
| | " " " 6 " | 196 50 | |
| | | $6 821 06 | $6 821 06 |
| Oct. 31. | Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds. Inyo County | | $74,800 65 |
| | Inyo Co. Bonds 1884 | 72,000 00 | |
| | Gen. Exp. Fund | 196 50 | |
| | Salary Fund | 1,248 18 | |
| | School Fund | 425 42 | |
| | General Fund old | 948 25 | |
| | Expense Fund old | 42 30 | |
| | | $74 800 65 | 74 800 65 |
| Oct. 31. | Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness) | | $74,800 65 |
| | Less cash, redeemed warrants, and bonds in the hands of the County Treasurer | $ 9 5 2 01 | |
| | *Resting Indebtedness* | $65 848 64 | |
| | | $74 800 65 | $74 800 65 |

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 13th day of November, 1888, by the Board of Supervisors.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

### A Female Book Agent's Triumph.

There is a crusty old bachelor who has an office in one of the tall buildings on La Salle street. His pet aversion is the book canvasser, although he has a score of minor aversions, all of which serve to bring out the rough side of his nature. The other day he was visited by a modest looking young lady, who was soliciting subscriptions for the "Art Treasures of Italy," in the endeavor to provide for the wants of her widowed mother and herself. As she entered the door the old man looked up, and, without waiting to learn the mission of his fair visitor, yelled out: "I haven't any money to give away for charity today," and went on with his writing. The young lady advanced still further into the room, and again the old fellow called out: "And I never buy any tickets for Sunday school excursions, either." By this time the young lady had approached the desk and modestly informed him of the object of her visit.

"What! A book peddler! No, ma'm; no books for me. Haven't time to talk to you. Go away and don't come here any more."

The girl turned away somewhat angry and seriously disappointed, but she said quietly, "There is one book, sir, you ought to buy and study well."

"What's that?" gruffly inquired the old man.

"'The Ethics of True Politeness,'" was the reply.

"How's that?" sputtered the old gentleman, and his face grew red. "Come here, young woman; let's see what you've got to sell."

And in less than ten minutes thereafter the name of the crusty old man adorned her subscription book.—Chicago Herald.

### United States Army Scouts.

United States army scouts may be divided into two classes: white men, who rank as chief of scouts, and Indian scouts, who are organized as military companies. The white scouts are usually men who have been employes of the San Carlos and Mescalero Apache reservations, or Indian agencies. They are, from constant association with the Indians, well acquainted with their character and habits, and frequently speak a little Apache. The Apaches, with few exceptions, speak Spanish, and it is usually the language they use in communicating with the Indian agent and the employes of the agency. A white man who makes himself useful to the Indians by doing them little favors is, in time, taught "to read sign." This may be said to complete the education of a chief of scouts.

It would be beyond the scope of a newspaper article to describe how "sign" is read, nor would anything save practical demonstration convey any comprehensive idea to the reader. A scout who can read "sign" can tell you by examining a trail over which horses have passed if they were ridden or led, and if both, the number ridden and the number led. Even when shod he can tell whether the horses were American or Mexican. If the trail be made by men on foot, he can tell if it be an Indian trail, or simply the trail of Mexicans wearing moccasins. In a hostile party he can tell by the trail how many are bucks and how many are squaws and children, and so on over a field of observation as extensive as interesting. The scout thus qualified finds no difficulty in obtaining employment in the southwest, where Apache outbreaks are of almost yearly occurrence.—Con A. Mahony in Inter Ocean.

### Profanity Among the English.

I heard an Englishman say, not long ago, that the reason he liked to be associated with a certain man in business, although that man was not very prompt in paying him his salary, was, that he always spoke to him as a gentleman, and never swore at him. Another man who offered him a better position, he hesitated to go with because he peppered his conversation with oaths. Not that the Englishman was such a tenderfoot, but he did not like such rough language. He said that it irritated him to have a man say to him, even though he meant to be perfectly amiable, "Where the h— have you been all this time?" It was a form of greeting which, while intended to be cordial, was unpleasant.

He did not deny that Englishmen swore, but he said he never heard oaths among the same class of Englishmen as were used by Americans of the same set. Of course you do not expect to hear a woman use profane expressions, but an English woman will not use any of the violent words that even an American lady has in her vocabulary. You may offend an English woman to the last point of her endurance, but she will only be "vexed," or, under unusually strong emotion, "very vexed." I notice that the young Americans whose lives are devoted to imitating English manners are very soft spoken, and their great aim seems to be self suppression. They consider it bad form to show any emotion at all.—New York Sun.

### Prepared for All Emergencies.

The city cousin had gone down to the farm to spend a month, and appeared on the morning after his arrival, "ready for action," at the picnic which stood first in the order of events. He carried a cane, and stowed away an umbrella in the wagon; his hat was attached by a ribbon to his buttonhole, another cord secured his colored glasses, and a field glass was slung upon his back.

"I do hope there won't be many musquitoes," said one of the party waiting on the piazza.

"I have a bottle of camphor in my pocket," replied the city cousin, calmly. "If they are very troublesome we can make a smudge. I have matches."

"Don't cork up the tea as if you never meant it to be opened!" called Kate to her sister, as they took a last look at the lunch basket.

"Never mind, I have a corkscrew," announced the provident guest. Just then the naughty boy of the family walked up to him, drew him mysteriously aside, and asked him confidentially:

"I say! I hope you've got a rope ladder in your pocket in case of fire, and a can of pemmican to use if we get wrecked on an iceberg?"—Youth's Companion.

### Presence of Mind.

Willie—What makes you come to our house so often, Mr. Hankinson! Do you want to marry our Irene?

Miss Irene (taken by surprise, but realizing with rare presence of mind that Mr. Hankinson has got to say something now)—Willie, you impertinent boy, leave the room!—Chicago Tribune.

### Easy Enough.

There is a controversy going on in the columns of our agricultural contemporaries with reference to the best method of telling the age of a hog. The man who takes up two seats in a railroad car could probably tell the age of a hog by looking in his family Bible.—Boston Courier.

### Doctors and Population.

In England the proper ratio of doctors to population is said to be one to 1,200, but by this rule there are 1,943 too many doctors in London, and while 600 die every year, 1,800 new ones are turned out. Competition is so great that in some parts of the city doctors will see a patient, prescribe and supply medicine for sixpence a visit.—New York Sun.

### Owing to Circumstances.

A man "stops" at a hotel when he lodges for one night; he "stays" when he is well fixed; he "puts up" when he is given a sky parlor; he is a "guest of the landlord" when he does not pay.—New


MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE'S
**CHEMICAL FLUID**
NON-POISONOUS
**SHEEP DIP.**

One gallon mixed with 40 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 150 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
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NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
*O. I. WAIRS, Prop.*
feb12tf

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Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

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**Flouring Mills,**
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

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Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
**Bee Keeper.**
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
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Camp Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MAIRS & ENOS.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Lard,**
**Sausage.**
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jeaney Symmes, with or in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.
J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
*CROCKER BROS., Props.*
sep1-tf

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday ..... January 28th
" ..... February 25th
" ..... March 24th
" ..... April 21st
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 23rd
" ..... July 21st
" ..... August 18th
" ..... September 15th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 17th
" ..... December 15th
JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep1-tf

Working Asses ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or spare moments. Business new, light and honorable. Persons of either sex easily earn 50 cents to $5 00 for every evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Indepen e - - Cal
*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
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Free Bus To and From The Cars.
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IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUSS, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.
CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton | | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | | 4 20 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m |
| Sodа Springs | | 7 10 p. m. | 8 10 a. m |
| Belleville | | 8 10 p. m. | 7 05 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. | 8 50 p. m | Lv. 6 30 a. m |
| | | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville | | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m |
| Benton | | 11 00 a. m | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | | 1 10p. m. | 11 30 a. m. |
| Alvord | | 2 00 p. m | 10 35 a. m. |
| Independence | | 3 20 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | | 4 15 p. m | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar | 5 45 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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BREWERY,
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
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Wagons Painted.
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
*JACOB KELLER,*
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Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
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A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney at Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Mercha t,
INDEPENDENCE!
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
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MY STOCK
Consisting of most every nee a article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
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LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany
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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
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OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
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And LONDON and GLOBE
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PIONEER BREWERY.
INDEPENDENCE
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR
A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24 .....1888


## BORN.

PARTRIDGE—Near Camp Independence, November 19, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Partridge, a son.

## MARRIED.

NORRIS—ROBERTS—At Bishop Creek, November 14, 1888, by Rev. Andrew Clark, E. R. Norris and Julia Roberts.

Wet, wetter, wettest.

Who painted the dog?

Blankets and Comforters at Rhine's.

Mr. H. E. Wright, druggist was down from Bishop Creek last Monday.

Mr. Thomas W. Hill, of Big Pine, was at Independence several days this week.

Mr. Thomas Goodale, of Fish Springs, was in town some days this week.

Very good reports come from the Dark Horse mine. About twelve men are at work there.

Jerseys of every description—the neatest yet—at Rhine's.

Mr. R. Hessian and Mr. W. Uhlemeyer were down from Big Pine at the beginning of the week.

The Collins Brothers, of Poleta, were at Independence early in the week on business at the Land Office.

A large stock of dry-goods is on the way for Rhine's store at Independence. A list will be given soon.

George Storey has taken out about eighty tons of ore at the Poleta. It will be sent to the Maxim mill to be worked.

The rain continued through the week, with short intervals of clear weather. It is of vast benefit to the country.

Ladies' underwear and hosiery at Rhine's.

The wastegate on the Eastside canal was finished last Wednesday. Mr. McIver has since had all his force at work excavating on the canal.

Henry Detels has sold his place four miles south of Independence to Judge Hanoah. The tract contains one hundred and twenty acres.

Heavy rains at the end of last week and beginning of this have soaked the ground well. A good deal of plowing is being done in the neighborhood of Independence.

The whole Republican ticket was elected in Nevada. There was not a single exception. Nevada suffered heavily from the war on silver and the election proves that the voters knew well where the fault lay.

New Dress Goods in every variety at Rhine's.

Frank McTighe, who shot Charles Lenaman at Silver Peak last week, is reported to have been in trouble before. His record is bad generally. He is now in jail at Hawthorne.

Mr. David Levy and Miss Jennie McGinniss were married at Bishop Creek last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Levy is related to the family of Mr. S. J. McMurry, of Big Pine, and came from the East to visit her relatives about two years ago.

It is not expected that the case of W. T. C. Elliott will come up for consideration in the Supreme Court before next April. Elliott is still in jail at Independence under sentence of death for the murder of John B. White.

The piece of tin ore recently discovered by A. J. Davis near Independence Station appears to improve rapidly with depth. Mr. Davis has men at work sinking a shaft. The ledge is now wider than the bottom of the shaft and the ore looks well.

In the case of Broder et. als. vs. Conklin et als. The Supreme Court has ordered the case back to the Superior Court of Inyo county for trial. The Superior Judge has not yet got the papers in the case from the Supreme Court and time for trial cannot be fixed until the papers are received.

Water power under a pressure of 1630 feet is now used to produce an electrical power at Virginia City. The water is applied to a Pelton wheel and the machinery works to the entire satisfaction of the owners. This is the greatest water pressure ever used for propelling machinery.

The stock of Fall Goods now on exhibition at Rhine's is very complete.

### Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Last Monday at Butte, Montana, a boiler exploded at the smelter of the Boston & Montana Copper Company. Edward Edmonds, the engineer, Wm. O'Connor, head carpenter, and Winter and Cramer, laborers, were instantly killed. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. Five other employes were terribly injured, three of them probably fatally.

### Brought Back.

Last Monday Samuel M. Gruber entered suit against Samuel McMullen, and by a writ of attachment a lot of horses were seized by the Sheriff. McMullen was leaving the county and the horses were seized at Lone Pine and brought back to Independence. McMullen and his family are at Independence. Their case will come up before C. Mulholland, J. P., next Wednesday. The amount of the claim is $228.03. The claim was assigned to Mr. Gruber by Hill & Thomas, of Big Pine. The bill is for goods, wares and merchandise furnished to defendant.

### Needed.

No time should be lost in laying out a road from the Lone Pine road at Georges Creek to the river and a good location selected for a bridge across the river. The large and increasing settlement at Georges Creek must have easier access to the railroad than now exists. Farmers who should reach the railroad in two or three miles must now travel ten or twelve miles. On the east side of the river there will be many settlers within a short time; the canal is now built south opposite Georges Creek. Along the Stevens canal, now completed along the west side of the river, there will be also many new settlers. This will make the road and the bridge an absolute necessity.

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, November 15, 1888.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., present, Supervisors Harger, Eldred and Robinson; absent, Boland and Eddy. Chairman Harger presiding.

Minutes of preceeding day read and approved.

An adjournment was taken till next day.

Thereupon the Board went into session as a Board of Canvassers.

Present, Supervisors Harger, Robinson and Eldred. Absent, Boland and Eddy.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The returns from all voting precincts being in the Board proceeded to canvass said returns. The result of the canvass was given in the table published last week.

The persons receiving the highest number of votes for county and township offices were declared elected and the County Clerk was instructed to issue certificates of election. The Board adjourned.

### Another Shooting.

Charles Lenaban, clerk for John Chiatovich, and Asst. Postmaster, was shot and instantly killed at Silver Peak last Wednesday evening, a man by the name of McTeig doing the shooting. The particulars of the affair, so far as can be obtained, are as follows: It appears that the man McTeig travels under two names—McTeig and Pollard—but was only known in Silver Peak by the first name, and on the evening spoken of he went to the office and enquired if there was any mail for McTeig, and was told that there was not. He then asked if there was any for Pollard and was informed that there was. He told the Asst. P. M. to give him Pollard's mail, when Lenaman told him that he could not without an order from Pollard. This riled McTeig and he started for the back of the counter to help himself to the mail. Upon being checked by Mr. Lenaman he pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot the latter through the head, killing him instantly. The murderer then made his escape and fled to the mountains and at last accounts had not been captured. Four Pintes, armed with rifles were put on his trail and told to bring him back, dead or alive. Mr. Lenaman was a very and industrious gentleman and his untimely taking off will be sad news to his numerous friends in this county. McTeig was a recent arrival from Gold Hill and but very few seem to be acquainted with him.—*Esmeralda News.*

### The New Railroad.

The survey for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad has been completed. The engineer in charge of the survey gives the following report of the route:

The main line now designated by the engineers as the most feasible, on leaving Milford bears across the Escalante valley and goes over the rim of the great Salt Lake basin opposite Pioche. Thence the general course is northwest to Bristol Pass, in the Ely range, near the Bristol mining camp, where great quantities of medium grade ore are mined. From there the line strikes over the White river watershed, and thence through Coal Valley over the Freiburg pass into the Pahnaper valley and on to Kane Springs. Beyond that the road runs on to the headwaters of the Amargosa river, which is followed to Ash Meadows, where the course is to Death valley, and on crossing the plateau between Death and Panamint valleys, the main line runs over into the Mojave desert, and straight on to Barstow. From there to Los Angeles is but a short run.

A VAST DEPOSIT OF MINERAL WEALTH.

Mr. Smith says his statements made in the report on the preliminary survey as to the mineral wealth of the country traversed by the extension must be enlarged, as they prove to be entirely beneath what the outlook would justily him in stating now. Not only he but other railroad men who have been through there recently, are very enthusiastic over the outlook. All that has been said before can be doubled and said over again, and Mr. Smith is certain that local traffic will abundantly support the road when once put through.

### A Very Favorable Proposition.

Messrs. L. A. Anger and J. A. Patridge make the best proposition that has yet been offered for sinking an experimental artesian well. The total cost of a machine to thoroughly test the matter will be eleven hundred dollars, including freight to Independence. Messrs. Anger and Patridge will give five hundred dollars; the remaining six hundred dollars should be easily raised by subscription. The money would be placed on deposit at Independence till the machinery should be received at the railroad station. There ought not to be the least trouble in raising the necessary amount; this is by far the most favorable proposition yet made. If the experiment shall prove successful and a flowing well be found, Messrs. Anger and Patridge will refund to the subscribers the whole amount each shall subscribe.

### A Happy Change In Prospect.

Mr. C. A. Cross, Superintendent of the Belleville mills, was at Independence this week. The mills have now been idle a long time and Belleville deserted in consequence. Mr. Cross says the owners of the mines and mills are very confident that the election of General Harrison will be followed by a steady rise in the value of silver; and this would enable them to resume work with all the old time vigor and Candelaria and Belleville would soon be booming again. There is plenty of ore in the mines that would pay a fair profit with silver at or near its former value, but it will not pay to work at the low value of recent times.

### Was It a Boy?

Somebody must have lost a boy. A few days ago a chicken was killed at Independence and in the crop were found seven brass buttons, each the size and shape of a cranberry, and a brass collar button. Appearances indicated that the chicken had swallowed a goyly dressed boy and that everything had been digested but the brass buttons.

At the Casey mine there is a good deal of ore in sight. Superintendent La Grange has quite a force of men at work and the mine is looking well.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 246.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James R. Moffet, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 2, S E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 10, N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 11, Tp 15 S. R 35 E, M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William D. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

## ORDINANCE NO 27.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the government of the County Hospital of the County of Inyo, State of California, and for the preservation of health with in the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 1. All persons on their admission into the Hospital shall deliver to the steward all moneys, articles of value, baggage, etc., except such necessary articles as may be required for immediate use; and the steward shall label them properly and keep them until such time as they may be required, giving the owner a memorandum of the same, and such persons must bathe and change clothes immediately on admission into such hospital, and thereafter on Saturday of each and every week.

SECTION 2. All patients who are able to be up must rise in time and be ready for breakfast; after which they must vacate the wards as far as possible during the day, that the beds furniture and floor of the wards may be cleaned. Every patient able to do so is required to come to the dining room for meals.

SECTION 3. Each and every inmate will be required at all times to perform any duty assigned to them, either as nurse, or assisting about the house, and a refusal to comply will cause an immediate discharge, such duties to be assigned by the steward, or by his orders.

SECTION 4. All employees are required to use the utmost kindness in dealing with the inmates, and under no circumstances will abuse of any kind be tolerated.

SECTION 5. No liquors of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any one, except by order of the physician in charge.

SECTION 6. Card playing, gambling, loud or profane talking, vulgarity or disorderly conduct of any kind is positively forbidden.

SECTION 7. No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

SECTION 8. Begging from visitors is positively forbidden; also, smoking in the wards without permission; and every inmate is required to use every effort to promote cleanliness.

SECTION 9. Any inmate who shall introduce ardent spirits, cause any nuisance, or disturb the house by quarreling or fighting, or behave immorally or disrespectfully, in any manner, or circulate any book, print or pamphlet of an indecent or immoral character, shall be immediately discharged.

SECTION 10. All patients who are able to be up are required to keep their beds and bedside tables in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 11. Visitors must not make presents to patients without permission from the steward. This rule has particular reference to fruits, pastry confectionery and liquors.

SECTION 12. Patients are required to retire at 9 o'clock p. m., at which time all lights unless otherwise permitted, are to be extinguished. No unnecessary conversation will be permitted in the ward. No candles or other extra lights will be allowed in the ward without the consent of the steward.

SECTION 13. All violators of the above rules by the inmates must be reported to the physician to be dealt with by him or to be reported by him to the Board of Supervisors, at his option.

SECTION 14. The steward shall be subject to the orders of the physician in charge, and any violation of such orders shall be reported by said physician to the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect the person in charge of said Hospital shall be considered to be the Steward.

SECTION 16. Patients can only be discharged by order of the physician in charge, and the said physician must keep a record of all such discharges, together with the date thereof.

SECTION 17. The Clerk must cause fifty copies of this ordinance to be printed on stiff card board for posting in convenient places, to be designated by the physician in charge of said Hospital.

SECTION 18. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from the date of its passage.

SECTION 19. This Ordinance shall be published, with the names of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 27 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 16th day of November, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson.

Noes—

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisers.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 27.

Filed and recorded November 16th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" page 5 et seq.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 2d day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.

Office No. 205 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the S W ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 2, N E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Holbert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

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## James Hillyer,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

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The Largest Importing House.

# OUR RECORD

Is that of a progressing house. Its tide of trade knows no going backward. From the first we have been leaders. Leaders in styles, leaders in prices, all goods must pass through a few hands before they reach you. The fewer the better for the prices. Our dealings are direct with the manufacturer, and in such quantities that the thinnest margin of profit suffices for him. By "quantities" we mean that we buy for the seven HALE stores located in leading cities of California.

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Gives those at a distance the same advantage as city residents, is convenient, practicable and profitable. The brightest and best goods from every clime are at your command; besides you save from 10 to 40 percent by dealing with us. Orders are filled with promptness and precision by experienced persons, and the fact that goods are returnable if unsatisfactory affords evidence of our desire to give you absolutely the best service in our power.

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Is called to the following special values which our Eastern buyers obtained by buying at the right opportunity. The goods are much under regular value and are in no wise defective. Orders should be sent quickly as the supply will doubtless soon be exhausted. Regular size White Blankets, wool-mixed, well made, price, $1.50. Ladies 5-button, Embroidered back, Kid Gloves, with scolloped tops, tans and browns. Price, 25c.

Union English Dress Fabrics in 25 choice hues and five designs at 12½c per yard. An excellent corset, made of jean, well boned and corded, silk embroidered, lace trimmed top, medium length, white or drab, sizes 18 to 30. Price 42c. Postage, 10c.

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

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Sales Made on Installment Plan.

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## First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

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Tobacco, Cigars,

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Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

**INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS**

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

**And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing**

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

**Board by the Day, Week, or the Month**

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## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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L. WOOD'S

## CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

**Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.**

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, MINERS' Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

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sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

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## "NASAL VOICES, CATARRH AND FALSE TEETH."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by malnutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes gave a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and it neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

### Some Facts About Honey.

Starch and sugar when eaten undergo a digestive change before they are assimilated. In honey this change has been made to a considerable extent by the bees. It is partly digested, easy of assimilation and concentrated, and furnishes the same element of nutrition as sugar and starch—imparts warmth and energy.

As a medicine honey has great value and many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children, who have more natural appetites, generally prefer it to butter. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy. It has much the same effect as wine or stimulants, without their injurious effects, and is unequaled in mead and harvest drinks. As an external application it is irritating when clear and soothing when diluted. In many places it is much appreciated as a remedy for croup and colds. In preserving fruit, the formic acid it contains makes a better preservative than sugar syrup, and it is also used in cooking and confectionery.—American Bee Journal.

### Art Criticism by the Tailors.

The tailors of London are devoting their attention to artistic tailoring and, incidentally, to art criticism from a professional point of view. They conclude that few artists know how to properly portray a sitter's clothes, and that in only one or two of the pictures at the Royal academy can the materials be recognized. They praise Burne Jones' paintings without stint, but Poynter is criticised because his portrait of the earl of Harewood shows "an outside breast pocket on the right side of his lordship's coat," and Hall's picture of Earl Spencer is "a miserable failure," as the coat "looks more like moreen than fur." The strictures on the "style, fit and fashioning" of the clothes seen in the portraits are no less severe.—Chicago News.

Paper is now manufactured from sea weed, according to a process recently invented in Japan. The article made in this way is said to be so strong as to be almost untearable, is sufficiently transparent to admit of its being used as window glass, and takes all colors about equally well

## LUCK STRIKES ORANGE, N. J.

### Generosity of a Colored Man Who Won $15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Amos Marsh, the Orange (N. J.) African who won $15,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery the other day, doth not behave himself at all unseemly. When he got the cash in his hands—it came to him by the Adams Express Company, and the frieght was $60—he found the man who sold him the half of the winning ticket and gave him $50. Having relieved himself of this gift, the most fortunate darkey of his time proceeded to give his son, a rather happy-go-lucky youth, who does odd jobs about, something like $1,200 or $1,500, merely as a nest egg, as it were, to a future brood of as many thousands. Then the delighted Amos the next day—he had probably not slept a wink in the night, with all the money in the house—hired a hack, though the distance to the savings banks was only two blocks away, and rode, with Mrs. Marsh on the seat by his side, to make a deposit. It had been the original idea of Amos to buy two houses; not that he was not satisfied with his present acommodations, but because he thought that would be a good investment to begin with; but his dusky mistress promptly vetoed that bill, and insisted that one of the bank officers, whom all the people of the place knew as a kind and wise man, should decide for them at their leisure what should be done with the money.—*New York Press*, Aug. 28.

### THE REASON WHY.

The reason why the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, has weathered the storms which have wrecked many sister institutions during the past quarter of a century, can only be attributed to the prudent and careful policy, and to its fixed principle, never to engage in speculative or questionable transactions.

# Allan Quatermain

## By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

(CONTINUED.)

And old Umslopogaas, he leaned, too, on his good axe, and, faint as he was with wounds, he mocked them, he called them "women"—the grand old warrior, standing there, one against so many! And for a breathing space none would come against him, notwithstanding Nasta's exhortations, till at last old Agon, who, to do him justice, was a brave man, mad with baffled rage, and seeing that the wall would soon be built and his plans defeated, shook the great spear he held, and rushed up the dripping steps.

"Ah, ah!" shouted the Zulu, as he recognized the priest's flowing white beard, "it is thou, old witch finder! Come on! I await thee, white 'medicine man,' come on! come on! I have sworn to slay thee, and I ever keep my faith."

On he came, taking him at his word, and drove the big spear with such force at Umslopogaas that it sunk right through the tough shield and pierced him in the neck. The Zulu cast down the transfixed shield, and that moment was Agon's last, for before he could free his spear and strike again, with a shout of "There's for thee, rain maker!" Umslopogaas gripped Inkosi-kaas with both hands, and whirled her on high, and drove her right on to his venerable head, so that Agon rolled down dead among the corpses of his fellow murderers, and there was an end of him and his plots together. And even as he fell a great cry rose from the foot of the stair, and looking out through the portion of the doorway that was yet unclosed we saw armed men rushing up to the rescue, and called an answer to their shouts. Then the would be murderers who yet remained on the stairway, and among whom I saw several priests, turned to fly, but, having nowhere to go, were butchered as they fled. Only one man stayed, and he was the great lord Nasta, Nyleptha's suitor, and the father of the plot. For a moment the black bearded Nasta stood with bowed face leaning on his long sword as though in despair, and then, with a dreadful shout, he too rush d up at the Zulu, and, swinging the gli tering sword around his head, dealt him such a mighty blow beneath his guard that the keen steel of the heavy blade bit right through the chain armor and deep into Umslopogaas' side, for a moment paralyzing him and causing him to drop his ax.

Raising the sword again, Nasta sprang forward to make an end of him, but little he knew his foe. With a shake and a yell of fury, the Zulu gathered himself together and sprang straight at Nasta's throat, as I have sometimes seen a wounded lion spring. He struck him full as his foot was on the topmost stair, and his long arms closing round him like iron bands, down they rolled together struggling furiously. Nasta was a strong man and a desperate, but he could not match the strongest man in Zululand, sore wounded though he was, whose strength was as the strength of a bull. In a minute the end came. I saw old Umslopogaas stagger to his feet—ay, and saw him, by a single gigantic effort, swing up the struggling Nasta, and, with a shout of triumph, hurl him straight over the parapet of the bridge, to be crushed to powder on the rocks 300 feet below

The succor which had been summoned by the girl who had passed down the stair before the assassins passed up was at hand, and the loud shouts which reached us from the outer gates told us that the town was also aroused, and the men awakened by the women were calling to be admitted. Some of Nyleptha's brave ladies, who, in their night shifts and with their long hair streaming down their backs, just as they had been aroused from rest, had worked so gallantly at blocking the passage through the wall, went off to admit them at the side entrance, while others, assisted by the rescuing party outside, pushed and pulled down the marble blocks they had placed there with so much labor

Soon the wall was down again, and through the doorway, followed by a crowd of rescuers, staggered old Umslopogaas, an awful, and, in a way, a glorious figure. The man was a mass of wounds, and a glance at his wild eye told me that he was dying. The "keshia" gum ring upon his head was severed in two places by sword cuts, one just over the curious hole in his skull, and the blood poured down his face from the gashes. Also, on the right side of his neck was a stab from a spear, inflicted by Agon; there was a deep cut on his left arm just below where the mail shirt sleeve stopped, and on the right side of his body the armor was severed by a gash six inches long where Nasta's mighty sword had bitten through it and deep into its wearer's vitals.

On, ax in hand, he staggered, that dreadful looking, splendid savage, and the ladies forgot to turn faint at the scene of blood, and cheered him, as well they might, but he never stayed or needed. With outstretched arms and tottering gait he pursued his way, followed by us all along the broad shell strewn walk that ran through the court yard, past the spot where the blocks of marble lay, through the round arched doorway and the thick curtains that hung within it, down the short passage and into the great hall, which was now filling with hastily armed men, who poured through the side entrance. Straight up the hall he went, leaving behind him a track of blood on the marble pavement, till at last he reached the sacred stone, which stood in the center of it, and here his strength seemed to fail him, for he stopped and leaned upon his ax. Then suddenly he lifted up his voice and cried aloud

"I die, I die—but it was a kingly fray Where are they who came up the great stair? I see them not. Art thou there, Macumazahn, or art thou gone before to wait for me in the dark whither I go? The blood blinds me—the place turns round—I hear the voice of waters."

Next, as though a new thought had struck him, he lifted the red ax and kissed the blade

"Farewell, Inkosi kaas!" he cried. "Nay nay, we will go together, we cannot part, thou and I. We have lived too long one with another, thou and I. One more stroke, only one! A good stroke! a straight stroke! a strong stroke!" and, drawing himself to his full height, with a wild heart shaking shout, he with both hands began to whirl the ax around his head till it looked like a circle of flaming steel. Then suddenly with awful force he brought it down straight on to the crown of the mass of sacred stone. A shower of sparks flew up, and such was the almost superhuman strength of the blow that the massive marble split with a rending sound into a score of pieces, while of Inkosi-kaas there remained but some fragments of steel and a fibrous rope of shattered horn that had been the handle. Down with a crash on to the pavement fell the fragments of the holy stone, and down with a crash on to them, still grasping the knob of Inkosi-kaas, fell the brave old Zulu—dead. And thus the hero died.

A gasp of wonder and astonishment rose from all those who witnessed the extraordinary sight, and then somebody cried, "The prophecy! the prophecy! He has shattered the sacred stone!" and at once a murmuring arose.

"Ay," said Nyleptha, with that quick wit which distinguished her—"ay, my people, he has shattered the stone, and behold the prophecy is fulfilled, for a stranger king rules in Zu-Vendis. Incubu, my lord, hath beat Sorais back, and I fear her no more, and to him

*"One more stroke, only one!"*

who hath saved the crown it shall surely be. And this man," she said, turning to me and laying her hand upon my shoulder, "wot ye that, though wounded in the fight of yesterday, he rode, with that old warrior who lies there, one hundred miles 'twixt sun set and rise to save me from the plots of cruel men. Ay, and he has saved me, by a very little, and therefore because of the deeds that they have done—deeds of glory such as our history cannot show the like—therefore I say that the name of Macumazahn and the name of dead Umslopogaas, ay, and the name of Kara, my servant, who aided him to hold the stair, shall be blazoned in letters of gold above my throne, and shall be glorious forever while the land endures. I, the queen, have said it."

This spirited speech was met with loud cheering, and I said that after all we had only done our duty, as it is the fashion of both Englishmen and Zulus to do, and there was nothing to make an outcry about; at which they cheered still more, and then I was supported across the outer court yard to my old quarters, in order that I might be put to bed. As I went my eyes lit upon the brave horse Daylight that lay there, his white head outstretched on the pavement, exactly as he had fallen on entering the yard; and I bade those who supported me take me near him that I might look on the good beast once more before he was dragged away. And as I looked, to my astonishment, he opened his eyes, and, lifting his head a little, whinnied faintly. I could have shouted for joy to find that he was not dead, only unfortunately I had not a shout left in me; but as it was grooms were sent for and he was lifted up and wine poured down his throat, and in a fortnight he was as well and strong as ever, and is the pride and joy of all the people of Milosi, who, whenever they see him, point him out to the little children as the "horse which saved the White Queen's life."

Then I went on and got off to bed, and was washed and had my shell shirt removed. They hurt me a good deal in getting it off and no wonder for on my left breast and side was a black bruise the size of a saucer

The next thing that I remember was the ramp of horsemen outside the palace wall some ten hours later. I raised myself and asked what was the news, and they told me that a large body of cavalry sent by Curtis to assist the queen, had arrived from the scene of the battle, which they had left two hours after sundown. When they left the wreck of Sorais' army was in full retreat upon M'Arstuna followed by all our effective cavalry. Sir Henry was encamping the remains of his worn out forces on the site (such is the fortune of war) that Sorais had occupied the night before, and proposed marching on to M'Arstuna on the morrow. Having heard this, I felt that I could die with a light heart, and then everything became a blank

When next I awoke the first thing I saw was the round disk of a sympathetic eye glass, behind which was Good

"How are you getting on, old chap?" said a voice from the neighborhood of the eye glass

"What are you doing here?" I asked faintly. "You ought to be at M'Arstuna have you run away, or what?"

"M'Arstuna!" he replied, cheerfully. "Ah, M'Arstuna fell last week—you've been unconscious for a fortnight, you see—with all the honors of war, you know, trumpets blowing, flags flying, just as though they had the best of it, but for all that weren't they glad to go! Israel made for his tents. I can tell you—never saw such a sight in my life!"

"And Sorais?" I asked.

"Sorais—oh, Sorais is a prisoner; they gave her up the scoundrels," he added, with a change of tone—"sacrificed the queen to save their skins, you see. She is being brought up here and I don't know what will happen to her, poor soul," and he sighed.

"Where is Curtis?" I asked.

"He is with Nyleptha. She rode out to meet us today, and there was a grand to do, I can tell you. He is coming to see you to-morrow, the doctors fear, there is a medical faculty in Zu Vendis as elsewhere, thought that he had better not come to-day."

I said nothing, but somehow I thought to myself that notwithstanding the doctors he might have given me a look, but then, when a man is newly married, and has just gained a great victory, he is apt to listen to the advice of doctors, and quite right too.

Just then I heard a familiar voice informing me that "Monsieur must now couch himself," and looking up perceived Alphonse's enormous black mustaches curling away in the distance.

"So you are here?" I said.

"Mais oui, monsieur, the war is now finished, my military instincts are satisfied, and I return to nurse monsieur."

I laughed, or rather tried to, but whatever may have been Alphonse's failings as a warrior (and I fear that he did not come up to the level of his heroic grandfather in this particular showing thereby how true is the saying that it is a bad thing to be overshadowed by some great ancestral name), a better or a kinder nurse never lived. Poor Alphonse! I hope he will always think of me as kindly as I think of him.

On the morrow I saw Curtis and Nyleptha with him, and he told me the whole history of what had happened since Umslopogaas and I galloped wildly away from the battle to save the life of the queen. It seemed to me that he had managed the thing exceedingly well, and showed great ability as a general. Of course, however, our loss had been dreadfully heavy—indeed, I am afraid to say how many perished in the desperate battle I have described, but I know that the slaughter has appreciably affected the male population of the country. He was very pleased to see me, dear fellow that he is, and thanked me with tears in his eyes for the little I had been able to do. I saw him, however, start violently when his eyes fell upon my face.

As for Nyleptha, she was positively radiant now that "her dear lord" had come back with no other injury than an ugly scar on his forehead.

"And what art thou going to do with Sorais?" I asked her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### MILD, BUT EFFECTIVE.

Is the popular verdict of all who use HAMBURG FIGS, the crystallized fruit cathartic. They are prepared only in lozenge form, which renders them far preferable to any liquid preparation, either when traveling or at home; besides this, no liquid can be made so pleasant to the taste or capable of retaining their medicinal properties unchanged as in the concentrated form in which the Figs are prepared. Hamburg Figs are highly recommended by the medical profession as a mild and effective laxative and purgative. They are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box Dose, one Fig.

The latest French remedy for debility of *any organ* is Dujardin's Life Essence. It is the product of years of experimental study, and is in daily use in the French hospitals, with great success. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Out of free religion has grown free irreligion, and out of infidel liberality, practical immortality.—*Joseph Cook.*

—Statistics of the cost of public education in Prussia have just been published. They show that the cost is fifteen per cent. per head.

—Boys are sometimes tempted to think that to be tender-hearted is to be weak and unmanly. Yet the tenderest heart may be associated with the strongest and most forcible mind and will.—*Christian at Work.*

—Probity, independence, uneasiness, tender regards for the feelings of others, and a hearty hatred for whatever is mean, tricky, vulgar or profane—these are among the qualities that distinguish the true gentleman.

—A religion that does not make a man honest and kindly, and fill his heart with noble aims to help others, is not worth the having. It is a delusion, and he is deceiving himself, if not trying to deceive others, and is thus a hypocrite.

—No simpler teaching can be found than that which our Lord himself has given us. If we err at all in preaching to adults, it is in the direction of obscuring the simple teaching of our Lord with our profound verbosities and subtle philosophies.

—The teacher must show his appreciation of a child's common sense as well as of his knowledge of the lessons. Sometimes the dull pupil has a better every-day judgment than the scholar who never fails in lessons, and will make an abler man.

—Shoclars are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actin's sword, their pens carry further, and give a louder report than thunder. I had rather stand in the shock of a bailisk than in the fury of a merciless pen.—*Sir T. Browne.*

—If a man builds nature straightway sets to work to undo his building. Rust eats into the iron and decay into the wood, and little by little time ravages and destroys. But if a man plants nature proceeds to complete his unfinished work. He sows a seed, and behold wheat; he plants a cutting, and behold a tree. Such is the difference between working alone and working with God. —*Lyman Abbott.*

—In preaching, never turn aside from a laugh any more than you would from a cry. If mirth comes up naturally, do not stifle it; strike that chord, and particularly if you want to make an audience weep. If I make them laugh, I do not thank anybody for the next move; I will make them cry. Did you ever see a woman carrying a pan of milk quite full, and it slops over on one side that it did not immediately slop over on the other also?—*Beecher.*

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Never think that you can make yourself great by making another less.

—A "good man gone wrong" is usually a bad man found out.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Anger is the mother of cruelty; cruelty is the mother of crime.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—He who obeys with modesty appears worthy of some day or other being allowed to command.

—We are all creatures of habit, especially the girls who are out horseback riding.—*Rochester Post.*

—Some men are born witty. Others have a good memory and some witty friends.—*Somerville Journal.*

—There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none more useful than discretion.

Happy is he who has learned to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.

—The more a man follows nature and is obedient to her laws, the longer he will live, the further he deviates from these, the shorter will be his existence.

—There are many people in the world who spend the first half of their existence trying to taste all the sweets of life, and the second half in trying to get the taste out of their mouths.


MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killer plaster.

RUBIFOAM

FOR THE TEETH KEEPS THE TEETH WHITE THE BREATH SWEET, GUMS HEALTHY.

Price, 25 cents a Bottle.

PUT UP BY E. W. HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS OF HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE.

LOWELL, MASS.


### A DISH OF NEW P'S.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Prose;
The Parrot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and People who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take at once Pierce's Purgative Pellet.

Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for you, poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order; tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

The recent suicide of a telephone girl indicates that the suffering of those who use the instruments is sometimes too much even for the chosen agents of the inquisition.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes.*

### AN HONEST POUND.

Do you know that STAR PLUG is the only first-class Chewing Tobacco that is always made in 16-oz. plugs? You save from two to four ounces on every plug of tobacco used, by taking only STAR, and you get the best tobacco made.

* * * * * * * * *

We notice that a waterspout burst in Kentucky the other day. A waterspout that would go into business in Kentucky might expect to burst with no assets.

### DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

Cane was the first base man. Abel was the first man struck out, after he had just made a sacrifice hit.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.


FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

"Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alumina. Sold only in Cans.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION


S. F. N. U. Series No. 231

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770 BROADWAY, N. Y., March, 17, 1886.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of my back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints. C. D. FREDRICKS.

The New York *Sun* deprecatingly remarks: Nobody has invented a contrivance whereby a man at the theatre can drop a cent in the slot and get a clove.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Expansive hats are now being made for gentlemen who get full to the brim and want a hat that is not felt.

There are many valuable properties belonging to HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE. Its invigorating odor in the sick room is very acceptable and beneficial. Purchase the genuine.

### A WONDERFUL FOOD AND MEDICINE.

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. SCOTT'S EMULSION not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.


ST. JACOBS OIL FOR TOOTHACHE.

CURES Promptly and Perfectly Toothache, Headache, Faceache, Swellings, Sore-Throat and Glands.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

OH! The Charles A. Vogeler Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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| Plums, pits in | 3c, 4c, 5c |
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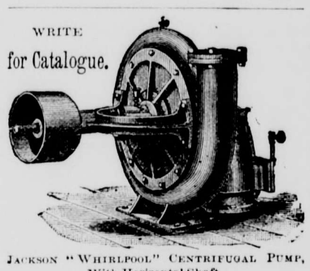

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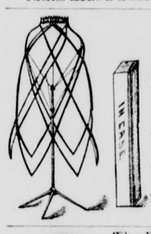

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1888

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## SCOTLAND'S SUNDAY.

### THE EDINBURGH SABBATH COMMENCES ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

**Everybody in Best Bib and Tucker Churchward Bound—Reeling Off Scriptures by the Yard—Stillness of the Streets—The Churches.**

One must come from the north into Edinburgh, either by Fife or Stirling. Come by Stirling by all means, for there is no castle in Europe that sits so proudly on its great rock as beautiful Stirling. But as you love your ease never go into the Scotch capital on a Sunday. Nowhere in all the world does religion cramp its devotees with so tight a fit as in Scotland. Perhaps the Japanese and the negroes are the only people who really enjoy their religion. In Germany no one seems to have any. In France, Spain and Italy they pray in the morning for fear of hell fire, and dance in the afternoon with joy because their duty is done. In England, they pray because their forefathers prayed and because it is one of the customs of the country; then they pass the rest of the day as pleasantly as they can without giving a bad example to the lower orders. In America—well, in America it can not be said that religion is allowed to interfere seriously with the comfort of any one's Sunday, and therefore to an American the full fledged, divinity hedged Scotch Sabbath is something of a curiosity.

The Sabbath had already commenced on the Saturday night, as we drove past the great shining hostelries on Prince's street to a cozy little hotel on St. Andrew's square. A bustling landlady and three buxom maids met us in the little vestibule, where a great bowl of the little, white, frosty narcissus made the air sweet and fresh.

THE ONLY FRIVOLITY.

Every one—man, woman and child—seems to love the little white flower, and to wear it as familiarly as they wear the buttons on their coats. But this was the only frivolity that could be seen in Edinburgh on this holy Saturday evening. For the Sabbath had already begun with preparation and prayer, and there was even a stillness in the streets such as is unwonted on a Saturday night in less holy communities.

Either the bustling landlady or one of the buxom maids left a little notice on the toilet table to the effect that services took place on Sunday, in the morning from 11 to 1, in the afternoon from 2:15 to 4, and in the evening from 6:30 to 8, and in some more devout chapels from 6 to 8:30. The great keeper of items will remember on the last day which one we chose. When we came into the bright, wide, clean streets next morning, all Edinburgh was there in its best bib and tucker, churchward bound. The curious part of it to an American eye was that the men went to church just as scrupulously as the women, for at home religion is for women alone.

There never was a Scotchman yet, from Donce David Deans forward or back, who could not reel off the Scriptures by the yard, and the flavor it gives their conversation makes it rich and strong. They looked to be a dogmatic and thoroughly convinced set of men as they plodded along through the Sabbath stillness of the classic city, composing themselves as they went for prayers. Mothers, wives and sisters were disposed to relax a little of their usual Sunday severity—for there were whole flocks of lads, from 14 to 18 years, who looked queerly enough in their short roundabout jackets, tall shiny hats and big white collars, in the groups. We heard that it was vacation time in the big public schools of Great Britain, and these would be merry lads were home for their holiday. Solemn little men they looked to be, with something faintly suggestive of Charles Dickens' boys in their mannish clothes, but they became common sights enough as we wandered farther south, and the utility coat of the American youth began to seem old fashioned instead.

STILLNESS OF THE STREETS.

The curious stillness of the streets finally began to explain itself, for every horse in Edinburgh was having his Sabbath in his comfortable stall, and not a wheel rolled in the great, clean, hilly streets. Even the tramways were silent and deserted—no one hears of a street car from the time they leave New York till they get back again—and every one who wanted to go to church went on foot.

There are plenty of churches for them all, though the traveler cares for little else in that line than historic St. Giles, whose sharp steeple loomed temptingly at us through the mild haze that hung over the classic city only to make it more beautiful.

We did find a godless young fellow standing by a hansom cab, down in Prince's street, that beautiful terrace thoroughfare which is the pride of auld Reekie, and we did rattle along in it through discomfort for a mile or two, with the vain hope of seeing some sights and not losing an entire day. But we soon perceived by the amazed faces of the multitude who arrested themselves and gazed in stony horror at the mere sight of us, that we were really shocking their honest prejudices. So we alighted, much discomfited and humiliated. We gave the cabman a sound rating—first, for driving his cab on a Sunday and breaking the Sabbath himself, and then for permitting us, who were strangers to the country, to break it over again.

But the cabby refused to feel badly; proclaimed himself English born, with no care for Scotch nonsense, and for his part had never seen any American who knew when Sunday came. This gratuitous reflection on the entire nation we passed coldly, and proceeded to do a little sight seeing on foot. There is a long dip, like the swing of a hammock, between the great castle on its impregnable hill at the one end, and the towers and monuments and column of the Calton hill on the other.—Betsy B. in San Francisco Argonaut.

### Springtime Sports in Texas.

A sheet with a hole in the center was fastened tightly to posts at either side, and through this hole a negro's head protruded, and was offered as a target for the boys to throw eggs. Five eggs were sold for 10 cents, and if the marksman hit Mr. Nigger three times out of five the marksman got $2. A good many eggs were thrown at Sambo's head, and several hit him, though he was allowed the privilege of dodging. Three men were connected with the show, and took in several spare dollars in Columbus.—Columbus Citizen.

### Swallowed Alive.

I got up a mouthful for a friend the other day after a bit the Union club once favored me with. On a bit of thin buttered toast two inches square I laid minced heart of celery, then a layer of mayonnaise made without sugar, and stuck on top a lot of oyster crabs, all alive and crawling. It is a curiosity, and the taste of it will haunt you for a while.—The Gourmet.

### The Future Newspaper.

Mr. James Parton, who is a good deal of a theorist, claims that the future newspaper will be without advertisements. The late Dr. Wood used to say that in twenty years we would come to hourly single page bulletins of condensed news. All prophets seem to concur in predicting the ultimate downfall of the blanket sheet.—The Journalist.

## IN A CEYLON HARBOR.

**A Superstition of the Natives of Trincomalie—Impressive Ceremony.**

Less than a mile beyond we came to the remaining fort of the place—Fort Frederick—a massive structure built by the Dutch in 1675 to resist land attacks from the interior, but now occupied by an armed garrison of English heavy artillery. Passing through the fort and out to the extreme point we came to a large, rugged rock rising precipitously out of the sea to a height of nearly 200 feet. It is known as Salmi rock, and the natives have a tradition that it is occupied by one of their evil deities, to propitiate whom their native Hindoo priest holds a sacred service on the rock twice a week. The Europeans here know of only one event that has occurred to make the rock memorable since the first Dutch settlers arrived here. The daughter of one of the old Dutch governors fell in love with a young lieutenant stationed on a man of war in the harbor. Her irascible old father opposed their union because the young lieutenant had nothing but his pay, and in order to separate them he ordered the man of war to sea on a long cruise. As the ship sailed out of the harbor the young girl went out to the dock, waved a last farewell to her lover, and then threw herself off into the sea and was drowned.

Fortunately, we got to the rock just as the service was about to begin. On a narrow ledge right over the sea stood the priest, a fine looking, gray headed old fellow, who was attired in the narrowest loin cloth I have yet seen. Near to him, but clear of the rock, were about fifty or sixty natives, the men attired very much like the priest, but the women resplendent in skirts of many colors and fairly loaded down with gold and silver ornaments in nose and ears, and on arms, ankles and toes.

The priest was fairly surrounded with a load of fruit, flowers, rice, and cocoanuts, the offerings of his congregation. He commenced the service by ringing a bell. Then holding a brass vessel, in which was a blazing fire, in his hand before him, and apparently invoking some spirit in it, he first threw some slips of paper over the face of the rock, his congregation facing the sea, clasping their hands in front of the body and engaging in prayer. After this was over the priest opened all the cocoanuts, emptying the milk into a brass vessel. Afterward he made a final prayer in regard to keeping the sea quiet so that vessels could swim on it, and then commenced to throw a part of the offerings into the sea; first some flowers, then a little rice, and finally some cocoanuts. How they were to reach the evil deity I could not learn. During the praying of the priests these poor natives looked every bit as earnest and devout as any of our congregations at home would look during divine service.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

### Japanese on the Stairs.

There are many funny things in New York boarding houses, as most people know or believe. But I am told that among the most amusing incidents are those afforded by establishments where Japanese students are domiciled. Hundreds of these young men are in New York in attendance at the various academies and colleges, private and public. They have been sent here to get an "American" education, and most of them have taken the higher branches of mathematics and engineering. Few of them seem to care for the classical course, or for any language but English. The funny part of their life is learning to go up and down stairs. It seems that in most parts of Japan, particularly the rural regions, stairways are unknown. The houses, too, are seldom more than two stories high, and access to the upper floors is almost universally had by means of a ladder, up which the Japanese run like sailors. Hence, when these young men come to New York and are lodged in boarding houses their apartments are generally in the third or fourth story.

To reach their rooms they are compelled at first to go up very cautiously and with the aid of the balustrade. Some do not even hesitate to go up, cat fashion, on all fours, from step to step. The trouble is that they have not learned to balance the body so as to ascend and descend as we do. Our agility in going up and down stairs is really an acrobatic feat, but we are unconscious of it because we have practiced it from childhood. Now, the young Japanese are determined to perform this feat, and I am told that they often spend hours in the most persevering practice to acquire so simple an accomplishment. You can fancy what a ludicrous scene they make. They soon learn to go up the stairs. It's the coming down which gives them trouble. The decensus is not facilis in this case. The retrograde passus constitutes the labor and the opus. When the novice essays to come down stairs his companions watch and guy him as he totters in an effort to keep an upright position. When, for any reason, he is in a hurry, he has to do the sailor act and come down on all fours, stern foremost.—Brooklyn Citizen.

### Two Clever Counterfeits.

Did you ever hear of the maple sugar deception at the state fair in Detroit a few years ago? No? Well, it seems some fellow up north made a wager that he could manufacture a substitute for maple sugar that would deceive the judges into awarding him the first premium for pure maple sugar. He did so, producing the article from cheap grades of brown sugar bought in this city and manipulated under the eyes of people cognizant of the bet. He carried his certificate of highest merit home and proudly hung it over the mantelpiece in his best room, a tribute to science, which had scored a victory over the honest granger.

I think the man who succeeded in producing a counterfeit oyster which deceived the epicures of Paris deserves the palm. Never heard of it? Now, that's strange—thought everybody knew it. Yes, a man over in France—Bordeaux, I think—is manufacturing an oyster now which is rapidly supplanting the natural bivalve. They are colored by a mineral wash and fastened to genuine shells with glue, which dries to the semblance of the cartilage that binds the natural oyster to his shell.—Boston Herald.

### New Form of Bank Notes.

A new departure is being taken by one of the principal Scotch banks regarding the form of its notes. It is well known that the risk of forgery, especially by photography, is now greater than formerly, and the Commercial bank of Scotland has met this difficulty by concentrating in its new issue all possible guarantees against imitation by that means. The notes are printed from steel plate on back and front in a combination of colors.—The Stockholder.

### Machine Politics.

"Do you know, my friend," said a very solemn political individual, "that when you silently drop that snow white ballot from your fingers it floats down in rhythmic grace and settles the destinies of a nation?" "No, sir; I don't," replied the impecunious voter; "but I know when I drop it into the box it settles my bargain with the boss o' this 'ere ward."—Hartford Post.

Under a new edict just promulgated in Japan criminals are not to be executed singly. When there is one he must wait until there is another to keep him company.

## THE ENGLISH QUEEN.

### A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN LADY'S FRANK OPINION OF VICTORIA.

**What One Woman Thinks of Squeezing Pennies Out of Poor School Children to Build a Monument—Bread, Not Stone, Needed.**

One of the most distinguished women of America is in England on a visit to a countrywoman. The house of her hostess was recently invaded by a local female British magnate, who almost demanded a considerable money contribution toward a celebration of the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. The female British magnate was stricken dumb in amazement at the manner in which her request was refused, and the subsequent outpouring of American opinion on the whole jubilee business. Our distinguished American, in a letter to a relative in this city, described the incident and freed her mind upon the subject in such vigorous English, and with such unrestrained feeling, that we are glad to give that portion of the letter:

"The idea of the women of England doing something to celebrate the jubilee year was started purely for charitable purposes, and they were greatly chagrined when the queen announced her wish to use the money for a statue to Prince Albert. So general has been the dissatisfaction that her man Ponsonby came out with a card saying that the queen intended to thus use only £1,500—$7,500.

THE POOR OF ENGLAND.

"The poor of England were never worse off than they are to-day. While Victoria for fifty years has been penuriously saving a fabulous fortune for herself and worthless progeny, the people have been slowly, but surely, growing poorer and poorer, until statesmen are at their wits' ends to know what to do. Neither the queen nor Prince Albert ever suggested one plan for the benefit of the British people. He was a ridiculously weak man, if history represents him fairly. He never uttered one grand sentiment nor performed one generous deed worth remembering. The general feeling among the people is that the queen should celebrate her year of jubilee by doing some grand thing for her subjects.

"I do not agree with you in your jubilee feeling one iota. The idea originated among sycophants and flunkies. But wherever it originated, the queen's foot at once should have been placed on penny contributions. This penny dodge of the English government and English upper class society has been tried in so many ways in order to get money out of the poor that to me it is inexpressibly contemptible. When the English established free schools, as they said, on the American plan they slipped a mean, cunning little by-law within their system, that every child must come to school with a penny in his hand each morning. A humane teacher told me she was obliged to take the penny, but she usually gave the child a roll of bread, with a basket of which she provided herself on her way to school. Think of a child with his little stomach empty passing a bake shop with a penny in his hand! They tell me that many of the children are too hungry to learn a letter, and generous teachers feed them as much as they can from their private purses.

USE FOR JUBILEE PENNIES.

"Now a good queen should know something of her system of education. And right here would be a good use to make of jubilee pennies, filched from the poor. If I was queen of England I would rescind that by law and establish a bread fund for hungry school children. As an American queen I should be so ashamed I would not know where to put my head if committees were scouring all our towns and cities, our tenement houses and work shops, our farms on the vast prairies, begging our miners, farmers, boatmen, the servants in our homes, to raise a penny fund for me to build a monument to my husband, who was a thousand times more worthy of it than Prince Albert is! I should think pennies from a starving people for such a purpose would make Prince Albert turn in his grave. It makes me turn up the whites of my eyes in the flesh, and why should it not in the spirit make him turn entirely over?

"Art is all very well for those whose stomachs are lined with nutritious food; but the multitude would prefer bread to monuments. If I were cold and hungry I would rather have a hot dinner than sit on a frozen curbstone looking at the progenitorial Prince Albert in Parian marble. But if you, my dear, wish to cultivate the æsthetic cold, hungry, naked, without a chip over their heads, I, from my material standpoint, cry out, 'Give them shelter, food, clothing and an American stove, even though the world never shall see a monument to another pauper German princeling.' I think the English, Scotch and Irish laborers would generally flock to my standard, while you might go junketing with the queen on the coast of France in her royal yacht, and to the French circus and pat the ear of the baby elephant, as all the great London metropolitan journals have excitedly reported her doing. How lovely that was in her!"—New York Sun.

### Electrical Theory and Practice.

In the minds of the so called "practical" workmen of the day there is a sharp line drawn between theory and practice. "Practice" to this workman means all that is worthy in, and all the existent facts of, his profession. For theory he has superlative contempt, while the theorist underrates the capabilities and importance of the practical workman, and, unused to work himself, he cannot see the imperfections in his own elaborate theories. Between these two extremes is the workman who, while recognizing the strict thralldom of practical working, yet appreciates that it is through the study of theory that science advances. This workman endeavors to apply theory to practice, and it is by his expenditure of hand work and mind work that invention comes. To those in electrical pursuits this combination of the practical with the theoretical is particularly necessary. From the nature of the subject grave accidents might occur through the errors of the workman who, disdaining the teachings of theory, goes blindly to work.—Electrical World.

### At Home and Abroad.

Commercial Traveler (in Chicago hotel)—I say, waiter, this pate de foie gras is mighty poor stuff, and this canvasback is more of a mossback than anything else. (To brother traveler)—I'll be glad when I get home, Jim, where I can get something to eat.

Same Commercial Traveler (at home, to his wife)—I say, Mrs. Gasbag, that butcher swindled you on this liver; it's tougher'n tripe.—New York Sun.

### Inoculation in China.

From the report of the hospital for Chinese in Shanghai we learn that in China smallpox inoculation is still in vogue. For this purpose a rag is moistened with the variolous matter and placed in the nostril. That the disease is prevalent in China is easily understood after this explanation.—Public Opinion.

According to records kept for many years London fogs are becoming less frequent every year.

## MEDICAL FALLACIES.

### A SILLY NOTION IN REGARD TO INACTION OF THE LIVER.

**A Warning Against "Spring Medicine," "Liver Invigorators" and "Blood Purifiers"—Quinine as a Friend and as a Foe—Its Abuse.**

It is a popular error that certain seasons call for the taking of certain forms of medicine, even when there seems to be no change from health. Thus, "a good spring medicine" is now called for by many otherwise sensible people as regularly as our ancestors asked their physicians for their annual or quarterly blood letting. The "spring medicine" is "something to purify the blood," and this means an active cathartic, as a rule. The purity of the blood is probably not affected by any such drugs. It becomes "impure" by reason of some special poison, like that of ague, typhoid fever, measles, smallpox or the like, entering the life current and increasing therein, or by reason of the lungs, kidneys or skin not properly acting, as a rule.

It is possible for many disturbances of digestion and other derangements of health to follow inaction of the bowels, but cathartics do not remedy the trouble. Their action is almost certain to increase the torpor of the intestines and add to the evil they were designed to remedy. The enormous evils occasioned by the careless use of such medicines cannot be overestimated. They occasion a large proportion of the ill health prevalent in any community. If proper attention is given to regulating the exercise, food and drink, together with methodical habits relative to the calls of nature, such drugs will be seldom, if ever, called for.

THE "TORPID LIVER" BUGBEAR.

Another silly notion that is widely prevalent is that relative to inaction of the liver. The term "torpid liver" is in every one's mouth, and is held to account for every bad feeling, whether it be due to excess in eating or drinking, late hours, lack of muscular exercise, excitement over bad ventures on the market or other form of dissipation. The liver is quite an important organ, and has much to do with the secondary processes of digestion—those which go on after the stomach and pancreas have done their work—but it is innocent of most of the sins laid at its door. The bile is manufactured in large amounts daily, but we know positively of but few uses to which it is put in the body, and of still fewer drugs that are able to increase the daily output. If we were certain that we could, at will, stimulate this huge gland to secure more bile, it is very uncertain that any benefit would result from "arousing it from its torpor."

This may be rank heresy, according to many old practitioners, but it is truth. According to some recent and trustworthy authorities, the continuous loss of all the bile secreted does no harm. As the liver strains out of the blood, that contains the crude results of the first digestion of food, many hurtful and even poisonous materials, which are sent back again in the bile to be worked over before they are sent into the circulation, it is possible to conceive that the total loss of all bile secreted would not be anything to be regretted. It might necessitate some increase in the amount of food taken, say, by a few ounces, but the bile loser would not suffer at all seriously.

THE "BITTERS" FALLACY.

It is proven beyond dispute that such drugs as calomel and podophyllin do not increase the flow of bile to any appreciable extent. That they act beneficially in many instances cannot be questioned, but it is not by "waking up a torpid liver." Such "spring medicines," "liver invigorators" and "blood purifiers" as contain rhubarb, aloes, colocynth and the like, produce or prolong constipation and all its attendant evils. Those composed of senna, tamarinds, buckthorn and "mandrake" (May apple), are not so bad, but should be avoided as useless or injurious, especially if their use is to be protracted. Simple bitters are useful during the process of recovery after such diseases as the ordinary fevers, and when the appetite is poor without any apparent cause. But no one should persist long in their use. They will finally disorder digestion and do more harm than good, especially if there is an appreciable quantity of alcohol used in their manufacture. Such remedies as quassia, gentian, "boneset" and columbo. They ought not to be taken unless there is a serious loss of appetite, such as to hinder the taking of the necessary quantity of food. Probably the best form in which to employ simple bitters is in pill or infusion (tea), of which the old fashioned "boneset" tea is a good example.

A FRIEND AND A FOE.

Quinine and other preparations of Peruvian bark are among the most valuable medicines yet known. Wherever malarial diseases prevail to a serious extent they are almost indispensible to the preservation of health. Without them the lower Mississippi valley and the alluvial "bottoms" of all tropical and subtropical regions would not be habitable by the white race. They reduce the temperature in typhoid and some other fevers not of malarial origin. They are often curative in neuralgia, whether it arises from malaria or some obscure cause not of that nature. In diseases showing a tendency to periodical return quinine is of vast service, and this mark of manifest periodicity is what shows the sphere of its probable usefulness. As the intermittency of symptoms call for quinine, as a rule, in the same way, it should be given intermittently. If it is given day after day and week after week, it produces harmful disturbances, and becomes useless as a medicine in cases for which it would be suitable under other circumstances. It causes an irritable condition of both mind and nerves, besides interfering with the digestion.

The nervous, sleepless, hysterical condition due to prolonged use of quinine is known to every sufferer from the "quinine habit" and his associates. It is too costly and valuable a remedy to be uselessly wasted, to say nothing of its deleterious effects. The bad reputation it has attached to it in some localities has not been earned by its legitimate employment, but is due to the abuse of it in the hands of the ignorant or careless.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

### Insect Endurance of Cold.

It is an error to suppose that severe winters are destructive of insect life. According to Mr. McLachlan, an English entomologist, larvæ may be frozen until as brittle as rotten sticks, in which condition they can scarcely be said to live, but on the return of warm weather they revive quite uninjured by their freezing. It is a noteworthy fact that butterflies and humble bees have been almost as close to the North Pole as man has ever approached.—Arkansaw Traveler.

### Vaccination Among the Workmen.

Vaccination is to be enforced among all the workmen employed on the coming Paris exhibition. Each man will be vaccinated as soon as engaged, and the government will not only pay for the necessary medical treatment, but will continue the man's wages should his arm become bad and prevent him from working.—Chicago Times.

It is exactly 107 years since the first Sunday newspaper was published.

## THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

### THE STRUCTURE WILL BE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE WORLD.

**The First Corner Stone of a Public Structure in Washington Laid Nearly a Century Ago—Grandeur of the Capitol Building.**

The marble terrace and grand staircase which are to complete the imposing western approach to the capitol of the United States, with the return of the balmy days of spring presents once more a scene of busy energy among the scores of workmen, who with crane and trowel are placing the huge blocks of polished marble and granite in their assigned places on the master builder's plan. A procession of carts simultaneously carry away the excavated earth as the foundation of the extension of the gigantic work goes on. When the French engineer, under instructions from President Washington in the summer of 1790, made a reconnoisance of the gracefully undulating lands in the forks of the Potomac and the Anacostia as the site of the proposed seat of government, he pointed out on his rude field sketch a conspicuous eminence, then called Jenkins' hill, as the most proper site for "the federal house where congress should meet." Three years later Washington laid the corner stone of the original edifice, which is now little more than the foundation for the beautifully proportioned iron dome towering over the balustraded marble walls and Corinthian porticoes which to-day inclose the four acres of frescoed and gilded ante-rooms, corridors, committee rooms, and great halls occupied by the business of legislation.

The pure white marble walls and surmounting balustrade, with pedestals for statues in the future, which have supplanted the primitived turfed slopes of the terraces on the north and south sides of the edifice, have been finished. The western portion from the angles to the grand staircase is nearly so, which leaves nothing to consummate this imposing piece of architectural beauty and solidity but the grand staircase itself. This will be far toward completion before the close of the present working season.

NEARLY A CENTURY.

Though but five years less than a century have elapsed since the corner stone of the president's house, the first of the public buildings in the federal city, was laid, Washington, the capital of the United States, can boast of the loftiest structure extant reared by man in the marble obelisk to the memory of "The Father of His Country." It has the largest and the finest legislative and government buildings on the globe. It has more equestrian statues and as a rule of equal merit than all the other capitals of the world combined, and its open air and in door statues number upward of a hundred. Its national museum are the greatest and finest in the economical, ethnological, and medical affairs of mankind of any in existence. Its new library building will eclipse in beauty all structures of the kind now in existence. Its new observatory will surpass all others. The extension of its water supply will exceed the great aqueducts of Rome. The latest triumph in the world of wonders of the American capital will be this grand staircase. Nothing of equal magnitude can be found in the great capitals which date back to the infancy of nations. The grand terrace at Dresden, the famous gardens of Italy, the staircase of Sans Souci at Pottsdam, the vatican at Rome, or the terrace and staircase at Central park, New York, do not even approach it in dimensions, architectural symmetry, and elaboration of detail and finish.

Some idea of the grandeur of this work may be formed by a reference to its dimensions. The north terrace, of Maryland, and south terrace, of Massachusetts, white marbles, and each 304 feet in length and 20 feet high, each terminating on the east in a massive marble block and paved approach to the port cocheres respectively of the senate and house porticoes of the eastern facade of the capitol. The terrace walls are capped with a beautiful marble balustrade and rail, with blockings serving at intervals for superb bronze lamp posts and pedestals for statues, of which there would be ten on each side. The walls of the western terrace and grand staircase are 918 feet in length or aggregating a richly paved way over 1,500 feet long extending at the base of the loftly Corinthian porticoes of the northern, western, and southern fronts of the vast structure. Highly polished Aberdeen granite parterres break the terrace platform into two levels.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

The grand staircase projects 112 feet and consists of 4 double flights of steps 44 and 48 feet wide, with 4 landings. The distance between the two flights of steps is 129 feet. At the foot of the staircase, facing on the semicircular walk, fronts Story's heroic bronze statue of Chief Justice John Marshall. In the rear will be a beautiful fountain, and in face of the connecting wall forming the middle landing will be niches for ivy. From this platform will be five arches forming an arcaded way into the sub-basement of the building. At each landing will be imposing cheek blocks, which will support ornate bronze lamps and statues. The steps will end on a broad platform of 129 feet deep and will be connected by a balustrade over the arcaded front beneath and blockings for statues and lamps.

The western central portico, which projects here, will be extended in symmetrical proportions to the approach. The entire exterior of the original capitol, which is now the center and of gray festoons painted white, will be faced with marble to correspond with the senate and house extensions. In order to utilize the space within the terrace walls ninety-two vaults have been constructed, and twenty-eight large apartments suitable for occupancy of committees will front on the open spaces toward the building. The terrace walls are constructed of alternate blocks of marble, five by eight feet and nineteen inches high and one to three feet thick, fine rubbed cut work, and all resting on a base of Pennsylvania granite similarly treated. The completion of the work will cost upward of $1,000,000.

Looking from the upward platform, which begins at the base of the western central portico of the capitol, the eye rests in receding vision upon the polished white marble descents of the staircase itself, the paved platform at the foot with the Marshall statue, the sweeping lawn inclosed by granite copings, which form the broad paved walks which make their exits on the right at the beautiful statue of peace, which stands at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, and on the left at the site of the new statue of President Garfield, which will be unveiled on the 12th of next month, and which looks down Maryland avenue, while between these two broad thoroughfares sweeps the mall with the glass domes of the botanic garden, the pointed pavilions of the national museum, the byzantine towers of the Smithsonian institution, the rigid mansards of the agricultural department, and the dizzy pyramidal apex of the Washington monument.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

By mixing chloride of zinc with paper pulp during its manufacture, the paper is made so tough that it can be used for making boxes, combs, roofing and boots.

## EXPERT CRACKSMEN.

### HOW PROFESSIONAL CROOKS PLY THEIR NEFARIOUS VOCATION.

**Safe Breakers Who Outwit the Genius of Skilled Mechanics—Peculiar Methods of Burglars—A Dangerous Tool—Watching for the Watchman.**

To adopt the well known thief taker's expression, the "professional" crook is far from being the tough and rowdy usually pictured by the agitated fancy of the alarmed citizen. The most successful burglars are not of the Sykes class, so graphically depicted by Dickens' fertile pen. They are intelligent and not infrequently ingenious mechanics who would command the highest wages in honest pursuits, and those members of a gang whose part of a "job" it is to reconnoiter the ground have the bearing, appearance and manners of well-to-do business men whose presence around banks and great mercantile establishments would not excite the least suspicion. The practical safe breaker studies the latest mechanical inventions in his line with as much intelligence and application as the safe builder, and experience teaches that the cracksman frequently outwits the inventive genius of the legitimate mechanic. While the work of the burglar must of course be adapted to the circumstances of each particular job, there are certain peculiarities of noted cracksmen by means of which experienced detectives are enabled to say with almost absolute certainty who perpetrated the crime. There are burglars who would never enter the house by any other way than the scuttle in the roof, choosing an adjacent vacant or partly occupied building as a starting point; others will sneak into a house and keep themselves concealed until the time for their work has arrived; still others prefer entrance by the basement or some rear window not sufficiently secured with grating. Doors which are merely bolted from the inside offer not the slighest obstacle to the professional burglar. A simple and noiseless trial will at once show him the location of the bolt. With a fine bit he bores a hole not more than an eighth or a sixth of an inch near the bolt, pushes through a loop of thin but strong silk or fishing line, and by means of a pliable steel tap, usually watch spring material, he knows how to fasten the loop around the knob of the bolt. A quick pull is sufficient to move the bolt in the slot. This operation is for fine work in hotels or fashionable residences.

The safe breaker does not associate with those who "crack" a store for the purpose of stealing bulky goods. He represents the aristocracy of the profession, and uses force only when it is absolutely necessary. Combinations of safes have often been learned by this class of crooks through obtaining access to the premises after business hours, removing the dial of the combinations, fitting a sheet of tinfoil over the latter, and replacing the dial. The legitimate opening or closing of the safe makes the impressions of letters or numbers on the soft foil sought to be obtained by the burglar. At a second visit the dial is readily removed, and for the expert one glance at the foil is sufficient to apply the combination, which opens the safe without force. Disordering the combination after the robbery, so that the safe cannot be opened again for hours, is a favorite method of the burglar to gain time for escape. If force is required the mechanical burglar has quite a formidable array of tools—his "kit," as he calls it. The complete kit contains an air pump, putty, powder or dynamite, fuse, sectional jimmy, steel drills, diamond drills, copper and steel faced sledges, lamp and blow pipe, jackscrew, wedges, syringe, brace with box slide, feed screw drill, steel punches, small bellows, skeleton keys, nippers, dark lantern, twine, and screw eyes.

The most dangerous of this outfit is the second power in mechanics—the screw. The method used in breaking open the safe in Henry W. King & Co.'s establishment, for instance, is a practical illustration of the power of the screw. In this case the burglars first rigged a brace against the vault door. Then they drilled a hole through the door near the dial, cut a thread into the hole, and inserted what is termed a female screw. Into the latter they fitted the jackscrews, provided with a handle large and strong enough for two men to work at the turning. The jackscrew went in until it struck the combination. Then the tremendous force of the formidable burglars' tool came into play. The entire combination was broken off. In some cases the force is not directed against the combination, but against the back plates of the safe door, usually the weakest part of the entire structure. Something must "give" when the screw comes into play, and either the back or the front plate is forced out of its position sufficiently to admit the sectional jimmy, which, together with the wedge, or "widdy," finishes the work of bodily tearing asunder the most improved "burglar proof" safe.

To ascertain whether there is a watchman on the premises to be visited the professional burglar has a very simple but effective stratagem. He forces a piece of thinly shaved whalebone between the doors of all exits and the outer casings of the doors. If the whalebone is still in its place in the morning at the usual hour of opening for business the door has not been opened by any one. A watchman in leaving the premises in the morning would naturally cause the whalebone to spring to the ground. The use of twine to the burglar is just as important as the telegraph is to the public. One of the first steps taken by the burglar after effecting an entrance is to fasten one end of twine to something near the safe, and run the other end out to the outside man, who watches, to give the signal if it is safe to keep on working, to keep quiet for a time, or to come out at once. The outsider scatters beans or sand along the sidewalk for some distance near the place of operation so that no person approaching can walk without being heard.—Chicago Times.

### Take a Superior Subject.

Few adult minds retain accurately considerable masses of isolated facts, and it is commonly observed that minds which are good at that are seldom the best minds. Why do we try to make children do what we do not try to do ourselves? Instead of mastering one subject before going to another, it is almost invariably wise to go on to a superior subject before the inferior has been mastered—mastery being a very rare thing. On the mastery theory, how much new reading or thinking should we adults do? Instead of reviewing arithmetic, study algebra; for algebra will illustrate arithmetic and supply many examples of arithmetical processes. Instead of rereading a familiar story, read a new one; it will be vastly more interesting and the common words will all recur—the common words being by far the most valuable ones. Instead of reviewing the physical geography of North America, study South America. There, too, the pupil will find mountain chains, water sheds, high plateaux, broad plains, great streams and isothermal lines. The really profitable time to review a subject is not when we have just finished it, but when we have used it in studying other subjects and have seen its relations to other subjects and what it is good for.—Atlantic Monthly.

## AMONG THE ALPS.

### AN AMERICAN TOURIST WRITES A LETTER FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN.

**The Peculiar Dance Called "La Francaise"—A Short Ride Into Germany. Solitude of the Black Forest—A Party of Woodchoppers—An Interior.**

In former years our little American colony in Schaffhausen numbered in all six souls, and, to use an excusable bull, two of these Americans were Belgians, having resided in New York some years. Now there is not even a shadow of a colony here, and beautiful as the tours about the environs are, they are quite abandoned by our countrymen. The average traveler arrives at Schaffhausen, is immediately rushed into an omnibus, driven over to Neuhausen, sees the falls of the Rhine, and then away again. Not so your correspondent, for I quietly settled down at the Hotel de la Poste, a quiet hostelry in the city itself, slipped into my smoking jacket and slippers, and was soon chatting with mine host, Buehlman, just as if the seventeen years since I last rested here were yesterday.

"Ah!" said my genial host, "you are just in time, Herr Elson. To-morrow evening the castle, the old Munoth, is to be the scene of a reception, given by the Stadtsrath to the singing societies of Canton Appenzell, and I will see that you are specially invited." And invited I was, and the following evening found me seated at the round table within the esplanade of the castle, while the Appenzellers made merry music about me. Then dancing was in order, and although I am not a dancer myself I will try to describe a peculiar dance they call "La Francaise," which appeared very pretty to me as I sat and looked on. The sets were formed as for our ordinary German at home, but after a few bars of music by the orchestra I saw it was to be quite different. Everybody is the pink of politeness. "Mademoiselle, may I have the honor?" the hat is raised, the lady courtesies very low, and in fact more quiet politeness is displayed than one meets at a similar Parisian gathering.

At length all is ready. After the customary salute the music falls into a veritable minuet, as stately almost as the one of the French Louis. Follow it with me, dear reader, in fancy, at least. The old minuet of our ancestors, forward and salute, the gentleman holding the lady's hand with a quite indescribable grace as high as the shoulder, then across and back again; but while I am gazing dreamily on this scene, what do I hear? Why, to be sure, one of Strauss' ravishing waltzes, and presto! the whole is changed from the sober to the gay, and I see nothing but the rosy, healthy faces turning about, while the tails of the gentlemen's dress coats stand at an angle of forty-five degrees, so fast do these South Germans and Swiss waltz. And so the dance ends.

But I have promised, gentle reader, to take you into the country, so let us take this train for a short ride into Germany (for you must remember Schaffhausen lies on the German side of the Rhine) and we soon come to the village of Krotzingen, on the extreme southern edge of the Black Forest. It is justly called the Black Forest, for the tall pines and cedars grow close together, making night of noon under their shadows. Taking a carriage, or, more properly, a sort of light cart, I directed my driver to strike by the most unfrequented road into the forest. In fifteen minutes we were in a solitude so still that it was oppressive. Not a sound save that peculiar swaying noise of the pines that only a Bret Harte can describe, and an occasional cry of a bird very similar to our catbird; otherwise all is majestically still.

I order the driver to halt, and while he is opening the little hamper and spreading our frugal luncheon I take my compass and make a little inroad into the woods. I hear a brook trickling over the rocks, and as I approach a frightened hare scampers through the brush. Poor creature! I am as much startled as he, for my head is full of such stories as the "Iron Ring," and I half look to meet one of the old robber chiefs and his band, that a couple of centuries ago made this forest a dangerous place, and whose spirits, some of the more ignorant peasants believe, are still to be met with by the belated traveler. But hark! I hear my guide calling, so back I go to luncheon. The wise fellow has put our bottle of Macon into the brook to cool, and we sit down together in the best of fellowship to our little luncheon in the Black Forest. At length all is finished and we drive along, and by a circuitous route reach the village of Staufen. It is a more populous place than I expected to find here. It has its own little hotel, called "The Wild Man," and adjoining it a brewery, a little row of stores, and, in fact, is quite a city in the woods.

But we plunge into the woods again and presently come to a party of woodchoppers, their axes ringing merrily, but only against such trees as the Herr Forstmeister has given permission to be cut, and still farther along I hear the dripping of water on a mill wheel, and here we enter the little village of Untermunsterthal, a veritable Black Forest dorf. I knock at the doorpost of a house, for the door stands open, and a man with a heavy pair of sabots appears, and I ask permission to come in and see his house. He is naturally surprised that any one should want to see his house, but accords me permission and I enter. Against the wall stands a large porcelain stove, at least eight feet high, while just outside is his pile of brush and wood for the winter. His cattle shed is just to the rear, and his chamber above, reached by a short ladder. The odor of the cattle pervades everything, so I make my adieus and we are soon on our way to Neukirch, where I take the train back again to Schaffhausen, which I reach not a bit fatigued with my beautiful journey.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1.....1888


It seems almost improbable to say that a library fairly representing approximately two thousand of the most eminent authors of the world, of all lands and all times, can really be placed within the reach of ordinary homes. Yet this is what is accomplished by Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature, volume VII of which is on our table. The work, when completed, is to comprise from fifteen to twenty volumes, which are in large type, and really beautiful and excellent in all mechanical qualities, and yet sold at the phenominally low price of 50 cents per volume for cloth and 60 cents for half Morocco bindings; even from these prices large reductions are made to early purchasers and to clubs. Volume VIII contains many notable names from the literatue of all nations and ages. The publisher will send a specimen volume to any one on receipt of price, allowing the privilege to return if not wanted. All lovers of good books should at least see the work. The publisher's catalogue is sent free to any applicant. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 216 Clark St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Matlick's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made the 16th day of November, 1888, the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for materials and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Matlick's Ford" in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet high; low water mark foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said creek. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of 27 feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long, which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills 8x12 inches, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long, securely spiked on to the stringers. All material to be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of such contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of said contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

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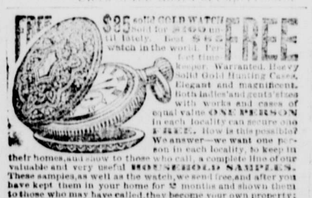

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To introduce our Household Journal we will for a short time only, sell the above watch at the price named below. Not a toy but a first class watch in every respect. Fully warranted for five years. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Elegant and Magnificent, Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the $85.00 GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $200 to $5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. This the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Remember it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card only which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 919, PORTLAND, MAINE.


### AN INDIAN LOVE SONG.

His winter home the bear forsakes,
The red deer swims the shining lakes,
Up foaming falls the salmon leaps,
The wild sheep halts on dizzy steeps,
The swans are northward flying.
With laughing voice the rivers run,
Their billows flashing in the sun;
It is the moon of sprouting grass,
A thousand warm sweet breezes pass,
Through lofty pine tops sighing.
With bounding steps the antelope
Springs lightly down the mountain slope;
To verdant plains the bison hies,
The eagle mounts the morning skies,
And all the birds are mating.
With life and joy all things are bright,
Come forth, my love! my soul's delight,
Thy wigwam's folds throw wide apart,
For thee, oh dear and tender heart,
Thy lover true is waiting.
—E. M. Allen in American Magazine.

### A Chinese Opium Story.

Since the introduction of opium into China millions and tens of millions have given themselves up to its use, its victims being found in all the ranks and conditions of life, among the old, the middle aged, the young, and even children. But a case of an infant becoming a victim to its pernicious influence has just come to our knowledge. A man and his wife had been in the habit of taking opium for years, and one of their chief delights was in indulging themselves over the pipe in each other's company, each taking alternate whiffs. One day the woman gave birth to a boy, and all the household was in an ecstatic state of joyfulness. But before long the baby began to show signs of illness, and although a physician was sent for they could not discover the cause of its symptoms. Every effort was made to save the child, but he only grew worse and worse until his parents gave him up for lost.

In despair they took their pipe to solace themselves, and behold! as they puffed at the pipe the smoke was wafted to the child's nostrils, and, giving a sneeze, he instantly revived and began to cry. Upon inhaling more of the smoke he changed his crying into laughing and became exceedingly lively. After that he was all right as long as he inhaled the smoke at regular periods of the day. One day, however, his parents neglected to give him the accustomed dose of smoke and before they were aware he died.—Chicago Times.

### He Revolts Against Cruelty.

It is rather in others and for others that the modern civilized man dreads pain. He finds it harder to know that other men are suffering the pains of cold or hunger in Kansas or Ireland or India; or that "prisoners of poverty" are working for pittances in the great cities; or that laboring men are driven to work sixteen hours a day; or that criminals are tortured or miscreated in the chain gang; or that "politicals" are driven to insanity in the Russian state prisons. He resents and punishes cruelty to animals where his great-grandfather, perhaps, thought nothing of sending a slave to the whipping post. He revolts even against harshness in just punishment, and desires to alleviate some of the horrors of hanging. If he ignores a case of cruelty, it is from lack of omniscience; let him know about it, and the world shall know his feelings about it. Wilberforce and Copley might go on for years telling Englishmen of the horrors of the middle passage and of all the villainies of the slave trade; and still the slave ships sailed out from Liverpool, and the slave trade was represented in parliament. Cruelty in more recent times lives by stealth and blushes to find itself famous in the newspaper pillory.—The Century.

### Search for Old Watches.

There are a great many funny things attending the rise of the "Jenkinses." I mean those people who have advanced in material wealth without adding a whit to their literary or social position. They are bragging of an ancestry they never had, and are at a loss to establish themselves as members of the old families. Just now there is a search for old gold watches, which will be paraded as family heirlooms, handed down by this or that distinguished Roundhead, or Mayflower pilgrim. The old Johnson watches, made on Church street, Liverpool, are among those most eagerly sought by the man who wants to trade money for lineage. Few of them are left, and in Baltimore an especial market has been established, and large sums are paid for them. Money is a great deal plentier than blue blood, and the exchange is willingly made by those who have lately acquired the shekels.—Watchmaker in Globe-Democrat.

### The Pig Headed Passenger.

A correspondent wants to know why railway companies do not arrange to have all passengers go out at the front end and enter at the rear end of a car. He doesn't know the perversity of the average passenger, or he wouldn't ask this question. If a railway company should try to enforce such a rule it would meet with the pig headed opposition of nearly half the passengers in every car. Americans, individually, are a bright people, but in a crowd they act as though they were not.—New York Tribune.

### The Gothic Alphabet Going.

Those who are obliged frequently to refer to German books are especially interested in the movement to introduce the Roman in place of the Gothic alphabet. Since 1866 the society which is agitating this matter has nearly doubled in numbers. On its lists are now over 4,436 names, including members of all professions, teachers, physicians, booksellers and merchants. In 1887, out of 6,913 books on artistic, scientific, mercantile and industrial subjects, 5,316 were printed with the Roman letters.—Science.

### LOVE HATH BETRAYED THEE.

Weep in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath wearied of thee!
And thou in the gloom of the shadow of doom
Forever alone must be.
Weep in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath betrayed thee!

Break in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath hidden his face!
Hath deafened his ear till he cannot hear;
Hath left thee to thy disgrace.
Break in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath betrayed thee!

Die in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath broken his word!
Thy pleading prayer beats the empty air
Like the bruised wings of a bird.
Die in the silence, oh heart, my heart,
Love hath betrayed thee!
—Susie M. Best.

### The Garden of America.

Bearing on the proposition of Maj Powell to reclaim the Colorado desert, for which congress has already made a preliminary appropriation, is an article by Joaquin Miller on "The North American Fifty." He argues that the region instead of being a desert is in reality exceedingly fertile. "These ruins of Arizona are older than history—as old as the oldest ruins on the Nile of Egypt. The region then was densely populated. No allurements of gold, nothing but the generous soil and the genial climate built up cities here that rivaled in extent those of Egypt. If then these primitive people made a garden of this land, where we now insist on locating a desert, can we not do something with our improved methods?" Very clearly this region was once the garden of America, and it is reclaimable. Miller says he never ate finer bananas than those grown near Fort Yuma. His article is full of enthusiasm and poetry, but also of facts and sound sense as well. No doubt he is right in calling it the North American Nile and every way more interesting for its antiquities, as well as natural grandeurs, than the Nile of Africa.—Globe-Democrat.

MISCELLANEOUS.


LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip
(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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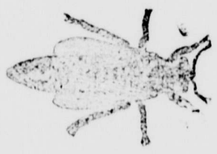
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec15tf

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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
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Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract.
J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
april 6tf

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th
JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
THERON M. COBB, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. 164 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS

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FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
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Working Asses ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to the public.
Free Bus To and From The Cars
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C. MULHOLLAND.
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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up cloth rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. None have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO RR
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1. | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a. m. | 5 35 p. m. |
| Dayton | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a. m. | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5 50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m. |
| Sodas Springs | 7 00 p. m. | 8 10 a. m. |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 00 a. m. |
| Candelaria | Ar. 8 50 p. m. | Lv. 6 30 a. m. |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a. m. | 5 25 p. m. |
| Benton | 11 00 a. m. | 1 45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek | 1 100 p. m. | 11 50 a. m. |
| Averill | 2 00 p. m. | 10 55 a. m. |
| Independence | 3 30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m. | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler | Ar. 5 05 p. m. | Lv. 7 30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coach for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
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Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞Customers supplied on all points☜
☞Of the C. & C. Railroad.☜
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
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HOUSE PAINTING,
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WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted.
All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
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Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car Works at Chicago.

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—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
...DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most everything a article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN,
FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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A stream of pure water from the everlasting snows of the Sierra Nevadas flows through the brewery.
All appliances and conveniences are first-class.
Orders filled for all points on the C. & C. road.
Bottled beer, $2.25 per dozen.
Beer in kegs, 60 cents a gallon.

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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.....1888


## BORN.

LACEY—At Camp Independence, November 25, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lacey, a son.

## DIED.

WARNES—at Independence, November 3 1888, Mrs. Mary S. Warnes, aged 76 years 5 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday) at 11 o'clock a. m. from the M. E. Church to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic Cemetery. Friends and the public respectfully invited to attend.

Tom Bastian is in a very critical state of health.

At Reno hay sells for eight dollars per ton in the stack.

A terrible storm raged in the Eastern States last Monday.

Miss Keller left town last Saturday for San Francisco.

Miss Addie Lewis has gone to San Francisco to stay some months.

Religious service was held at the M. E. Church on Thanksgiving day.

Bridge builders see proposal for building two bridges near Bishop Creek.

Messrs. G. Sanger and J. C. Crocker have gone to Kern county on business.

Electric power for running mills at Virginia City is declared to be a complete success.

Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Carson, arrived at Independence last Monday. He is interested in land here.

All the men came down from Rawson's saw mill at the end of last week. The mountains are full of snow and nothing can be done till spring.

It is claimed by Chairman Quay of the Republican National Committee that the Republicans will have a majority of nine in the Lower House of Congress.

Thomas & Hill, of Big Pine, give notice that they have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing business in general merchandise. See their notice published this week.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach next Sunday at Independence at 11 a. m. and at Lone Pine at 7 p. m. Sunday School at Independence immediately after the morning service.

A case of diptheria is reported from Bishop Creek, the sufferer being the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Neil. In nearly all cases the origen of this dread disease can be traced to the use of impure water.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* is authority for the statement that Adolf Sutro says the Sutro tunnel will be extended west under Mount Davidson. He says he work will be commenced as soon as the affairs of the Company are satisfactorily arranged.

The incoming county officers propose to give a complimentary ball to the outgoing officers on New Years Eve. Of course everybody will be welcome. As most of the county officers were reelected the ball may be considered a pleasant way the officers will take of thanking their numerous friends.

The crowds of people coming into California to spend the winter are greater this year than ever. The storms that have been raging in the East lately make people come here to escape their fury and live in a land where changes of season bring but a change of delightful conditions.

California raisins are driving Spanish raisins out of the market. Our raisins are of finer quality and are prepared for the market in a superior way. The home demand is practically without limit. A few years hence Owens Valley will be sending trainloads of raisins to market that will surpass all others for quality.

Thanksgiving day passed pleasantly and quietly at Independence. There were dinner parties at a number of places where friends met and enjoyed pleasant social intercourse. Doors and windows were left open and the bright sunshine made the rooms glow with light and warmth. This is an agreeable contrast to the cold and storm usually prevalent in the East at this season.

Mrs. Mary S. Warnes died at Independence yesterday (Friday) morning at three o'clock. The deceased was born at Philadelphia June 15, 1812. Her maiden name was Mary S. Parker. She was married to Dr. Joseph Q. Warnes at New Orleans, March 14, 1845. Her husband died and she came to California in 1873 to live with her daughter, Mrs. Parker, at Independence. Decease was sister Mrs. I. P. Yaney and Mrs. S. G. Sneden, of Bishop Creek.

On last Friday a preliminary examination was begun before I. P. Yaney, Justice of Peace, at Bishop Creek, in the case of John Dunlap. The charge was assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. The defendant had beaten Dr. Middleton with a heavy steel rasp. The examination occupied four days and was finished Tuesday evening. District Attorney Forbes appeared for the People and S. G. Sneden for the defendant. Justice Yaney reserved his decision.

### Mono County Grand Jury Report

The report of the Grand Jury of Mono county states that the total amount of the assessment roll for 1888 is $987,544. Complaint is made of the excessive salary paid to the County Physician. The report charges that the amount paid certain road districts is far in excess of the amount of work done. A demand is made to the Board of Supervisors that the collection of toll be suspended on the Bodie and Big meadows toll road till the same shall be improved, as it is now in a neglected and dangerous state. Warm praise is bestowed upon all the county officers for the manner in which their duties have been performed and for the excellent condition of their books and offices. They also recommend that the Supervisors offer a reward of fifty dollars for information convicting any white person of selling or giving whisky to Indians; also a reward of twenty-five dollars for convicting a Chinaman of the same offense.

### Big Feast.

A big meeting of Indians was held at Camp Independence during the week. Many Indians came long distances to attend the meeting. Trains of horses brought packs filled with chickens, rabbits, dried grasshoppers, pinenuts, acorns and other delicacies, including choice strips of dried horse and mule. It was a big feast. There were several famous dancers present but the favorite appeared to be Jim Wallace, Chief of the Indians about Independence. Large numbers of white people from Independence and neighborhood went to see the performance. Jim and an old Chief from the Deep Spring country very politely danced for the amusement of the visitors. The dancers were entirely naked except a covering of feathers about the loins and a tiara of eagle plumes on the head. When eagles are scarce turkeys, or even buzzards supply the necessary ornamentation. Jim is long and slender and in the ecstasy of the dance, with arms and legs in rapid motion, looked like a huge spider. Old Deep Spring is very fat, short and thick. The flesh hangs upon him in folds like an ill fitting garment, and shakes to that degree when he dances that an onlooker might fancy he heard the bones rattling inside. There could not be any doubt that the Indians were quite as happy as any companies that assemble in fashionable circles in great cities.

### Discount on Silver.

To show how the discount on silver affects mining operations, the record of a single mining company for a single year may be taken. The Granite Mountain Co. of Montana received from the sales of their silver, during the past fiscal year, 94.48 cents per ounce. The difference between the average price for which they sold their product and the price at which the Government sells it to the people has been 34.8 cents per ounce and on the 3,162,972 ounces produced and shipped by this one company, their compulsory contributions to native and foreign monometalists has been $1,100,000 for the fiscal year. The president of the Company calls attention to this very forcibly in his annual report. The free coinage of silver would give silver producers 36 per cent. more than they now receive, and which now goes to swell the Treasury surplus. The Treasury of the United States pays for silver at the market value of bullion, say at the rate of 95 cents for a pure ounce, at which rate 371¼ grains of pure silver in a standard dollar costs the Treasury about 73½ cents, from which it will be seen that the Treasury makes, say 26½ cents on every dollar coined, or a profit of over 36 per cent. out of the people.—*Mining & Scientific Press.*

### To The Ladies.

Having laid in one of the finest assortments of Fall Dress Goods and Trimmings ever brought to Inyo county, I have arranged to supply a long felt want by securing a means for having the goods made up in the latest fashion. By an agreement with a leading dress maker of San Francisco ladies can now select their goods, have their measure taken under an improved system, and choose from the latest fashion plates—which we will always have on hand—such styles as they may prefer. The cost for making will be but nominal. Satisfaction in fit and make up guaranteed. No cost for sending the goods to the dressmaker and returning finished dress to the purchaser. Respectfully,

NATHAN RHINE.

### Grand Jury

The following is the list of Grand Jurors to appear at Independence on Tuesday, December 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony, Chas. | Bourland, J. L. |
| McCrosky, W. G. Jr. | Dyer, J. A. |
| Kelsoe, Thos. | Smith, Ambrose |
| Kistert, John | Fitzgerald, F. |
| McDonald, A. C. | Shaw, James |
| Reiper, J. C. Jr. | Jones, James |
| Billows, Horace | McKenzie, J. A. |
| Cline, A. | Stevens, A. C. |
| Otis, David | Newton, S. J. |
| Miller, J. R | Rogers, J. W. |
| Greenley, W. A | Lucas, John |
| Lubkin, John | Levy, Henry |
| Ford, R. W. | Malone, Henry |
| Cashbough, A. A. | Enos, W. S. |
| German, J. S. | Barlow, John |

San Bernardino papers say that the town swarms with ruffians of the worst and most dangerous character. During the day merchants have to guard the goods at their doors to prevent their being carried off by the blackguards and thieves, and at night it is dangerous for respectable persons to be abroad in the streets. Such a state of things would warrant the suspicion that San Bernardino is cursed with worthless public officers. The shooting down of a few ruffians would work a pleasant change for the town.

### CERTIFICATE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

For witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose name I subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK.
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

[ENDORSED.]

Filed November 28, 1888.

P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 246.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
Nov. 14, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that James R. Moffett, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 2, S ½ of S E ¼ sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ sec 10, N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 11, Tp 15 S. R 35 E, M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William D. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### ORDINANCE NO 27.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the government of the County Hospital of the County of Inyo, State of California, and for the preservation of health within the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 1. All persons on their admission into the Hospital shall deliver to the steward all moneys, articles of value, baggage, etc., except such necessary articles as may be required for immediate use; and the steward shall label them properly and keep them until such time as they may be required, giving the owner a memorandum of the same, and such persons must bathe and change clothes immediately on admission into such hospital, and thereafter on Saturday of each and every week.

SECTION 2. All patients who are able to be up must rise in time and be ready for breakfast; after which they must vacate the wards as far as possible during the day, that the beds furniture and floor of the wards may be cleaned. Every patient able to do so is required to come to the dining room for meals.

SECTION 3. Each and every inmate will be required at all times to perform any duty assigned to them, either as nurse, or assisting about the house, and a refusal to comply will cause an immediate discharge, such duties to be assigned by the steward, or by his orders.

SECTION 4. All employees are required to use the utmost kindness in dealing with the inmates, and under no circumstances will abuse of any kind be tolerated.

SECTION 5. No liquors of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any one, except by order of the physician in charge.

SECTION 6. Card playing, gambling, loud or profane talking, vulgarity or disorderly conduct of any kind is positively forbidden.

SECTION 7. No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

SECTION 8. Begging from visitors is positively forbidden; also, smoking in the wards without permission; and every inmate is required to use every effort to promote cleanliness.

SECTION 9. Any inmate who shall introduce ardent spirits, cause any nuisance or disturb the house by quarrelling or fighting, or behave immorally or disrespectfully, in any manner, or circulate any book, print or pamphlet of an indecent or immoral character, shall be immediately discharged.

SECTION 10. All patients who are able to be up are required to keep their beds and bedside tables in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 11. Visitors must not make presents to patients without permission from the steward. This rule has particular reference to fruits, pastry, confectionery and liquors.

SECTION 12. Patients are required to retire at 9 o'clock p. m., at which time all lights unless otherwise permitted, are to be extinguished. No unnecessary conversation will be permitted in the ward. No candles or other extra lights will be allowed in the ward without the consent of the steward.

SECTION 13. All violations of the above rules by the inmates must be reported to the physician to be dealt with by him or to be reported by him to the Board of Supervisors, at his option.

SECTION 14. The steward shall be subject to the orders of the physician in charge, and any violation of such orders shall be reported by said physician to the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect the person in charge of said Hospital shall be considered to be the Steward.

SECTION 16. Patients can only be discharged by order of the physician in charge, and the said physician must keep a record of all such discharges, together with the date thereof.

SECTION 17. The Clerk must cause fifty copies of this ordinance to be printed on stiff card board for posting in convenient places, to be designated by the physician in charge of said Hospital.

SECTION 18. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from the date of its passage.

SECTION 19. This Ordinance shall be published, with the names of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 27 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 16th day of November, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson.
Noes—

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 27.

Filed and recorded November 16th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" page 58 et seq.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 2d day of October, 1888, an assessment (No. 4) of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31 day of November, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 31 day of December, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE W. LUCE, Sec.

Office No. 205 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., }
October 15, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the S W ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 2, N E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Hobert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.


## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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## James Hillyer,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

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LARGEST,
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CHOICEST,
CHEAPEST,

**Line on the Coast. Comprising**

PLUSH GOODS in Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, etc

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SCRAP BOOKS, Photograph and Autograph Albums in Leather and Plush, Perfumery in Fancy Designs, Children's Picture Books, Games etc., also special holiday attractions in Fans, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Jewelry, etc.

Send for our CATALOGUE which describes, illustrates and prices the holiday goods and a thousand other articles. FREE to any address.

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CORSETS

A genuine French Corset and the best now before the public. They are made of the finest French COUTIL with best quality whalebone and French elastic side steels. The only corset made that gives a TRIM, GRACEFUL APPEARANCE, and at the same time allows PERFECT FREEDOM OF MOTION. The fact that the wealth and fashion of the land are rapidly adopting the I. C. CORSETS goes to show that their merits are appreciated and once worn they are indispensable.

Though costing more than the ordinary corset, they are fully as economical because of the high quality of material used in their construction.

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Sacramento, Cal.

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FALL GOODS

Now arriving.

N. RHINE.

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Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

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Independence, Cal.

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Independence, Cal.,

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GROCERIES,

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Together with an Assortment of

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☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

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☞ ARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop

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Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

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## "DOCTORING OLD TIME."

**A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.**

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose—"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining them.

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin remedies." Among these medicines will be a "sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin plaster," and a "Log Cabin liver pill."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—French economy is very evident in the marketing of fowls. Not only half birds can be purchased, but legs, wings and breasts are offered separately. The carcass is used for soup, and even the blood is sold.

—The golden youth of the day can buy himself a nightshirt of China silk either white or delicately tinted for the modest sum of twenty-five dollars, or if he can content himself with linen or lawn the garment may come as low as seven to eight dollars.

—Mother Hubbard, it has been decided, had a saintly origin. She is identified with St. Hubert, the patron of dogs and the chase, who is represented in a long robe, a veritable Mother Hubbard gown, and who had successfully appealed to the imagination of the story teller.

## A LUCKY ITHACAN.

**Alonzo C. Edwards Draws $5,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.**

Learning this morning that there was no doubt but what Alonzo C. Edwards was the lucky Ithacan who held one-twentieth of ticket No. 31,809 which drew the second capital prize of $100,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery held on the 7th inst., our reporter at noon to-day, called at his residence to learn the truth of the matter.

Mr. Edwards is a hard-working mason who has lived in Ithaca twenty years, and has no real estate of his own and rents the south end of the one-story, unpainted house, marked No. 79 on Linn street. Mr. Edwards was just returning from his work as our reporter reached the house and he was asked if he was the lucky holder of the above-mentioned ticket, and he smilingly said that he was. "Have you received the money?" asked the reporter.

"If seeing is believing, you can look at the draft that I received this morning," and Mr. Edwards took from his pocket, a draft on New York which was as good as gold, the face value being $4,995, five dollars being deducted for cost of draft.

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that this money comes very convenient at this time."

"Indeed it does. I was a little surprised when I saw in the list of prizes that I had drawn $5,000. I paid a dollar for the ticket; though I have purchased several this year. I mean now to have a snug little home of my own, and make my family as comfortable as possible. There are five of us, myself, wife and three little girls," and he pointed to his family group who stood near the window, all of whom looked very happy at the good fortune that had fallen to them.

"Shall you try your luck again?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Edwards, "I shall try my luck occasionally, but shall not let my good fortune run away with me. The best part of it is I can now have a home of my own," and Mr. Edwards handed over the draft to his wife which he said he should have cashed at the First National Bank, and the money placed where it would be safe.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal*, August 27.

# Allan Quatermain.

**By H. RIDER HAGGARD.**

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

Instantly her bright brow darkened to a frown.

"Sorais," she said, with a little stamp of the foot, "ah, but Sorais!"

Sir Henry hastened to turn the subject.

"You will soon be about and all right again now, old fellow," he said.

I shook my head and laughed.

"Don't deceive yourselves," I said. "I may be about for a little, but I shall never be all right again. I am a dying man, Curtis. I may die slow, but die I must. Do you know, I have been spitting blood all the morning? I tell you there is something working away into my lung; I can feel it. There, don't look distressed; I have had my day, and am ready to go. Give me the mirror, will you? I want to look at myself."

He made some excuse, but I saw through it and insisted, and at last he handed me one of the disks of polished silver, set in a wooden frame like a hand screen, which serve as looking glasses in Zu-Vendis. I looked and put it down.

"Ah," I said quietly, "I thought so, and you talk of my getting all right!" I did not like to let them see how shocked I really was at my own appearance. My grizzled stubby hair was turned snow white, and my yellow face was shrunk like an aged woman's and had two deep purple rings painted beneath the eyes.

Here Nyleptha began to cry, and Sir Henry again turned the subject, telling me that the artists had taken a cast of the dead body of old Umslopogaas, and that a great statue in black marble was to be erected of him in the act of splitting the sacred stone, which was to be matched by another statue in white marble of myself and the horse Daylight as he appeared when, at the termination of that wild ride, he sank beneath me in the court yard of the palace. I have since seen these statues, which, at the time of writing this, six months after the battle, are nearly finished; and very beautiful they are, especially that of Umslopogaas, which is exactly like him. As for that of myself, it is good, but they have idealized my ugly face a little, which is perhaps as well, seeing that thousands of people will probably look at in the centuries to come, and it is not pleasant to look at ugly things.

Then they told me that Umslopogaas' last wish had been carried out, and that instead of being cremated, as I shall be, after the usual custom here, he had been tied up Zulu fashion, with his knees beneath his chin, and, having been wrapped in a thin sheet of beaten gold, entombed in a hole hollowed out of the masonry of the semicircular space at the top of the stair he defended so splendidly, which faces, as far as we can judge, almost exactly toward Zululand. There he sits and will sit forever, for they embalmed him with spices and put him in an air tight stone coffer, keeping his grim watch beneath the spot he held alone against a multitude; and the people say that at night his ghost rises and stands shaking the phantom of Inkosi kaas at phantom foes. Certainly they fear during the dark hours to pass the place where the hero is buried.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

**I HAVE SPOKEN.**

It was a week after Nyleptha's visit, when I had begun to get about a little in the middle of the day, that a message came to me from Sir Henry to say that Sorais would be brought before them in the queen's first antechamber at midday, and requested my attendance if possible. Accordingly greatly drawn by curiosity to see this unhappy woman once more, I made shift, with the help of that kind little fellow Alphonse, who is a perfect treasure to me, and that of another waiting man, to reach the antechamber. I got there indeed, before anybody else except a few of the great court officials who had been bidden to be present, but I had scarcely seated myself before Sorais was brought in by a party of guards, looking as beautiful and defiant as ever, but with a worn expression on her proud face. She was, as usual, dressed in her royal kaross emblazoned with the emblem of the Sun, and in her right hand she still held the toy spear of silver. A pang of admiration and pity went through me as I looked at her, and struggling to my feet I bowed deeply, at the same time expressing my sorrow that I was not able, owing to my condition, to remain standing before her.

She colored a little and then laughed bitterly. "Thou dost forget, Macumazahn," she said, "I am no more a queen, save in blood. I am an outcast and a prisoner, one whom all men should scorn, and none show deference to."

"At least," I replied, "thou art still a lady, and therefore one to whom deference is due. Also thou art in an evil case, and therefore it is doubly due."

"Ah!" she answered, with a little laugh, "thou dost forget that I would have wrapped thee in a sheet of gold and hung thee to the angel's trumpet at the topmost pinnacle of the temple."

"No," I answered, "I assure thee I forgot it not, indeed I often thought of it when it seemed to me that the battle of the Pass was turning against us, but the trumpet is there, and I am still here, though perchance not for long, so why talk of it now?"

"Ah!" she went on, "the battle, the battle! Oh, would that I were once more a queen, if only for one little hour, and I would take such a vengeance on those accursed jackals who deserted me in my need, that it should only be spoken of in whispers, those women, those pigeon hearted half breeds who suffered themselves to be overcome," and she choked in her wrath.

"Ay, and that little coward beside thee," she went on, pointing at Alphonse with the silver spear, whereat he looked very uncomfortable, "he escaped and betrayed my plans. I tried to make a general of him, telling the soldiers it was Bougwan, and to scourge valor into him" (here Alphonse shivered at some unhappy recollection), "but it was of no avail. He had beneath a banner in my tent and thus overheard all my plans. I would that I had slain him, but, alas! I held my hand. And thou, Macumazahn, I have heard of what thou didst, thou art a brave man and hast a loyal heart. And the black one, too, ah, he was a man. I fain would have seen him hurl Nasta from the stairway."

"Thou art a strange woman, Sorais," I said. "I pray thee now plead with the Queen Nyleptha, that perchance she may show mercy unto thee."

She laughed out loud. "I plead for mercy!" she said, and at that moment the queen entered, accompanied by Sir Henry and Good, and took her seat with an impassive face. As for poor Good, he looked intensely ill at ease.

"Greeting, Sorais!" said Nyleptha, after a short pause. "Thou hast rent the kingdom like a rag, thou hast put thousands of my people to the sword, thou hast twice basely plotted to destroy my life by murder, thou hast sworn to slay my lord and his companions and to hurl me from the stairway. What hast thou to say why thou shouldst not die? Speak, O Sorais!"

"Methinks my sister, the queen, hath forgotten the chief count of the indictment," answered Sorais, in her slow musical tones. "It runs thus: 'Thou didst strive to win the love of my lord Incubu.' It is for this crime that my sister will slay me, not because I levied war. It is perhaps happy for thee, Nyleptha, that I fixed my mind upon his love too late.

"Listen," she went on, raising her voice, "I have naught to say save that I would I had won instead of lost. Do thou with me even as thou wilt, O queen, and let my lord the king there" (pointing to Sir Henry), "for now will he be king, carry out the sentence, as it is meet he should, for as he is the beginning of the evil, let him also be the end," and she drew herself up and shot one angry glance at him from her deep fringed eyes, and then began to toy with her spear.

Sir Henry bent toward Nyleptha and whispered something that I could not catch, and then the queen spoke.

"Sorais, ever have I been a good sister to thee. When our father died, and there was much talk in the land as to whether thou shouldst sit upon the throne with me, I being the elder, I gave my voice for thee and said, 'Nay, let her sit. She is twin with me, we were born at a birth; wherefore should the one be preferred before the other?' And so has it ever been 'twixt thee and me, my sister. But now thou knowest in what sort thou hast repaid me, but I have prevailed, and thy life is forfeit, Sorais. And yet art thou my sister, born at a birth with me, and we played together when we were little and loved each other much, and at night we slept in the same cot with our arms each around the other's neck, and therefore even now does my heart go out to thee, Sorais.

"But not for that would I spare thy life, for thy offense has been too heavy; it doth drag down the wide wings of my mercy even to the ground. Also, while thou dost live the land will never be at peace.

"Yet shalt thou not die, Sorais, because my dear lord here hath begged thy life of me as a boon; therefore as a boon and as a marriage gift give I it to him, to do with even as he wills, knowing that, though thou dost love him, he loves thee not, Sorais, for all thy beauty. Nay, though thou art lovely as the night in all her stars, O Lady of the Night, yet is it me his wife whom he loves, and not thee, and therefore do I give thy life to him."

Sorais flushed up to her eyes and said nothing, and I do not think that I ever saw a man look more miserable than did Sir Henry at that moment. Somehow Nyleptha's way of putting the thing, though true and forcible enough, was not altogether pleasant.

"I understood," stammered Curtis, looking at Good—"I understood that you were attached—eh—attached to—to the Queen Sorais. I am—eh—not aware what the—in short, the state of your feelings may be just now; but if they happen to be that way inclined, it has struck me that—in short, it might put a satisfactory end to an unpleasant business. The lady also has ample private estates, where I am sure she would be at liberty to live unmolested so far as we are concerned, eh, Nyleptha? Of course I only suggest."

"So far as I am concerned," said Good, coloring up, "I am quite willing to forget the past; and if the Lady of the Night thinks me worth having I will marry her to-morrow, or when she likes, and try to make her a good husband."

All eyes were now turned to Sorais, who stood with that same slow smile upon her beautiful face that I had noted the first time that I ever saw her. She paused a little while and cleared her throat, and then thrice she courtesied low, once to Nyleptha, once to Curtis and once to Good, and began to speak in measured tones.

"I thank thee, most gracious queen and sister, for the loving kindness thou hast shown me from my youth up, and especially in that thou has been pleased to give my person and my fate as a gift to the Lord Incubu—the king that is to be. May prosperity, peace and plenty deck the life path of one so merciful and so tender, even as flowers do. Long mayest thou reign, O great and glorious queen, and hold thy husband's love in both thy hands, and many be the sons and daughters of thy beauty. And I thank thee, my Lord Incubu—the king that is to be—I thank thee a thousand times in that thou hast been pleased to accept that gracious gift, and to pass it on to thy comrade in arms and in adventure, the Lord Bougwan. Surely the act is worthy of thy greatness, my Lord Incubu. And now lastly I thank thee also, my Lord Bougwan, who in thy turn hast deigned to accept me and my poor beauty. I thank thee a thousand times, and I will add that thou art a good and honest man, and I put my hand upon my heart and swear that I would that I could say thee 'yea.' And now that I have rendered thanks to all in turn"—and again she smiled—"I will add one short word.

"Little can ye understand of me, Nyleptha and my lords, if ye know not that for me there is no middle path, that I scorn your pity and hate ye for it, that I cast off your forgiveness as though it were a serpent's sting, and that standing here, betrayed, deserted, insulted and alone, I yet triumph over ye, mock ye and defy ye, one and all, and thus I answer ye," and then of a sudden, before anybody guessed what she intended to do, she drove the little silver spear she carried in her hand into her side with such a strong and steady aim that the keen point projected through her back, and she fell prone upon the pavement.

Nyleptha shrieked, and poor Good almost fainted at the sight, while the rest of us rushed toward her. But Sorais of the Night lifted herself upon her hand and for a moment fixed her glorious eyes intently on Curtis's face, as though there were some message in the glance, then dropped her head and sighed, and with a sob her dark yet splendid spirit passed.

Well, they gave her a royal funeral, and there was an end of her.

* * * * * *

It was a month after the last act of the Sorais tragedy that there was a great ceremony in the Flower Temple, and Curtis was formally declared king consort of Zu-Vendis. I was too ill to go myself, and, indeed, I hate all that sort of thing, with the crowds and the trumpet blowing and banner waving, but Good, who was there (in his full dress uniform), came back much impressed, and told me that Nyleptha had looked lovely, and Curtis had borne himself in a right royal fashion, and had been received with acclamations that left no doubt as to his popularity. Also he told me that when the horse Daylight was led along in the procession, the populace had shouted "Macumazahn, Macumazahn!" till they were hoarse, and would only be appeased when he, Good, rose in his chariot and told them that I was too ill to be present.

Afterwards, too, Sir Henry, or rather the king, came to see me, looking very tired, and vowing that he had never been so bored in his life, but I dare say that that was a slight exaggeration. It is not in human nature that a man should be altogether bored on such an extraordinary occasion, and, indeed, as I pointed out to him, it was a marvelous thing that a man who but little more than one short year before had entered a great country as an unknown wanderer should today be married to its beautiful and beloved queen, and lifted amid public rejoicings to its throne, and I even went the length to exhort him in the future not to be carried away by the pride and pomp of absolute power, but always to strive to remember that he was first a Christian gentleman, and next a public servant, called by Providence to a great and almost unprecedented trust. These remarks, which he might fairly have resented, he was so good as to receive with patience, and even to thank me for making them.

**To be Continued.**

The Southern Pacific Railroad employes building side-tracks at Mountain View, Santa Clara county, struck for an advance of 25 cents on their daily wages, owing to their expenses, which the company allowed without disputing.

Peter Allen, for many years Postmaster at San Gabaiel, dropped dead last week. Mary Rae, his wife, and from whom he has been separated, and who is an occupant of a disreputable house at Los Angeles, will fall heir to all his property.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of what is good are the two most important objects of life.


**"JUST HEAR THAT CHILD SCREAM!"**

Said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.


The best preacher is the heart; the best teacher is time; the best book is the world; the best friend is God.


See Antisell Piano advertisement.

There is nothing so strong or safe in any emergency of life as the simple truth.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.


## BABY'S GRIEVANCES.

**Some of the Trials and Tribulations of Little Tommy Cute.**

Tommy Cute, aged one, having suffered as long he can stand it, writes to us in order that his grievances, being known to the public, may immediately be cured.

I object, he says, in the first place, to being forced to adopt Farmer Jones' brindle cow for a foster mother.

I object, also, to the existence of a like relationship between myself and the condensed milk factory or the corn starch mill.

I object to having my stomach stuffed as a remedy for a mosquito bite on my little toe or a nasty pin in my back.

I object to personating a churn. I prefer to take my butter after the churning process is completed.

I object to being kissed by all the women, old and young, who come near me. I prefer to wait a few years, or at least until I shall be old enough to make my own selections.

I object to having people ask about my age. It is an impertinence. Besides, grown people sometimes remember, and of ages they are especially apt in keeping a record.

I object to having to go hungry until company is served. For my part I don't see what people want company for. Company is a nuisance. Mamma and papa have said so hundreds of times in my hearing.

I object to being obliged to go about with my neck and arms bare. When it is hot the flies and mosquities bother me awfully, and when the air is chilly I feel as though I were freezing to death.

I object, when I go out to ride in my perambulator, to having myself left alone in the sun while my maid sports with that long-legged chap with the yellow mustache and ready-made clothing.

I object to being sent to bed when I am not sleepy, and to having a nasty rubber tube stuck into my mouth every time I turn over in the night.

I object to having strangers make faces at me. They give me an awful start sometimes when they think they are amusing me.

—An anecdote in the *Woman's World* shows the attitude in Germany toward woman's part in public interests. At a call made by an English couple upon a German of eminence and his wife, talk arose upon the public question of the hour. The Englishman, perceiving that the German lady was being left out of the discussion, asked: "And what is your opinion, madam?" Before she could reply her German lord made short work of it: "Leave the room, meine Leibe; these matters can be of no interest to you."

—Dr. Hay, an English chemist with a leaning toward ghastliness, has invented a substitute for cremation. He would pound and pulverize the corpse in a mortar, breaking the bones to little bits. The resulting mass he would put through a prodigious sausage machine and make it into mincemeat. Dried by means of steam heat at a temperature of 250 degrees, the mass would attain a commercial value as a fertilizer. Should this method fail to suit, he suggests either the boiling of the body and the conversion of the resulting oil into a lubricant or for soap, or else the placing of the body in a gas retort and converting it into illuminating gas, water, ammonia, tar, animal charcoal, sulphate of ammonia, aniline colors and carbolic acid.

### Sparks and Flashes.

The mosquito is a hum-bug.

A Bay View chiropodist has dubbed himself "William, the corn-curer."

If tried the girls will invariably be found wanting—ice-cream.

Not often may a lawyer's charges be mentioned as bordering on the fee-nominal.

Mischievous youth may as well stand from under when choleric old age evinces a desire to raise cane.

"Ah, yes, all must take thought for the morrow," mused a shabbily dressed maker of bad puns, as with bundle under his arm, he awaited his turn at "my uncle's." "There's the woman at the counter, for instance; she's pawn'd-'er-ring."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—According to *Notes and Queries* the longest word in the English language in actual use is "disproportionableness," with twenty-one letters, closely followed by "incomprehensibleness." One of the longest of medical terms is "methylbenzoinethoxyethyltetrahydropyridinecarboxylate," which is the chemical term for cocaine.


**THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED:**

"What are Hamburg Figs?" They are simply a crystallized fruit cathartic, composed of vegetables and fruits. They are a natural laxative, assisting Nature to overcome constipation, liver complaints, biliousness and piles. Physicians recommend Hamburg Figs to be given to infants, to Youths, and to their Parents, knowing them to be a mild, harmless, but most efficient laxative and purgative. During pregnancy the bowels always show a tendency to constipation, and during this period the continued use of Hamburg Figs is peculiarly indicated, because, being purely vegetable, they keep the blood cool and the system in perfect condition. Their continued use will cure the worst cases of hemorrhoids or piles. Hamburg Figs are sold at 25 cents a box by apothecaries. Dose, one Fig.

No remedy for sexual debility has ever been found that equals Dujardin's Life Essence. It restores feeble powers and invigorates the whole system. A simple trial will convince the most skeptical. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

Sands make the mountains—moments make the years.

**THE LITTLE SEED.**

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispell the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

The man who is suspicious lives in a constant state of unhappiness. It would be better for his peace of mind to be too trustful than too guarded.

**PRUDENCE! PRUDENCE!**

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons, the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least—the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, indorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

When the multitude applaud you, seriously ask yourself what evil you have done; when they censure you, what good.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.


Life consists in the alternate process of learning and unlearning, but it is often wiser to unlearn than to learn.


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**Strained.** Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 26, 1888. Strained my back in February last; could not get round for two weeks without a cane; was cured in three days by St. Jacobs Oil. J. P. WARNER.

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That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1888

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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## FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

**Patients for Whom a Removal to High Altitudes May Be Recommended.**

Prof. Knight, of the Harvard Medical School, read a paper, not long ago, before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, on the choice of a climate for consumptive persons. Some of the ideas advanced may be of value in families in which this paper is read.

Patients who have cavities in their lungs, and those who have severe hectic symptoms, especially if they are poor, should not leave home; nor should those who have any acute affection of the lungs do so, during the acute stage of the disease. If, in the early stages of consumption, complete cure can be hoped for, a climate is to be chosen in which the patient can remain throughout the year. If, on the other hand, nothing more than temporary relief, and some prolongation of life can be expected, a mild winter climate is recommended. While consumption presents a variety of phases and conditions, making it impossible to lay down fixed and invariable rules, it may be said that in general the first object aimed at by a change of climate is to enable the patient to live an active out door life, for the purpose of assisting nutrition of the lungs, and this is best attained in situations at an altitude of four thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea level.

Dry and pure air, a good proportion of clear days, and a rarefied atmosphere which compels greater activity of the respiratory organs, make a mountainous country the best for this purpose. Those for whom high altitudes may be recommended are:

(1.) Patients who show no more alarming symptoms than a morning cough and expectoration. For them Colorado and New Mexico are suited;

(2.) Those who have some consolidations of the lungs, but no cavity, nor any more serious constitutional disturbance. For persons who exhibit such disturbance—a high pulse and temperature—a lower altitude should be tried first; say the pure regions of Southern Georgia for the cold months, and then if there is improvement, a more elevated region;

(3.) Cases in which there is early and frequent hemorrhage without much other evidence of disease. The mountains are peculiarly suited to persons of this class; and,

(4.) Persons who are recovering from acute diseases of the lungs. But in these cases great care should be exercised, lest the steps taken ward off permanent pulmonary disease have an evil effect upon other organs weakened by sickness.

Patients in whom tubercular disease has invaded the larynx should on no account be sent to high altitudes. They need mild and moist climate, like that of Southern California. Moreover, those who have a tendency to irritability of the bronchial tubes, and nervous persons, do not do well in high altitudes. A very high altitude should not, as a rule, be recommended for any patient over fifty years of age. —*Youth's Companion.*

## A USEFUL COMPOUND.

**Water-Proof Composition for the Floors and Walls of Buildings.**

A patent has been granted for a waterproof compound adapted to be applied to the floors and walls of buildings, to prevent the access of water and dampness, and which will alsowithst and extreme and varying temperatures of air, and which will be practically indestructible.

The composition consists of the following ingredients, combined in substantially the proportions stated, viz.: New Zealand cement, 100 pounds; cream of tartar, 3 ounces; pulverized ivory, 1 ounce; quicksilver, 1 ounce; isinglass, 4 ounces; marble dust, 5 pounds; sand, 200 pounds; rain water, 1 pail.

In compounding the ingredients a small quantity of cement, for instance, one pound, is mixed with the cream of tartar, quicksilver and isinglass, and water enough to make a very thin paste, and the composition is let stand for about twenty-four hours. If the weather is cold, the composition should stand in a warm place. The remainder of the cement, the pulverized ivory, marble dust and sand are mixed dry, and the standing compound is thereupon added, together with enough rain water, about half a pail, to produce a plastic mass capable of being readily laid with a trowel or similar implement.

Instead of New Zealand cement, Portland or other cement of similar nature may be employed. If Portland cement is used, the proportions of the remaining ingredients should be increased about one-half. After the compound is laid upon a suitable foundation, such as wood earth, brick or metal, it becomes very hard, equal to steel, in addition to which it is capable of a very high polish.—*Age of Steel.*

### Mole-Hill and Mountain.

"I tell you, my friend," exclaimed the gentleman, vehemently, as he unfolded his napkin, "that a country that tolerates and encourages brutality will never be allowed to prosper. Look at Spain. Look at Mexico. We have not their bull-fights, it is true, but we have prize-fighting, cock-fighting, pigeon shooting matches, and in the fate of those countries—'

[Interruption by waiter]—"What will you have, sir?"

"Broil me a live lobster. In the fate of those countries, my dear sir, we may see the history of the United States foreshadowed," etc. — *Chicago Tribune.*

## AFRICAN TELEPHONES.

**How the Natives of the Cameroons District Communicate with Each Other.**

A part of Reclus' map showing the tribes who live in the Cameroon district, West Africa, is shaded to show exactly what portion of the country is the home of the four or five little tribes who have perfected an ingenious and practical telephone system that distinguishes them from all the other natives of Africa. Everywhere among the blacks of Africa the big drum or tam-tam is used in war and on festive occasions, but it is only these Cameroon natives who have discovered how useful the tam-tam may be made as a rapid promulgator of news over mountian and plain.

Of course, the news is telephoned by drumming on the tam-tam, but the sounds produced are not signals. They represent syllables and words, and so grow into sentences like the ticks of a telegraph instrument. It is a very ingenious invention, and deserves to rank with any of our own devices for the rapid transmission of news that were in vogue before the electric telegraph superseded them. The force and rapidity with which the instrument is beaten are elements in the interpretation of the idea to be expressed, and syllables and words are also formed by combinations of strokes, something like the Morse alphabet. It is a complicated system, and speaks highly for the intelligence of the people who devised it.

The system is a secret that is confided to only about two hundred of the natives. Though five or six of the white residents and explorers in that region have told all they know about the tam-tam telephone, its language is as yet wholly unintelligible to them, as the secret is carefully guarded. Only a few women have been instructed in the art, and no slave is permitted to acquire it.

It is the duty of every operator to be ready, if need be, when he hears the tam-tam to repeat the message, which is taken up in turn by operators further inland. In this way any news may be communicated for a distance of forty or fifty miles in a few hours. Thus the chiefs correspond with one another, and no important news happens that is not promptly telephoned all over the district. When a ship arrives at the mouth of the Cameroon river the tam-tam may be heard beating far up the side of the neighboring mountains, and the news is repeated from drummer to drummer until it reaches the furthest confines of the district. If a white party proposes to visit some chief in the interior the tam-tam carries the news to him that white visitors are coming almost before they have started on their journey. Thus our benighted African brother has taught himself a way to annihilate space and to transmit his thoughts on the wings of the wind.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## ADULTERATED BREAD.

**A Few Comments on the Use of Alum by Professional Bakers.**

Considerable exaggeration has been perpetrated in reference to the adulteration of bread with alum. The quantity actually used is very small, and the question whether the term adulteration is fairly applicable to such addition is a debatable one. From the baker's point of view it is not an adulteration but an improvement. He is fairly justified in maintaining that if the alum which he adds is an adulteration, so also is the salt and the baking powder which are added to home-baked bread. According to Tomlinson the proportion of alum commonly used is but 2 ounces to a sack of flour, weighing 280 pounds. As one sack of flour is—with water—made into 80 four-pound loaves, the quantity of alum to each pound of bread is but 1-160 of an ounce, or 1-2,560 part. Oddly enough in this case the baker supposes himself to be more guilty than he really is. He purchases what is called "stuff," or "rocky," in packets, supposing it to be ground alum. Tomlinson finds that it consists of three parts of common salt to one of alum. Half a pound of this is added to a sack of flour. The mode of action of this minute quantity of alum is a chemical conundrum not yet answered, but it actually does improve the appearance of the bread. Batch bread made of ordinary flour without alum has a lumpy fracture when the loaves are pulled apart, or the bread otherwise broken; the alum renders the fracture more silky. I have recently observed that the batch, or household, loaves commonly sold in Edinburgh show a more silky and in flat fracture than London loaves, and attribute this to the use of more alum. It may be that the Scotch bakers prepare their own "rocky," omitting the common salt. In Belgium and Northern France sulphate of copper is added to improve the appearance of bread; 1-1,500 to 1-3,000 part has a perceptible effect. It is said that the base of this and of alum combines with the gluten and renders it insoluble, but this theory does not explain the mystery of the efficacy of so small a quantity. Pure flour contains alumina. Mr. A. H. Allen, comparing the results of his own analysis with those of other chemists, estimates the average quantity of natural alumina to correspond to about 8 grains of alum in the four-pound loaf, which nearly corresponds to Tomlinson's allowance for the baker.—*W. Mattieu Williams, in Gentleman's Magazine.*

—Harvard University was organized in 1638. It has 180 instructors, 1,810 students and 325,000 volumes in its library.

## WEDDED ON HORSEBACK.

**Why the Conclusion of the Ceremony Had to Be Indefinitely Postponed.**

There are people who can not be satisfied with the ordinary forms of matrimony. They want the ceremony performed in some way that will produce a sensation. A young man of that sort lives over in New Jersey. He demanded something original.

He had heard of folks being married up in a balloon, down in a diving-bell, etc., but he didn't know of any balloon, and a trip to the Cave was too expensive, so he concluded to be married on horseback. The idea was not altogether a novel one—he had an idea that he had read of such a wedding before—but it was romantic and hadn't been introduced in New Jersey that he had ever heard.

Neither he nor his affianced were adepts in equestrianism, and the minister he engaged was never on horseback before in his life, so the situation proved somewhat embarrassing. When they assembled at the cross-roads rendezvous accompanied by mounted groomsmen and bridesmaids, the horses were restive and the riders nervous and alarmed. The bride and groom couldn't get their steeds close enough together to admit of taking hold of hands, so that preliminary was omitted.

The minister began: "If any person knows any reason why this couple should not be united let him—"

Here the groom's palfrey began to rear and plunge as if charged with vital information that he was eager to unload. He was finally coaxed into apparent acquiescence, but as he broke out more violently than ever when the minister again called for objections to the bans if any there were, the question was not pressed.

The bride, who was engaged in a struggle with her steed to prevent his standing on his head, begged hysterically that the nuptials be consummated as soon as possible, as she wanted to go right home to her ma. Meanwhile the minister's horse had backed up against the rail fence and was preparing to sit down like Dan Rice's trick mule and make himself as comfortable as possible until the show was over. He suddenly changed his mind, however, and waltzed around in the middle of the road so rapidly that the parson thought he was surrounded by a battalion of cavalry. As soon as he could rein up the horse and recover his breath the minister said: "Do you take——"

The groom didn't, but his horse did. He took the bits in his mouth and started down the road on a dead run, while the course of the bride put off in an opposite direction. The parson's nag hesitated a moment and then made a wild dash after the fleeing bride and helpless bridegroom. When within ear-shot the parson, with rare presence of mind under the circumstances—fearful, probably, of losing his fee—shouted after him: "Do you take this—I mean that—woman for your wedded—wife?"

What the reply would have been can not now be known, as the bridegroom's horse, swerving from his course, plunged into the canal along which they were passing, and the parson's was only stopped by running against the bar of a toll-gate. In the latter's eagerness to complete the ceremony and collect his fee the minister started to race back and get the bride's reply, but as she was out of sight he concluded to see her another time. The conclusion of the ceremony has been postponed until the parties concerned recover from their bruises and fright. —*Texas Siftings.*

## FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

**Curious Information from Many Lands and Remote Ages.**

All the world and his cosmopolitan wife and family like new-laid eggs. Nor do we depreciate their taste; on the contrary, we share it. The relish of eggs is honorable, and to prefer them fresh evinces a deep appreciation of the "fitness of things." Tradition reaches not back to the time when eggs, in this condition, were of evil repute, although the use of the stale variety as a missile has never been popular with the recipients. Probably the antediluvians were fond of eggs, for we are given to understand that they feasted high; and what would a banquet be without "the fruit of the hen?"

That the Egyptians were fond of eggs is beyond peradventure, for one of our archæologists brought home with him from Egypt some dozens, which had been at least three thousand years in the catacombs, having been placed there for the accomodation of the mummies in case they should wake up and feel peckish. These eggs, cackled over by the hens that flourished in the time of the early Pharaohs—laid, probably, before the children of Israel made their exodus by way of the Red Sea—we have seen, and many of them are as perfect externally as if they had been bought in market yesterday; but although Egyptian wheat of the same date is said to have germinated and reproduced itself, we are not aware that any of the eggs of that ilk have been set upon and hatched.

The Chinese are the greatest egg-eaters in the world. They raise more poultry than all the other nations of the earth taken together, and have a way of keeping eggs for forty years or more in a sound condition. The older the eggs the more valuable they are; and it is a trick of the Chinese grocer to ring in fresh eggs on his customers whenever he can get a chance to cheat them in that way.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

**One of the Three Great Branches of the Army of England.**

The English army may be classed under three heads, the cavalry, the infantry and the artillery, and these three are again branched off under other denominations.

The artillery comprises the field artillery, the garrison artillery and the royal horse artillery, and it is of the latter I would speak more particularly. The royal horse artillery is, as its name implies, a mounted branch of the service and is used principally for the protection of cavalry. It is sometimes spoken of as the light or flying horse artillery, and justly so, for in rapidity of movement it surpasses any mounted regiment in her Majesty's service. It is divided into three brigades, A, B and C, and these are divided into batteries or divisions. A battery corresponds with a company of infantry, and is in charge of a Major, usually, with a Captain, three Lieutenants, a sergeant-major, and the usual staff of non-commissioned officers.

Each battery consists of six subdivisions representing the number of guns, and the full force of the battery is, either directly or indirectly, attached to one or another of these subdivisions.

Artillery men are either gunners or drivers, the former being all over five feet six inches, the latter from that height down. No recruits are drafted directly to the royal horse artillery, but are selected from either field or garrison batteries, so that the standard of this branch of service is exceptionally high, and as the pay is somewhat above the average, there is no lack of candidates.

Twelve men are required for each gun, although a subdivision may consist of twenty or thirty men, for there are always a large number of artificers and employed men—officers' servants, cooks, etc.—whose names are on the roster of the mess.

There are three drivers to a gun and each has two horses, designated as the lead, the center and the wheel horses. The gunners are numbered, and each is mounted except Nos. 8 and 9, who ride on the limbers and are known as limber guards. The No. 1 of a subdivision is always the non-commissioned officer in charge, usually a sergeant, and he it is who sights and points the gun, gives command and exercises general supervision. No. 2 loads, No. 3 sponges out the gun after it is fired and rams home the charge, No. 4 attends to the vent, No. 5 fires, No. 6 brings up the ammunition from 7 and 8, who attend to the limbers, and No. 9 is in charge of the ammunition wagon.

These are the general duties, though other work is entailed, and each man is drilled to take any position, or any two positions in case of an emergency.

The gunners are drilled to meet every conceivable emergency—a wheel may break, but a spare wheel is carried with the gun, and in an incredibly short time it is in its place—four of the gunners may be shot, but the gun is worked, perhaps not so easily, but just as efficiently. They are drilled in taking the whole machinery of the gun to pieces and putting it together again and so rapidly is that done that the time is measured not by minutes but by seconds.

It is a sight never to be forgotten to watch a battery of the royal horse artillery on the field. See; there they are away in the distance, the gunners and the drivers dismounted and idly resting in seeming disorder.

But hark! The bugle sounds the advance, and almost instantaneously the battery is on its way towards us at a gallop. Had we been nearer we would have heard the orders given without a pause between: "Prepare to mount," "Mount," "Trot," "March," and then "Charge," and without a hitch, or a moment's delay, without the least deviation from the regulation "distance," the six guns and their mounted escort are upon us. But again the bugle sounds, "Halt," "Action front," and then we see the guns which have necessarily been pointing to the rear unlimbered and directed to the front, while the limbers are wheeled right-about and taken to the rear, and all are ready to pour a deadly fire into an imaginary foe; and all this in quicker time than it takes to tell it.

It is an inspiring sight, and one that can not fail to impress itself upon the memory.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

### In Need of Exercise.

Wife (ominously)—It must have been very late when you came in last night, John, for I didn't go to sleep until after eleven o'clock.

Husband (fearlessly)—It was half past eleven, my dear.

Wife—And you kept muttering in your sleep: "Set 'em up again," "set 'em up again."

Husband—Yes, I was playing tenpins with Brown. I need a little exercise of that sort.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### A Bare Possibility.

Dumley (to whom Brown has just related a somewhat incredible story)—I don't believe, Brown, that such a thing could happen!

Brown—Happen? Why, my wife saw it happen only this morning!

Dumley (apologetically)—Oh, I beg pardon if Mrs. Brown saw it happen, and told you the story herself, why, of course, there is a possibility of its being true.—*Life*

—A cat makes the most noise when every thing is still—that is, every thing but the cat.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

## THE HABIT OF DELAY.

**Why It Is Fatal to All Social Well-Being and Happiness.**

Some one has given the wise counsel that, in times of pressing emergency, when there is but a minute in which to act, one-third of that time should be devoted to thought. Certainly harm is frequently done by rushing into action without reflection; at the same time, an opposite evil of equal if not greater magnitude results from delaying the action which has already commended itself to the judgment. A large majority of the unfulfilled duties of the world is caused by the practice of delay. Good intentions are abundant; the ability and the will to carry them out are not wanting; but the habit of prompt action has never been acquired. Persons with this deficiency are wrecked in an emergency. Let the house be on fire or any sudden danger threaten them, and, instead of concentrating their mind upon the required decision for a portion of the time afforded, they spend the whole time in wavering considerations until the opportunity for action is gone, and the threatened evil that might have been averted overwhelms them.

In all business, this lack is most disastrous. Each day brings new problems to solve, new decisions to make, new duties to perform. Each one of these demands a certain amount of careful thought, but it also demands a final conclusion and prompt action. He who does not learn how to apportion these to the hourly necessities can not hope to succeed in his business, be it what it may. If he does not promptly decide and promptly act, time decides for him; the offer is withdrawn, the opportunity is gone, the chance has slipped away, and the dilatory man stands bereft of the power he might have wielded and the advantage he might have gained.

This habit of delay is fatal to all *social* well-being and happiness. In our relations with others nothing is more needful than to do quickly that which we are able to do for their comfort and pleasure. Much of this consists of little things, of which, indeed, the greater part of life is made up. A letter is to be answered, a call to be returned, a friendly word of greeting, or congratulation, or warning, to be uttered, a temporary distress to be relieved, a noble charity to be aided, some cheering news to be communicated. These things are constantly occurring to our minds, and we *mean* to do them, but not quite yet. We wait a little while, and, meantime, the spirit that would have animated them dies away, and either they are not done at all, or, coming so late, they fall flat and unheeded.

When we are animated by evil thoughts or unkind desires, when we are prompted to revenge a wrong, to reproach a failing, to say bitter words, or to do cruel deeds, *then* is the time for delay. Then may we well wait, and suffer these baneful feelings to cool and better ones to take their place. But if there is any righteous deed to be done, any justice to establish, any kindness to express, any love to manifest, any joy to diffuse, let us hasten to give it form and voice, knowing that there is neither time to waste nor space to pause in the blessed work of doing good.—*Christian Union.*

## NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

**A Variety of Novelties Recently Imported from Paris.**

For colored trimmings to be used on black, as well as on colors, the cashmere or Parisian galloons are most largely imported. These are embroideries of mixed metal threads, with a great deal of gold in most of them, and the ground is entirely covered, as if incrusted, giving a very rich effect; some chenille is wrought in occasionally as in antique needle-work, and a few colored beads are introduced. White cords with gilt cords are combined with white crystal beads that have golden centers; black cut jet beads are also associated with beads of white and gold. Scrolls, leaves, stars, palms and arabesques are the designs on the new passementeries in colors and in black alike. Large black beads are in the outlines of leaves and stems that are filled in with steel beads. A great many steel bead trimmings are shown for black and gray dresses. Very finely cut jet beads, both large and small, are in the new open-patterned galloons and gimps, and these will be a safe purchase, notwithstanding the fact that colored beads are little used. There are also many black gimps and galloons without beads, made up of large cords and open meshes and nettings, small Milan balls and drops, arranged to give a light open lace-like effect. Crocheted silk passementeries will be largely used, and there are crocheted wheels and centers of figures in the corded gimps. The durable mohair braid passementeries for trimming woolen dresses are very tasteful. Fringes are revived with old-fashioned knotted headings, with drops below, and also rich spiked fringes, the slender drops wrapped with silk, and the heading of open passementerie. Garnitures for mantles or dress waists are shoulder pieces in yoke shape, deeply pointed in front, made up of the large silk cords like those of passementeries. Slender designs run right and left to form the fronts of dress trimmings, and there are double rows of palms, to be separated as the garment may require, and pretty little twisted cords and vines for heading other trimmings. —*Harper's Bazar.*

—Chinese maidens invariably have almond eyes. Chestnut and hazel eyes are most prominent in this country.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## HOW TO SHIP FRUIT.

**The Principle Rules Applying to the Three Most Popular Methods.**

There are three principle ways for sending fruit to market, requiring correspondent treatment and packing. First, by spring wagons to neighboring towns or cities. Baskets are the best and cheapest packages; and now that they are made so cheaply by machinery, it is hardly necessary to require of purchasers the return of the baskets. They are commonly of some use to the consumers, who thus obtain them at the low price by the thousand at which the shippers buy them. If returned, they are apt to be more or less soiled, and purchasers prefer new and clean packages. Secondly, shipping by express. Nearly the same rules apply; and for all soft or perishable fruit, as peaches, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes, baskets only should be employed—they will naturally be lifted with the large handle by the railway men, and not tumbled on their sides like boxes. Square or cubical boxes will be sure to be pitched in upside down, in spite of any "this side up" with which they are distinctly marked.

Hard fruit, like winter apples, or like autumn or winter pears which are put up a week or more before they soften, may be packed in kegs, half-barrels and barrels, by the mode generally understood by fruit men; and if the freight trains are known to run directly to their destination or to make direct connections, these barrels and half-barrels may be sent in the third method, as freight, much more cheaply than by express. The importance of thus packing and sending in kegs and barrels hard fruit only, should be well understood by men who put them up. A single instance will explain this importance. New hands were employed to pack Bartlett pears in half-barrels, a week in advance of the softening of the fruit. Care was taken not to admit any bad specimens; but among others a fine yellow pear was so attractive that "just this single ripe one" was included. The usual pressure of one inch was given, and the contents were pronounced safe and solid. But the jarring in transit caused the surrounding hard pears to indent the ripe one; this produced rattling, and rattling made larger and increasing dents; then the rest of the pears began to rattle, and by the time the package reached market the whole contents were bruised, defaced, spoiled.

Shippers of fruit may be divided into two classes—those who succeed, and those who fail. The former, by good cultivation, careful picking and honest assorting, place none but the best fruit in market, with their names on every package. In a few years their brand becomes well known to consumers, who are willing to pay well, because they know they are receiving their money's worth. The other class raise poor fruit, put the worst in the center of the package, get rid of it at slow sale as well as they can, and fail to sell even at a low price in future when they become known, for both wholesale dealers and consumers will try to avoid them.—*Country Gentleman.*

## SLIPSHOD FARMING.

**The Inevitable Fate of Men Who Do Not Take Care of Their Tools.**

The importance of having a place for every tool and article about the farm, and never failing to have that place filled, is only realized by that man who has observed that habit closely for sufficient time to calculate upon the saving thus occasioned. To drop a tool where it is last used is a habit sure to result in serious injury. It is told of a certain man, as a fact, that coming home late one evening he took the harness off the horse in the yard and threw it on the ground. He put the horse in the barn, left the carriage out of doors, as usual, and went to sleep, perfectly sober, but very tired. During the night a storm came and the snow blew into great heaps. When it was necessary to ride out the sleigh was found in another corner of the yard (the only carriage-house on the farm), the uncombed horse brought from the barn, but wide search revealed no harness, and it could not be remembered when it was last used or left. An old harness was brought into use, and it was not until the spring sun had melted the snow that the harness was discovered, where it had rested during the winter. The bars are down on this farm and everywhere one stumbles over something that remains near the place where it was last used. The farm is an eyesore, and if put on the market to-day, though in an excellent location, would find it difficult to get a purchaser. Another farmer is recalled, by way of contrast, who started with poorer prospects than the one just considered. He kept an orderly tool-house, and each child or employe was strictly charged to see to it, without fail, that a tool when used was promptly cleaned and restored to its place. He was an indulgent father, and the children feared but one thing, the misplacing of any tool, which would be certain to incur their father's displeasure. This habit has its beneficial results. It has saved money. It has saved time, and to-day, if the farm, though but ordinarily situated, was announced as for sale it would bring a high price. "Order is Heaven's first law," and the sooner the farmer or any other person puts himself in harmony with it the better.—*Ploughman.*

—A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

## JESSE JAMES' REVOLVER.

**A Relic of the Dangerous Outlaw in a Chicago Pawn-Shop Window.**

In a Clark street pawn office in a conspicuous position is placed the celebrated revolver with which Jesse James let daylight through many an officer and civilian who were daring enough to try to effect his capture. It is the implement he wore when he came to Chicago many years ago to kill Billy Pinkerton when that functionary was making matters decidedly interesting for the band of which Jesse was the leader. Probably a more dangerous-looking gun was never manufactured. Even when unloaded it was an awe-inspiring thing, and when loaded it presents the appearance of a man-of-war with portholes open ready for battle. It is a 44 caliber gun and of the Colt pattern. But few of them are now in use. Army officers still cling to the "barkers" in preference to the improved death-dealing Smith & Wesson. When a Colt 44 bullet enters the frame of a human being there is but little use for doctors essaying to prolong the victim's life or save him from a speedy death. The weapon is about a foot long, heavy, and one would think too cumbersome for an individual of Jesse's temperament to carry. Such characters, as a rule, use weapons that are easy to handle, but the bandit evidently was of a different opinion and was exceedingly fond of his miniature cannon. When Jesse was given his quietus the gun became the property of Bob Ford. It will be remembered that Jesse was unarmed when Ford shot him; the revolver was on a table in the room where the assassination took place. Bob Ford carried the revolver East with him and displayed it in dime museums and tent shows throughout the country. He was arrested several times for carrying concealed weapons, and on one occasion the famous weapon was almost confiscated. Friends, however, interceded, and it was restored to him. While in this city and about broke he entered the pawnshop where the weapon still remains, and asked the proprietor how much he would give him for the relic. He didn't want to pawn it, but wished to dispose of it outright. The pawnbroker was told its history—which was authentic—and a bargain was made. The price paid was $7.50. Ford took the money, went West, and died by his own hand some time afterward.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## WORKING UNDER WATER.

**The Pressure in Air Caissons Below the Water Surface.**

The pressure of air in caissons at 110 feet below the surface of the water would be fifty pounds to the square inch. Its effect upon the men entering and working in the caisson has been carefully noted in various works and these effects are sometimes very serious; the frequency of respiration is increased, the action of the heart becomes excited, and many persons become affected by what is know as the "caisson disease," which is accompanied by extreme pain and in many cases results in more or less complete paralysis. The execution of work within a deep pneumatic caisson is worth a moment's consideration. Just above the surface of the water is a busy force engaged in laying the solid blocks of masonry which are to support the structure. Great derricks lift the stones and place them in their proper position. Powerful pumps are forcing air, and at uniform pressure, through tubes to the chamber below. Occasionally a stream of sand and water issues with such velocity from the discharge pipe that, in the night, the friction of the particles causes it to look like a stream of living fire. Far below is another busy force. Under the great pressure and abnormal supply of oxygen they work with an energy which makes it impossible to remain there more than a few hours. The water from without is only kept from entering by the steady action of the pumps far above and beyond their control. An irregular settlement might overturn the structure. Should the descent of the caisson be arrested by any solid under its edge immediate and judicious action must be taken. If the obstruction be a log, it must be cut off outside the edge and pulled into the chamber. Bowlders must be undermined and often must be broken up by blasting. The excavation must be systematic and regular. A constant danger menaces the lives of these workers, and the wonderful success with which they have accomplished what they have undertaken is entitled to notice and admiration.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

### The Storage of Life.

In a recent lecture to the Sanitary Institution of great Britain, Dr. B. W. Richardson considered the power the human body has been proven to possess of storing up life to a prolonged period. He stated the conditions favoring such storage in the following order: Hereditary qualification, the virtue of continence, maintenance of balance of bodily functions, perfect temperance and purity from implanted or acquired diseases. Temperament has its influence, the billious and sanguine temperaments being best for long life, and the nervous and lymphatic the worst. What he termed all-round temperance is the avoidance of every thing that stimulates the heart beyond its natural activity, such stimulation being an unnatural tax that reduces the storage of life.—*Science.*

—"I was paired five times last season," said the Senator. "Good gracious!" exclaimed Miss Fairanthirty, "and I haven't been paired once yet. What is the fare to Washington?"—*Burdette.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 8 ..... 1883


Congress met last Monday. No business was done beyond reading the President's message. In the message the President continues his opposition to silver coinage and recommends that it be discontinued. The insolence of a Foreign Minister, in meddling with how an American citizen should vote, is dealt with in a way that will meet the hearty approval of all Americans, regardless of party. There is real and hearty sympathy expressed for the working people of the country, and it is urged that legislation soould endeavor to lighten the burdens of the poor. The President says the combinations of wealth and capital now so prevalent are "communism," and denounces them. On the whole the message will do more to gain the good will of his fellow citizens than any other of the State papers of the President.

The total vote of South Carolina at the late election was 79,675. In that State a very large proportion of the population are negroes. It is beyond dispute that wherever negroes are allowed to vote as they please, a vast majority never fail to vote the Republican ticket. And yet at this election only 13,850 votes were counted for Harrison electors in South Carolina. The conclusion is irresistible that the negroes were not allowed to vote or that the returns were falsified. This is a crime against freedom; it is treason. It was not because of their color, but because they were opposed to a minority of unscrupulous tyrants that the vote of the negroes in South Carolina was suppressed. That State has a Congressman for each 11,300 votes; California has a Congressman for each 41,600.

The capitalists have a zealous friend in the Comptroller of the Currency. That officer proposes a scheme for the retirement of about three hundred and sixty five millions of dollars in green backs, to be replaced by interest bearing bonds. The greenbacks do not bear any interest; therefore do not add to the public burden of taxation. The interest on the enormous sum stated would be just so much taken from the earnings of the working people of the country and given to the capitalists. There is no probability that such a robbery will be legalized by Congress; but the very suggestion of such a monstrous wrong is evidence of the need of change in the officers of Government.

### CERTIFICATE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] P. H. MACK
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.
By A. K. EGGLEY, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]
Filed November 28, 1888.
P. H MACK,
County Clerk.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 246.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
Nov. 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James K. Moffit, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 2, S E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 10, N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 11, Tp 15 S, R 35 E. M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William P. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 242.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
October 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James Edward Shepherd, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 242, for the S W ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 2, N E ¼ of Sec 3, Tp 14 S, R 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz.: Fred Holbert, Hiram C. Hamilton, Henry Detels and Henry L. Clark, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m14

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Matlick's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made the 16th day of November, 1888, the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Matlick's Ford" in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said stream. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of 27 feet between the abutments resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long, which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches, and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills, 8x12, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers securely threaded on bottom of the same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long, securely spiked on to the stringers. All material to be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of said contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as 'Matlick's Ford.' The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 16th day of November, 1888 the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Rowan's Ford," in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close, without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said creek. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long, (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of twenty-seven [27] feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" on plans. The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of brace through outside stringer and through cross sills 8x12 inches, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of same the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long and securely spiked to the stringers. All material must be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of such contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of such contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

### AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE, COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Be it ordained by the Fire Commissioners of the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the fire limits of the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, be, and the same are hereby fixed and established as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the north east corner of block No. 1 of the original Town of Independence, as shown by the plat now on file in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, thence south to and including the southeast corner of block number forty-eight of E. Robinson's Addition to the Town of Independence; thence west to the southwest corner of block number forty three of E. Robinson's Addition to said town; thence northerly to the southwest corner of lot number eleven in block number thirty-one of said original town; thence due north along the section line between sections number seventeen and eighteen, in town-hip number thirteen, south range number thirty five east, M. D. M., to the north line of lot number two in block number four of said original town; thence easterly to the place of beginning. Said limits being fully shown by the plats of said original town and E. Robinson's Addition thereto, as the same are filed in the Recorder's office of Inyo county.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance to take effect from and after its passage and filing in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo county.

Which said Ordinance was on the Sixteenth day of November, 1888, adopted by the following vote: A. W. Eibeshutz, aye, A. R. Conklin, aye.

We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said Ordinance as the same was adopted by said Fire Commissioners on the Sixteenth day of November, 1888, and that the same was on the same date filed in the Recorder's office of the County Recorder of Inyo county.

Given under our hands this Sixteenth day of November, 1888.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
President of said Board.
A. R. CONKLIN,
Secretary of said Board.


FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Fine pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics" Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

### ORDINANCE NO 27.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the government of the County Hospital of the County of Inyo, State of California, and for the preservation of health within the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 1. All persons on their admission into the Hospital shall deliver to the steward all moneys, articles of value, baggage, etc., except such necessary articles as may be required for immediate use; and the steward shall label them properly and keep them until such time as they may be required, giving the owner a memorandum of the same, and such persons must bathe and change clothes immediately on admission into such hospital, and thereafter on Saturday of each and every week.

SECTION 2. All patients who are able to be up must rise in time and be ready for breakfast; after which they must vacate the wards as far as possible during the day, that the beds furniture and floor of the wards may be cleaned. Every patient able to do so is required to come to the dining room for meals.

SECTION 3. Each and every inmate will be required at all times to perform any duty assigned to them, either as nurse, or assisting about the house, and a refusal to comply will cause an immediate discharge, such duties to be assigned by the steward, or by his orders.

SECTION 4. All employees are required to use the utmost kindness in dealing with the inmates, and under no circumstances will abuse of any kind be tolerated.

SECTION 5. No liquors of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any one, except by order of the physician in charge.

SECTION 6. Card playing, gambling, loud or profane talking, vulgarity or disorderly conduct of any kind is positively forbidden.

SECTION. 7. No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

SECTION. 8. Begging from visitors is positively forbidden; also, smoking in the wards without permission; and every inmate is required to use every effort to promote cleanliness.

SECTION 9. Any inmate who shall introduce ardent spirits, cause any nuisance or disturb the house by quarrelling or fighting, or behave immorally or disrespectfully, in any manner, or circulate any book, print or pamphlet of an indecent or immoral character, shall be immediately discharged.

SECTION 10. All patients who are able to be up are required to keep their beds and bedside tables in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 11. Visitors must not make presents to patients without permission from the steward. This rule has particular reference to fruits, pastry confectionery and liquors.

SECTION 12. Patients are required to retire at 9 o'clock p. m., at which time all lights unless otherwise permitted, are to be extinguished. No unnecessary conversation will be permitted in the ward. No candles or other extra lights will be allowed in the ward without the consent of the steward.

SECTION 13. All violations of the above rules by the inmates must be reported to the physician to be dealt with by him or to be reported by him to the Board of Supervisors, at his option.

SECTION 14. The steward shall be subject to the orders of the physician in charge, and any violation of such orders shall be reported by said physician to the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect the person in charge of said Hospital shall be considered to be the Steward.

SECTION 16. Patients can only be discharged by order of the physician in charge, and the said physician must keep a record of all such discharges, together with the date thereof.

SECTION 17. The Clerk must cause fifty copies of this ordinance to be printed on suitable board for posting in conspicuous places in the various wards of said Hospital.

SECTION 18. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from the date of its passage.

SECTION 19. This Ordinance shall be published, with the names of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 27 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 16th day of November, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson.
Noes—

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 27.

Filed and recorded November 16th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" page 58 et seq.
P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

### NOTICE OF ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED BY THE FIRE Commissioners, of the Town of Independence, that an election of the qualified electors residing within the fire limits heretofore fixed by said Board, be held at the School House in said Town of Independence on the 22nd day of December, 1888, at which time there shall be submitted to said electors whether a tax shall be levied and raised for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fire department for said town and protecting the same from loss by fire.

At such election there shall also be voted for one person as Assessor and one person as Collector. The same person may be elected to both offices.

At such election the ballots must contain the words "Tax, Yes," or "Tax, No," and the name of one person as Assessor and one as Collector.

The following persons are hereby appointed as officers to conduct said election: John C. Irwin, G. W. Brady and John A. Lack as Judges and J. D. Blair and C. W. Craig as Clerks.

Said election must be held in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with the general election law; provided that no new Register shall be required nor legal ballot paper, and provided further that the polls may be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at five o'clock P. M.

The amount required for each specific purpose by the levying of said tax is five hundred and fifty dollars for fire hydrants; two hundred and fifty dollars for fire hose, one hundred dollars for hose carriage; twenty dollars for officers salaries and seventy-five dollars for hose house.

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners and dated the 13th day of November, 1888.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
President of said Board.
A. R. CONKLIN,
Secretary of said Board.

d8-2t

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent FREE, on application.


### MISCELLANEOUS.


INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats in the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.


I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of this Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, with I in the state of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
New Dishes.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 21st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.


### MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

Working Cases Are Needed Here.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of goods in our line ever brought to this place, and are selling them at the lowest possible figure. Parties who are now receiving $2 and upwards for a day's work can easily make from $5 to $10 per evening and a proportional sum at other work in connection with the business. Boys and girls can make money almost as fast as men. That a business this may yield, the proprietors of the business, we make the following statement. Parties who are not now employed we will commence at the work for themselves, writing for particulars will enclose ten cents in stamps to pay postage and packing, and address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - -
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.
Jy 7-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUSS, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new Billiard Table in connection. Club rooms for the use of parties by the day or week.
FIRST CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of honest work that can be done at their own homes should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, all information how either sex of all ages can live at home and work at spare moments or all the time, earning from 50 cts to $5 per day and upwards where there is no capital required. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of extending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a card by return mail, and we will tell you free of charge, what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1. | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9.15 a. m | 5.25 p. m |
| Dayton..... | 10.45 a. m. | 4.55 p. m. |
| Wabuska..... | 12.45 a. m | 2.25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne..... | 4.50 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Lucky Boy..... | 5.50 p. m. | 9.20 a. m |
| Sodaville..... | 7.00 p. m. | 8.00 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8.10 p. m. | 7.00 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6.30 a. m |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7.30 a. m. | 5.25 p. m |
| Stanton..... | 11.05 a. m | 1.45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek..... | 1.10 p. m. | 11.30 a. m |
| Alvord..... | 2.00 p. m | 10.55 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 2.30 p. m | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | [illegible] p. m | 8.15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | Ar. 5.35 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Nos 1 and 2 run daily.
No 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
No 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. & C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of the Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

E. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ on the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

CHONE BLACKSMITH SHOP
Near Stage & Depot Office,
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W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


### NATHAN RHINE.


NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every necessary article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.


### BANKING AND EXCHANGE.


NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geferigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.....1888


The Grand Jury will meet next Tuesday.

Eggs cost half a dollar a dozen, and scarce at that.

Mr. E. H. Edwards was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

Butter has been selling during the week at 75 cents a roll.

Mr A. R. Conklin left town Thursday morning for San Frencisco.

Mrs. Naylor was down from Bishop Creek last Monday to prove up on land.

Arthur Smith has gone to Bishop Creek to do plumbing work for the new water works.

It is rumored that reduction works to cost one and a half million dollars will be built on the Comstock.

John C. Eldy came up from Darwin last Monday. He is in poor health and is now in care of Doctor Woodin.

Jack Stevens was very severely hurt in the Chollar mine on Thursday of last week, rocks caved upon him.

The rains of two weeks ago started the grass to growing, and now there is good pasturage.

Mrs. Margaret Reddy Reddy came up from Darwin last Wednesday and was in town a few days.

It is reported that the Diamond mine at Eureka, Nevada, has been sold to Salt Lake parties for $60,000.

Cattlemen say grass is making quite a start and cattle on the outside are gaining flesh. It is a very favorable season so far.

James F. Gladding died at Gold Hill, Nevada, last Sunday. He served several terms as Chief Engineer of the Gold Hill fire department.

Frank Silva and Miss Catalina Arambula were married last Saturday evening at Independence. It was a very quiet affair; only a few friends being present.

Frank Parrish, the missing witness who disappeared so suddenly from Independence some months ago, is at Camp Cady, San Bernardino county.

Mr. John Shepherd is prepaving a band of horses and mules for market; he expects to start them for the other side of the mountains in a few days.

Mr. S. G. Sneden came down from Bishop Creek last Monday. He was attending to business as Attorney for John Dunlap, held for assault on Doctor Middleton.

Donnelly, Deane & Co., of San Francisco, have brought suit against Mike Tarpey and his brother, and charge them with conspiracy to defraud plaintiffs out of $22,000.

The most pressing need of Darwin at the present time is a visit from Pat Reddy. The place is very dull and Mr. Reddy never fails to make business better when he goes there.

Doctor Middleton came down from Bishop Creek last Friday. He had a finger amputated by Doctor Woodin. The finger was smashed in the encounter with Dunlap at Bishop Creek a week or two before.

John Henry Myers was hanged at Placerville last Friday for the murder of John Lowell. Myers was a cowardly wretch; he was so weak from fear that he had to be held up on the gallows by two men while the rope was adjusted about his neck. On the way from the cell to the scaffold he cried and hollered from cowardly terror.

The *Enterprise* says that last week W. H. Stanley found the remains of a human body hidden in the shaft of the Montgomery mine at Cedar Hill. The body had been wrapped in a gunny sack, and there was evidence that more than one person had taken part in putting it where it was found. It is supposed that a murder was committed.

After a good deal of experience Mr. John Shepherd, of Georges Creek, says the most profitable kind of horses to raise for market are horses of all work. Animals that have weight and strength enough for plowing and general farm work, and yet have action and form that fit them for buggy or carriage horses. This is the class of horses Mr. Shepherd is now raising.

After a long illness Thomas Bastian died last Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon. He was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to the United States in 1864. He was long a citizen of Inyo county. He was an industrious man and had many friends. A wife and two children mourn the loss of a good husband and father. He was aged forty-seven years. A large number of people attended the funeral last Monday. The body was buried at Independence.

There is talk of a general strike of Chinese all over the State for higher wages. The more demands made by Chinese for higher wages the better for the country. White labor will be preferred to Chinese labor when there is not too much difference in the rates of wages; and the more nearly the wages paid to Chinese approaches the rates for which white people can afford to work, the sooner we will get rid of the Chinese.

The Haggin and Carr ranch is about to be divided up into small tracts and sold to settlers. The estate contains 400,000 acres in Kern, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. It is understood that they will begin by subdividing 150,000 acres of land near the town of Bakersfield, Kern county, while it is reported that contracts for the sub-division of twice that amount of land in that vicinity were let four weeks ago. Land offices in Bakersfield, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago will be opened for the sale of the tracts.

A reward of two thousand dollars is offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Isaac N. Woodhouse. The murder was committed about fifteen miles south of Teel's Marsh, in Esmeralda county, Nevada, on or about the 10th day of January, 1887. A liberal reward will also be paid for the recovery of the buckboard and harness, the watch, rifle and revolver, belonging to deceased. A horse that belonged to him was recovered. Address,

Z. LYFORD,
Hawthorne,
Nevada.

## COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

### The new Homestead Law—Glad Tidings for Homeless Thousands.

A new land bill of great importance to persons who have heretofore exhausted their rights under the homestead and pre-emption laws has passed the Senate and with important amendments has been adopted by the House of Representatives and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill as passed by the Senate permits all persons who have filed under pre-emption or homestead law, but who for any reason have failed to acquire tisle to lands, to again file under the homestead law and acquire title to not more than one quarter section of public land.

The first amendment added by the House of Representatives authorizes registers and receivers to grant leaves of absence to those who have made entries and who "by reason of drought, whole or partial destruction of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty," are unable to "secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependant upon them," such absence not to exceed 1 year at one time, though the period of such absence shall not be counted as residence upon the land in making proof and perfecting title.

The second amendment provides that persons who have made homestead entries for less than one quarter section may make additional entry for land contiguous to the original homestead not exceeding, with the land in such original entry, 160 acres, or if the entryman elect they may relinquish the original entries and make new ones the same as though they had never made entries, except that no fees or commissions shall be exacted from the entryman for such additional or new entries. The residence which has been made upon the original entry will count as residence upon the additional or new entry in making final proof, and where satisfactory final proof has already been made on the original entry no proof on the additional or new entry will be required, but patent may issue.

This will be glorious news to thousands of persons anxious to acquire homes but debarred from doing so under existing laws. There is little doubt that the bill will pass the Senate as amended.

Copies of the bill can be had by addressing members of Congress.

HENRY N. COPP.

### Breeding for Sex.

An English stock breeder has to say as follows about breeding for sex.

"Will you allow me to make known to my fellow breeders, through your columns, a valuable discovery bearing upon the above subject? To put it as concisely as I can, I will merely state that the sex of progeny is governed by what may be called a law of alternatives, *i. e.*, the female, when she comes in season, is prepared to conceive, say, a male; if, however, she should not conceive at that time, she will at her next period, be prepared to conceive a female, or, in other words, alternate sexes.

Thus, if a mare produces a colt foal—if she is served the first time she is in season after the birth of the foal, and conceives the result will be a filly foal. If, however, she goes over to her second time, and then conceives, the progeny will again be a colt foal, and so on alternately.

It is obvious, therefore, that by bearing this rule of alternative sexes in mind, the breeder, by careful management and observation may, in most cases, govern the sex of the progeny. This discovery was originally made by an extensive and observant American breeder, and has since been practically proved to be correct in England. Believing it to be a valuable discovery, and at present known to very few, I venture to draw the attention of breeders to it."

### Contrast.

At the East terrible storms have been raging; deep snow covers the country and bitter cold prevails. This terrible weather brings untold suffering to the poor and causes discomfort to those who are possessed of ample fortune. Here in Owens Valley fruit and shade trees yet retain some of their foliage; there has not yet been one cold day this season; farmers have been plowing and already have a great deal of land ready for the next crop; the days are warm and invite to outdoor life; children play in the warm sunshine without knowing anything of the horrors of an eastern winter. A valley with such a climate, and where there is ample room for fifty thousand more people than are here; where the soil is fertile and will produce all the most valued fruits of the finest quality; where land can be had for a merely nominal price and where springs and streams of pure water abound has a glorious future before it.

### To The Ladies.

Having laid in one of the finest assortments of Fall Dress Goods and Trimmings ever brought to Inyo county, I have arranged to supply a long felt want by securing a means for having the goods made up in the latest fashion. By an agreement with a leading dress maker of San Francisco ladies can now select their goods, have their measure taken under an improved system, and choose from the latest fashion plates—which we will always have on hand—such styles as they may prefer. The cost for making will be but nominal. Satisfaction in fit and make up guaranteed. No cost for sending the goods to the dressmaker and returning finished dress to the purchaser. Respectfully,

NATHAN RHINE.

### Meteorological Summary for November, 1888 Keeler, Cal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean reduced barometer | 29.988 inches. |
| Mean temperature | 49° |
| Highest temperature | 70° |
| Lowest temperature | 32° |
| Monthly range of temperature | 38° |
| Mean dew point, 30° | |
| Mean relative humidity 52 per cent. | |
| Prevailing direction of wind, S. E. and S. | |
| Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 34 miles N. W. 27th. | |
| Precipitation | 1.68 |
| Number of clear days | 15 |
| Number of fair days | 10 |
| Number of cloudy days | 5 |
| Dates of frosts, killing, 28, 29, 30. | |

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

### That Ball.

The item in last week's issue about a complimentary ball was not correctly given. The ball is to come off on the evening of the first Monday in January, and will be complimentary to outgoing officers and defeated candidates. A sort of consolation, race, as it were, to beaten horses. The ball will be given with all appliances and means to boot to make it thoroughly enjoyable.

### Card.

We desire to extend our thanks to the people of Independence for their kind attentions to our sister, Mrs. Warnes, during her last illness. Kind actions are remembered and rewarded, both here and on high.

MRS. I. P. YANEY,
MRS. SETH G. SNEDEN.

### Card.

To the many friends who during the long illness of my husband were constant in their kindness; and at the last sad hours sympathized with me and my fatherless children, I tender my heartfelt thanks. The presence of these friends and their kind words and gentle care brought some consolation in the dark presence of death and when the grave closed over the kind husband and father.

MRS. ANN BASTIAN.

On Saturday, December 22nd—two weeks hence—an election will be held at Independence to decide if a tax shall be levied for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fire department for the town. The whole amount to be raised by the tax is $975. The benefit to the town by the organization of a fire department will far exceed the cost. In all probability the rates of insurance would be so decreased as to more than equal the amount proposed to be raised by the tax. See the notice of election in another column.

Another English syndicate has been organized in London to invest in Aurora mining property, and the way they have started in shows that they mean business. The first instalment has been paid in, and the Humboldt, belonging to Governor Blasdell, and several other mines, have been purchased, or are in a fair way to be. This Company propose to erect a forty-stamp mill at their mines, the motive power to come from an electric "plant" to be erected on Walker River. This will enable the Company to work low-grade ores at a profit, and there are thousands of tons of such ores in the Aurora District awaiting a cheap method of reduction. The prospects are extremely flattering for the old camp to regain some of her old-time glory.—*Chronicle-Union.*

### Improvements in Mining.

The introduction of electricity to run machinery is working a great and beneficial change in mining. At the deep mines of the Comstock the cost of fuel is great, and so much labor is necessary to make power by steam, that unless ore would yield at least fifteen dollars per ton it would not pay to work at all. By the use of water to generate electric power the expense is so much lessened that it is believed ore that will yield no more than five dollars per ton can be worked at a profit. It is asserted that there are millions of tons of such ore available on the Comstock. In every mining camp the low grade ore is vastly in excess of the ore that has hitherto been found worth enough to work. Electricity and other improvements and discoveries may make these vast ore bodies profitable to work.

### MARRIED.

SILVA—ARAMBULA—At Independence Dec. 1st, 1888, by C. Mulholland, Justice of Peace, Mr. Frank Silva to Miss Catalina Arambula.

### DIED.

BASTIAN—At San Carlos, near Independence, December 1st, 1888, Thomas Bastian, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 47 years.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip 100 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easy applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package it is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FARRELL, BELL & Co.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

# Holiday Goods!

—THE—

LARGEST,
BRIGHTEST,
CHOICEST,
CHEAPEST,

Line on the Coast. Comprising

PLUSH GOODS in Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Handkerhief and Glove Boxes, etc.. LEATHER GOODS in raised and stamped designs in Toilet and Traveling Cases, etc. SCRAP BOOKS, Photograph and Autograph Albums in Leather and Plush, Perfumery in Fancy Designs, Children's Picture Books, Games etc., also special holiday attractions in Fans, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Jewelry, etc.

Send for our CATALOGUE which describes, illustrates and prices the holiday goods and a thousand other articles. FREE to any address.

"I. C."
CORSETS

A genuine French Corset and the best now before the public. They are made of the finest French COUTIL with best quality whalebone and French elastic side steels. The only corset made that gives a TRIM, GRACEFUL APPEARANCE, and at the same time allows PERFECT FREEDOM OF MOTION. The fact that the wealth and fashion of the land are rapidly adopting the I. C. CORSETS goes to show that their merits are appreciated and once worn they are indispensable.

Though costing more than the ordinary corset, they are fully as economical because of the high quality of material used in their construction.

Prices, $1 72 and $3.50.

HALE BROS & CO.
Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth.
Sacramento, Cal.

# To The Public!

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the General Public to come and inspect our large stock of

FALL GOODS

Now arriving.

N. RHINE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
*I. B. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO exclusive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
047tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZA NOVICH, Prop.

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
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RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES. Tells all. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed. DR. WHITTIER, 84 Louis St. ... AND SEND WITH ORDER.

## A CLAIM TO HUMAN GRATITUDE.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act!

Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guilotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietory remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untired and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man,—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of excellence.

The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Cordiay did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

### A Short and Tough Lot.

The lot of our criminal classes seems demonstrably to be a short one and a tough one. It has actually no ameliorations. "Out of 60,000 prisoners, more than one-half are between the ages of 17 and 30." It takes but three generations to use up a stock that runs to vice. The average life of vicious people is less than one-half that of people of virtue. A recent writer complains that science creates a code of morals that consists in health. Is that not precisely why we are so deeply indebted to science that it is enlarging and lengthening the span of life, and at the same time teaching us what valuable thing life can achieve?

## PEOPLE MADE HAPPY.

### They Win In the Louisiana State Lottery.

San Francisco was among the lucky cities in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Three tickets brought small fortunes to three families.

"It was funny how I came to get in on this drawing," said L. Zacharias, who won $5,000. "My wife was sick, and I left my house, 929 Sutter street, to get something for her at the grocery store. While I was there a man came in with two lottery tickets. I thought I'd take one, just for fun. The next day the drawing took place and I was just $5,000 richer. It came in handy, for we've two invalids at our house. Yes, I got the coin, and I'll take care of it, too."

Three people won a one-twentieth of the second capital prize of $100,000. It was like this: Louis Indig, the milkman, living on Gunnison avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts., bought a ticket numbered 21,025. One of his customers, Mrs. Aleck McGee, living on Perry street, near Fourth, wanted a chance in the lottery, and asked Indig for his ticket.

After some coaxing, the milkman gave it up, when Mrs. McGee said it was for a lodger, Robert Voight, who works at S. & G. Gump's store. The ticket won $5,000. Voight got married, gave Mrs. McGee $1,000, and moved to 233 Fourteenth street.

"Seems to me," said Mr. Indig, "I'm the only man I know who bought tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery last month without winning something."

The third ticket was sent by a man here to a friend in Washington Territory. All that they won has been delivered.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle*, Oct 6.

### THE PACIFIC BANK

Has issued its quarter Centennial statement, which is indeed an interesting circular, and proves in figures that the past year has been the most prosperous one the BANK has ever had. It is a matter upon which all Californians may be congratulated, that the Bank still has the same able and conscientious President, Dr. R. H. McDonald.

# Allan Quartermain

### By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE" "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

It was immediately after this ceremony that I caused myself to be moved to the house where I am now writing. It is a very pleasant country seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, onto which it looks. That was five months ago, during the whole of which time I have, being confined to a kind of cough, employed my leisure in compiling this history of our wanderings from my journal and our joint memories. It is probable that it will never be read, but it does not much matter whether it is or not, at any rate, it has served to while away many hours of suffering, for I have suffered a deal of pain lately. Thank God, however, there will not be much more of it.

* * * * * * *

It is a week since I wrote the above, and now I take up my pen for the last time, for I know that the end is at hand. My brain is still clear and I can manage to write, though with difficulty. The pain in my lung, which has been very bad during the last week, has suddenly quite left me and been succeeded by a feeling of numbness of which I cannot mistake the meaning.

And so this is the end of it—a brief space of troubling, a few restless, fevered, anguished years, and then the arms of that great angel death. Many times have I been near to them, many and many a comrade have they embraced even at my side, and now it is my turn at last, and it is well. Twenty-four hours more and the world will be gone from me, and with it all its hopes and all its fears.

Well, it is not a good world—nobody can say that it is save those who willfully blind themselves to facts. How can a world be good in which money is the moving power and self interest the guiding star? The wonder is not that it is so bad, but that there should be any good left in it.

Still, now that my life is over, I am glad to have lived, glad to have known the dear breath of woman's love, and that true friendship that can even surpass the love of woman; glad to have heard the laughter of little children, to have seen the sun and the moon and the stars, to have felt the kiss of the salt sea on my face, and watch the wild game trek down to the water in the moonlight. But I should not wish to live again!

Everything is changing to me. The darkness draws near, and the light departs. And yet it seems to me that through the darkness I can already see the shining welcome of many a long lost face. Harry is there, and others; one above all, to my mind the sweetest and most perfect woman that ever gladdened this gray earth. But of her I have already written elsewhere, and at length, so why speak of her now? Why speak of her after this long silence, now that she is again so near to me?

The sinking sun is turning the golden roof of the great temple to a fiery flame, and my fingers tire.

So to all who have known me, or who can think one kindly thought of the old hunter, I stretch out my hand from the far off shore and bid a long farewell.

And now into the hands of Almighty God, who sent it, do I commit my spirit.

"I have spoken," as the Zulus say.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

BY ANOTHER HAND.

A year has elapsed since our most dear friend Allan Quatermain wrote the words "I have spoken" at the end of his record of our adventures. Nor should I have ventured to make any additions to that record had it not happened that by a most strange accident a chance has arisen of its being conveyed to England. The chance is but a faint one, it is true, but as it is not probable that another will arise in our lifetimes, Good and myself think that we may as well avail ourselves of it, such as it is. During the last six months several frontier commissions have been at work on the various boundaries of Zu-Vendis, with a view of discovering whether there exists any possible means of ingress or egress from the country, with the result that a channel of communication with the outer world hitherto overlooked has been discovered. This channel, apparently the only one (for I have discovered that it was by it that the native who ultimately reached Mr Mackenzie's mission station, and whose arrival in the country, together with the fact of his expulsion, for he did arrive about three years before ourselves, was for reasons of their own kept a dead secret by the priests to whom he was brought), is about to be effectually closed. But before this is done a messenger is to be dispatched bearing with him this manuscript, and also one or two letters from Good to his friends, and from myself to my brother George, whom it deeply grieves me to think I shall never see again, informing them, as our next heirs, that they are welcome to our effects in England, if the court of probate will allow them to take them, inasmuch as we have made up our minds never to return to Europe. Indeed it would be impossible for us to leave Zu-Vendis even if we wished to do so.

The messenger who is to go, and I wish him joy of his journey, is Alphonse. For a long while he has been wearied to death of Zu-Vendis and its inhabitants. Oh, oui, c'est beau," he says, with an expressive shrug; "mais je m'ennuie, ce n'est pa chic." Poor Alphonse! we shall be very sorry to part with him, but I sincerely trust, for his own sake and also for the sake of this history, which is, I think, worth giving to the world, that he may arrive in safety. If he does, and can carry the treasure we have provided him with in the shape of bars of solid gold, he will be, comparatively speaking, a rich man for life, and well able to marry his Annette, if she is still in the land of the living and willing to marry her Alphonse.

Anyhow, on the chance, I may as well add a word or two to dear old Quartermain's narrative.

He died at dawn on the day following that on which he wrote the last words on the last chapter. Nyleptha, Good and myself were present, and a most touching and yet in its way beautiful scene it was. An hour before the daybreak it became apparent to us that he was sinking, and our distress was very keen. Indeed, Good melted into tears at the idea—a fact that called forth the last gentle flicker of humor from our dying friend, for even at that hour he could be humorous. Good's emotion had, by loosening the muscles, naturally caused his eye glass to fall from its accustomed place, and Quatermain, who always observed everything, observed this also.

"At last," he gasped, with an attempt at a smile, "I have seen Good without his eyeglass."

After that he said no more till the day broke, when he asked to be lifted up to watch the rising of the sun for the last time.

"In a very few minutes," he said, after gazing earnestly at it, "I shall pass through those golden gates."

Ten minutes afterward he raised himself and looked us fixedly in the face.

"I am going a stranger journey than any we have taken together. Think of me sometimes," he murmured. "God bless you all. I shall wait for you together," and with a sigh he fell back dead.

And so passed away a character that I consider went as near perfection as any it has ever been my lot to encounter.

Tender, constant, humorous, and possessing many of the qualities that go to make a poet, he was yet almost unrivaled as a man of action and a citizen of the world. I never knew any one so competent to form an accurate judgment of men and their motives. "I have studied human nature all my life," he would say, "and I ought to know something about it," and he certainly did. He had but two faults—one was his excessive modesty, and the other a slight tendency which he had to be jealous of anybody on whom he concentrated his affections.

Good read the burial service over him in the presence of Nyleptha and myself, and then his remains were, in deference to the popular clamor, accorded a great public funeral, or rather cremation. I could not help thinking, however, as I marched in that long and splendid procession up to the temple, how he would have hated the whole thing could he have been there to see it, for he had a horror of ostentation.

And so, a few minutes before sunset, on the third night after his death, they laid him on the brazen flooring before the altar, and waited for the last ray of the setting sun to fall upon his face. Presently it came, and struck him like a golden arrow, crowning the pale brows with glory, and then the trumpets blew, and the flooring revolved, and all that remained of our beloved friend fell into the furnace below.

We shall never see his like again if we live a hundred years. He was the ablest man, the truest gentleman, the firmest friend, the finest sportsman, and, I believe, the best shot in all Africa.

And so ended the very remarkable and adventurous life of Hunter Quatermain.

* * * * * * *

Since then things have gone very well with us. Good has been, and still is busily employed in the construction of a navy on Lake Milosis and another of the large lakes, by means of which we hope to be able to increase trade and commerce, and also to overcome some very troublesome and warlike sections of the population who live upon their borders. Poor fellow! he is beginning to get over the sad death of that misguided but most attractive woman Sorais, but it is a sad blow to him, for he was really deeply attached to her. I hope, however, that he will in time make a suitable marriage, and get that unhappy business out of his head. Nyleptha has one or two young ladies in view, especially a daughter of Nasta's (who was a widower), a very fine imperial looking girl, but with too much of her father's intriguing, and yet haughty spirit to suit my taste.

As for myself, I should scarcely know where to begin if I set to work to describe my doings, so I had best leave them undescribed and content myself with saying that, on the whole, I am getting on very well in my curious position of king consort—better, indeed, than I had any right to expect. But, of course, it is not all plain sailing, and I find the responsibilities very heavy. Still I hope to be able to do some good in my time, and I intend to devote myself to two great ends, namely, to the consolidation of the various clans which together make up the Zu Vendi people under one strong central government, and to the sapping of the power of the priesthood. The first of these reforms will, if it can be carried out, put an end to the disastrous civil wars that have for centuries devastated this country; and the second, besides removing a source of political danger, will pave the road for the introduction of true religion in the place of this senseless Sun worship. I yet hope to see the shadow of the cross of Christ lying on the golden dome of the Flower temple, or, if I do not, that my successors may.

There is one more thing that I intend to devote myself to, and that is the total exclusion of all foreigners from Zu-Vendis. Not, indeed, that any more are ever likely to come here; but if they do, I warn them fairly that they will be shown the shortest way out of the country. I do not say this from any sense of inhospitality, but because I am convinced of the sacred duty that rests upon me of preserving to this, on the whole, upright and generous hearted people the blessings of comparative barbarism. Where would all my brave army be if some enterprising rascals were to attack us with field guns and Martini-Henrys? I cannot see that gunpowder, telegraphs, steam, daily newspapers, universal suffrage, etc., have made mankind one whit the happier than they used to be, and I am certain that they have brought many evils in their train. I have no fancy for handing over this beautiful country to be torn and fought for by speculators, tourists, politicians and teachers, whose voice is as the voice of Babel, just as those horrible creatures in the valley of the underground river tore and fought for the body of the swan; nor will I endow it with the greed, drunkenness, new diseases, gunpowder and general demoralization which chiefly mark the progress of civilization among unsophisticated peoples. If in due course it pleases Providence to throw Zu-Vendis open to the world, that is another matter, but of myself I will not take the responsibility, and I may add that Good entirely approves of my decision. Farewell.

December 15, 18—. HENRY CURTIS.

P. S.—I quite forgot to say that about nine months ago Nyleptha (who is very well, and, in my eyes at any rate, more beautiful than ever) presented me with a son and heir. He is a regular curly haired, blue eyed young Englishman in looks, and though he is destined, if he lives, to inherit the throne of Zu-Vendis, I hope I may be able to bring him up to become what an English gentleman should be, and generally is—which is to my mind even a prouder and a finer thing than being born heir apparent to the great house of the Stareway, and, indeed, the highest rank that a man can reach upon this earth. H. C.

### NOTE BY GEORGE CURTIS, ESQ.

The MS. of this history, addressed to me in the handwriting of my dear brother, Henry Curtis, whom we had given up for dead, and bearing the Aden postmark, reached me in safety on December 20, 18—, or a little more than two years after it left his hands in the far center of Africa, and I hasten to give the astonishing story it contains to the world. Speaking for myself, I have read it with very mixed feelings, for though it is a great relief to know that he and Good are alive and strangely prosperous, I cannot but feel that for me and for all their friends they might as well be dead, since we can never hope to see them more.

They have cut themselves off from old England and from their homes and their relations forever, and perhaps, under the circumstances, they were right and wise to do so.

How the MS. came to be posted I have been quite unable to discover, but I presume, from the fact of its being posted at all, that the little Frenchman, Alphonse, accomplished his hazardous journey in safety. I have, however, advertised for him and caused various inquiries to be made in Marseilles and elsewhere with a view of discovering his whereabouts, but so far without the slightest success. Possibly he is dead and the packet was posted by another hand, or possibly he is now happily wedded to his Annette but still fears the vengeance of the law and prefers to remain incognito. I cannot say. I have not yet abandoned my hopes of finding him, but I am bound to say that they grow fainter day by day, and one great obstacle to my search is that nowhere in the whole history does Mr Quatermain mention his surname. He is always spoken of as "Alphonse," and there are so many Alphonses! The letters which my brother Henry says he is sending with the packet of manuscript have never arrived, so I presume that they are lost or destroyed.

GEORGE CURTIS.

THE END.

—Observations made at sixty-seven meteorological stations in Spain, show that the annual rain-fall differs enormously in different localities, it being no less than 138 inches on the Serra da Estrella, and only eleven inches at Lerida, in Catalonia. The minimum rain-fall occurs at all stations in July and August, and the maximum fall occurs at some stations in May, and at others in October.


### USING THEM FOR EVERYTHING.

Peter Magerus, residing at 251 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., says:

During the last eighteen years I have been using over fifty ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS a year in my family. I have found them a most perfect external remedy. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatism, to which I am subject every winter. They have cured me of pains in the sides and back three times. My wife, children and mother-in-law tell me ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS are the best remedy ever made, so agreeable, so certain. I know they have cured my wife of pains in the back and of a severe cough. My mother-in-law has been cured of a most severe cold, which threatened to turn into pneumonia, by ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. PETER MAGERUS.


It is no vanity for a man to pride himself upon what he has honestly got and prudently uses.


### WOMAN'S MODESTY.

Many women are prevented by feelings of delicacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of her peculiarly delicate organism, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.


Wisdom adorneth riches and casteth a shadow over poverty.


See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.


## FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY.

### Chicago Physician Gives an Interesting Outline of the Disease.

"Leprosy," said the doctor, "is roughly divisible into two great types, 'tubercular or 'black,' and anæsthetic or 'white.' In the first spots of pale red or dark-brown color appear on the back, hands, feet, palms, soles, forehead and cheeks. The face first becomes livid, then swollen and discolored. The 'white' leprosy is characterized by water-blisters, at first, which break and leave a whitish scar. The scar is first the seat of stinging pain, afterward succeeded by complete loss of feeling. The disease lasts a long time and the patient dies in the 'white' form from simple exhaustion; in the 'black' death is usually caused by blood-poisoning. The disease is due to a bacilla, or minute, flat, needle-like germ. This must find its way into a cut surface to become contagious. The disease, hence, spreads slowly.

"Leprosy has always existed in the United States since the Louisiana purchase. It did not spread much after the war. The Creoles gave it to their negroes. Several cases recently reported from Louisiana occurred among persons of Irish birth or descent. The Chinese and the Scandinavians, and, perhaps, the Sandwich Islanders, are the chief sources of leprosy in the United States. The Chinese brought it to New York and California and through the practice of opium-smoking introduced by them caused several cases of infection among the whites who had sore mouths. In the Sandwich Islands the lepers are all isolated on one island. A self-sacrificing, heroic Jesuit, who went to this island, has become infected in consequence of his heroic philanthropy. The Scandinavian cases reported from Iowa and Minnesota have not infected any person as yet. The leper colony at Tracadie in the Dominion of Canada has not spread the disease, which has existed there for more than a century.

"There is no law in Illinois specifically requiring the report of this disease, although the ordinary contagious disease law has been construed into requiring its report in Philadelphia and St. Louis. The disease is easily kept in check by requiring the isolation of each case. The importation of these cases should be prevented, and the disease should be added to those requiring special report. Most reputable physicians would report such cases anyway, but the cure-all quacks won't. Chaulmoogra oil and strychnine give good results in treatment.

"All Scandinavians coming from certain districts in Norway and Sweden should be carefully inspected on landing in America, since, as Danielssen and Boeck, the great Norwegian authorities on leprosy, have said, 'the disease can be made harmless only by isolation.' The Chinese are, however, much more liable to spread the disease than the Scandinavians, who become excellent American citizens in a very short time, since their institutions and modes of thought are very like those of the United States. The ready assimilation of the Scandinavian is not surprising, considering the fact that there is an enormous admixture of Scandinavian blood in the Anglo-Saxons, who practically rule the United States. The law-abiding Scandinavian will readily submit to restraint, but the opium-smoking Mongolian won't, and from them will come the danger."—*Chicago News.*

### Putting Out Fires.

An English fireman writes to The London Fireman his belief that fires may be put out by a mixture of plaster of paris and alum. His plan is to throw the mixture confined in a combustible bag upon the fire. An incombustible pulley block, to haul up the bag, must necessarily be affixed to every building to render his plan practicable.—Frank Leslie's.

### A Powerful Arc Light.

What Englishmen say is the most powerful arc light in the world is in a lighthouse on the Isle of Wight. It is of 60,000 candle power, increased by concentrating lenses to 6,000,000 candle power.—New York Sun.


### IRREGULAR ACTION

Of the bowels, means constipation, constipation means misery. Overcome both by using HAMBURG FIGS, which have been specially prepared to obviate this derangement of the natural functions of the body. Hamburg Figs will be found pleasant to the taste of women and children, and an effective remedy for indigestion, piles and billiousness. 25 cents a box at druggists. Dose, one Fig.

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It is often very difficult to tell what kind of a laxative to give a very young child who is suffering from constipation. The only medicine which is at the same time perfectly safe and pleasant to take is Hamburg Figs. Dose, one Fig; 25 cents a box.

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God hates your sneakin' creatures that believe
He'll settle things they run away and leave.

### SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more common, dated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.


No sutler habit of evil is there in the world than that of self-pity.

### WHICH WAS IT? BACON OR SHAKESPEARE.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but effects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the spirit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

A willful falsehood is a cripple, not able to stand by itself without another to support it. It is easy to tell a lie, but it is hard to tell only one lie.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.


To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.


The greatest works have been done by the units, and I would rather choose the solitary hero in truth than to go with the majority to do the evil.


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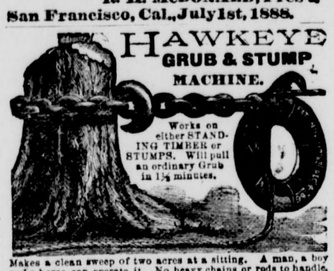

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## SEASONING TIMBER.

**The Proper Treatment of Wood Intended for Building Purposes.**

The following, by Mr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, published in a recent bulletin, will interest those who contemplate building or need to use well-seasoned timber for any purpose.

With proper after-treatment of the wood the time of felling seems not to affect its durability. Early winter felling (December) should have the preference, because less fermentable sap is then in the trees, and the timber will season with less care, more slowly and more evenly, and before the temperature is warm enough for fermentation to set in. If the wood is cut "in the sap" it is more liable to fermentation and to the attacks of insects, and more care is necessary in seasoning; for the rapid seasoning, due to the warm dry atmosphere, produces an outer season coat which envelops an unseasoned interior liable to decay. When cut in the leaf it is advantageous to let the tree lie full length until the leaves are thoroughly withered (two or three weeks) before cutting to size. With conifers this is good practice at any season, and if it can be done, all winter-felled trees should be left lying so leaf out in the spring, by which most of the sap is worked out and evaporated.

Always remove the bark from felled timber to aid seasoning, but not from the standing tree.

Never allow the log to lie directly on the moist soil.

If winter-felled, shape the timber to size within two weeks after felling and leave it placed on blocks, not upon the soil, in the forest, or if shaped at home place in a dry, airy, not windy, position away from the sun and rain.

If dried too rapidly wood warps and splits, the cracks collect water and the timber is then easily attacked and destroyed by rot.

With large logs checking may be prevented by coating the ends with some fatty or oily substance mixed with brick dust, or covering with a piece of linen, cloth, or even paper, or by simply shaking them to lessen evaporation; cracks on the sides may be filled in with tow or cotton.

When piling timber, place laths or sticks of uniform size at uniform distances under each log or post or tie.

Sufficiently thorough seasoning for most purposes is obtained in twelve to eighteen months, while for special work, according to the size, from two to ten years is required.

The best method of obtaining proper seasoning without costly apparatus in shorter time is to immerse the prepared timber in water from one to three weeks to dissolve the fermentable matter the surface. This is best done by running water—if such is not at hand, a bath may be substituted, the water of which needs frequent change. Timber so treated, like raft timber, will season more quickly and is known to be more durable.

If practicable the application of boiling water or steam is an advantage in leaching out the sap.

Never apply paint or any other coating to green or unseasoned timber.

If the wood was not well dried or seasoned the coat will only hasten decay.

Good coatings consist of oily or resinous substance, which make a smooth coat, capable of being uniformly applied; they must cover every part, must not crack, and possess a certain amount of plasticity after drying.

Coal tar, with or without sand or plaster or pitch, especially if mixed with oil of turpentine and applied hot (thus penetrating more deeply), answers best. A mixture of three parts of coal tar and one part clean, unsalted grease, to prevent the tar from drying until it has had time to fill the minute pores, is recommended. One barrel of coal tar will cover 800 posts. Wood tar is not serviceable because it does not dry.

Oil paints are next in value. Boiled linseed oil or any other drying vegetable—not animal—oils, are used with lead or any other body (like pulverized charcoal) to give substance. Immersion in crude petroleum is also recommended.

Charring of those parts which come in contact with the ground can be considered only as an imperfect preservative, unless a considerable layer of charcoal is formed, and if it is not carefully done, the effect is often detrimental, as the process both weakens the timber and produces cracks, thus exposing the interior to ferments.

—Lawyer—"I had to compromise that case in which I sued Smith for $500 for you." Client—"Couldn't you get the full $500?" Lawyer—"No; I could only get $200." I agreed that we would take $200 and pay the costs." Client—"Well." Lawyer—"As I said before I agreed to take the $200." Client—"But where is my share?" Lawyer—"Well, I agreed for you to pay the costs. I couldn't settle any other way."—*Arcola (Ill.) Record.*

—"Dear wife," said a dying husband, "if you do marry again, wait at least until the grass is growing on my grave." The widow promised faithfully that his wish should be respected. About two weeks after the funeral the widow visited the grave, and pressing a gold coin in the sexton's hand, said: "Can't you have this grave sodded without delay."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Farmers say honey is their only product that is free from vermin. Let due credit be given the bees for this. They certainly take great pains to comb it.—*Binghamton Republican.*

## GATLING'S INVENTION.

**A New and, If Successful, Priceless Method of Casting Heavy Guns.**

Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, and which has been in use in nearly every country which uses the arms of modern civilization in its warfare, has invented a new method of making heavy ordnance, which, it is claimed by his friends, is calculated to revolutionize the gun-making industry of the world. One or two attempts have been made in this country to cast guns of solid steel, and bore them out afterward, but they have been practically steel ingots bored out, and none of them have yet been shown to be sufficiently perfect to meet the requirements which heavy ordnance should fulfill. Dr. Gatling's invention, which is already patented in this and several other countries, consists in making guns cast from the highest grade of steel, in such a manner as to shape around a central core which is formed by the casting instead of being left to the work of the borer, and this central core is utilized for the purpose of cooling the casting from the interior outward before the exterior cools, as in the ordinary gun casting. By the new process Dr. Gatling makes the metal cool gradually on the inside from the surface of the core, while the outside of the casting is kept at a high temperature. The metal is thus forged, so to speak, by its own action from the interior outwardly, and the creation of a hard, resisting arch on the exterior of the casting, at which point the full force of the high power exercised by the exploding ingredients within the gun exerts itself, is thus avoided. Of course the method by which Dr. Gatling secures the cooling of the gun from the core outwardly is, for the present, his own secret, but if it is as effective and practicable as he claims, and his friends believe, it seems likely to work a wonderful change in the manufacture of heavy guns.

The old way of making guns used by Krupp, Armstrong and other famous manufacturers of ordnance is based on the building-up plan. The gun is cast in many pieces, which are then put together in the proper shape. This is a costly and a long process, many months being required for the completion of every gun. The proposed new Gatling gun, cast of solid steel around a central core, and allowed to cool by the new process at the same gradual rate in all parts of the entire piece, can be finished, it is claimed, in about two months and at a much less cost of money and labor than that required for the Krupp or any other gun now made. The advantage of casting the cannon in one piece, instead of building it from several pieces, is apparently a great one, which can be understood by anybody having the slightest idea of the work of casting ordnance. Preparations are now being made to cast two six-inch guns by the new process and test them thoroughly, and Dr. Gatling is confident that their superiority will be established at once. When the guns are ready representatives of foreign Governments as well as our own will be invited to witness the tests, and it is hoped they will be so successful as to demonstrate the thorough superiority of the new Gatling system over any other in the world and will result in the transfer of the gun-making industry from Europe to America.

Dr. Gatling's invention also covers the use of certain other metals in combination with the steel, which, it is claimed, will impart more homogeneity and strength to the steel. The compound will have a power of resistance greater than that of any metal thus far known or used in the manufacture of guns. A company has already been formed with the object of establishing a manufactory for the new Gatling.—*N. Y. Times.*

## A WORD TO GIRLS.

**Humble Duties That Are Prime Factors in Making Home Happiness.**

Sweeping, gardening, dusting and bed-making are among the humble duties that make up the routine of home work. They are not calculated to stimulate the intellect or make brilliant minds, but they are prime factors in making home happiness, for they teach order, neatness and consideration for others, without which no woman can be a true lady. The girl who refrains from lending assistance which will promote the comfort of others, on the score of it being beneath her, as a lady, has a very poor idea of the meaning of the word—and a nature so innately vulgar that no amount of fashionable veneering can hide the warping of a telfish mind. If girls only knew much more attractive they could make themselves by assuming some of the cares of this work-a-day world this reluctance to be thought a worker would vanish.

Girls are full of kindly impulses, which a word or two at the right time will bring out. The besetting sin of the women of the nineteenth century is misdirected energy, too much solicitation for affairs outside of home, and a love of luxury which threatens to efface the sturdy honesty which grasps every duty and raises it to virtue through the force of its own integrity of purpose. Our girls have all noble qualities which youth can be expected to possess. When false ideas have given place to the practice of those little things that go so far toward making home the happy place which influences so many destinies the world will be all the better, girls, though your hands may not be so white, and—sweeping will be an every day occurrence.—*Detroit Tribune.*

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A Philadelphia dancing master, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad, says that everywhere on the continent of Europe Americans are considered the best dancers in the world.

—The old-time, delicate soap-bubble watch crystals have gone out of date for ordinary watches, and the introduction of thick crystals is driving out the hunting-case in favor of open-faced watches.

—The pug dog as a pet had an interesting origin. He was first imported from China and Japan and came into fashion in the reign of William III. It is stated that the King believed his life to have been saved by a dog of this breed awakening him to his danger when a murderous attack was about to be made on the Prince.

—A fakir in the West is advertising a recipe which will tell you how to make your horse an artist. When you forward him a dollar, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith, you receive by return mail a neatly printed card bearing the words: "Give your horse drawing exercises and he will get there. Ta Ta."

—A burglar who stole a meerschaum pipe in Chicago returned it to the owner with a polite note begging him to color it artistically and leave it where it would be handy to get at. "Professional duties," added the gentlemanly burglar, "prevent me from giving proper attention to the coloring of this pipe, and I think I can trust you to do the work well."

—A man near Fayetteville, Tenn., built a fire one cool morning lately, and in a little while saw a pair of big black feet drop down the chimney. A little search revealed a colored neighbor of bad reputation stuck fast in it, and upon being released said that, owing the householder ten cents, he had come to pay it, and finding doors and windows fast, chose this mode of entrance; but as his shoes and axe were left outside, his tale was not credited, and he was sent off to jail.

—A Chicago gentleman of wealth and eccentricity has four fine children, the eldest ten years old, and he has named them One, Two, Three and Four. His explanation of this curious nomenclature is that he had so often seen the great dissatisfaction of children with names bestowed upon them that he resolved to simply number his off-spring until they were twelve years old and then let them select their own names. The children are pleased with the idea, and are great students of names.

—Sealskins when worn by the seals themselves are very different in appearance from those which have been fabricated into ladies' cloaks. The fur is not visible, but it is concealed by a coat of stiff overhair, dull, gray-brown and grizzled. The overhair has to be removed by a long, laborious process, and this work, according to the thoroughness with which it is done, largely determines the value of the skin. Skins from two to four years old weigh from five and one-half to twelve pounds.

—Tobacco blindness, it is said, is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London hospital. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers, who have smoked themselves into this condition, being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his eyesight altogether. Tobacco, being narcotic, naturally benumbs the nerves. When the nerves are thus benumbed people do not see as distinctly, and this defectiveness of vision tends to increase and become permanent.

## SMALL PLEASURES.

**The Advisability of Enjoying the Delights of Life as They Come.**

The delights of life, like pleasant days through the year, are scattered all along the way, and unless we enjoy them as they come, the opportunity once past never returns. It is all very well to provide for a rainy day, but that man who should allow himself to be soaked by drenching rains that he might save his umbrella for some possible future storms would be considered by most folks very foolish. Why should we live more in the future than in the present? We live poor that we may die rich. We get all ready to be happy, and when we are quite ready, infirmity or disease or death steps in, and the chance to take comfort in this life is gone. If we could be content to enjoy the little pleasures that lie within our daily pathways, they would make a large sum total at the end of three-score and ten. We are apt to scorn pleasures that are cheap and near and within our grasp, and complain because we can not have such as are costly and remote and inaccessible. If we would magnify the little things that make life pleasant as we do those that make life unpleasant, the cup of our joys would continually overflow. We complain of cloud and storm, but are our rejoicings over sunshine and fair weather equal to our complaints? We grieve at the coldness of a friend, but do we value fully the cordiality of those who are true to us? We count the hours when sickness prostrates us, but how many days of health pass utterly unnoticed and without thanksgiving! We mourn passionately for the dead, while we neglect the living whom to-morrow, being dead, we may yet more passionately mourn.

We are exhorted "in every thing to give thanks." If we cultivate a thankful spirit, if we count the mercies, we shall always have cause for abundant rejoicing.—*Christian Advocate.*

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Southern women are said to have taken the lead of their sex in money-making in New York. The head of the richest firm of dressmakers is a Southern woman, and women of Southern birth come to the front in other directions.

—Mrs. Maxwell Scott, a great granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, is the present owner of Abbotsford. She wishes to rent the house for a term of years, but it is difficult to find a tenant, as the place is continually overrun with tourists.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt and Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, allow each of their six children a certain amount of pocket money each month, and they are all required to keep cash accounts and present them to their papas the first of each month.

Alfred C. Hobbs, of Hartford, Conn., is seventy-six years old. He is the man who succeeded in picking every lock placed before him at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851, and won one thousand dollars offered by an English firm to any one who could pick the lock they manufactured.

—Dr. W. L. Candee, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is nearing the century mark in life, saw the first steamboat ascend the Hudson and rode upon the first railroad built in the United States—between Albany and Schenectady. He was intimately acquainted with Robert Fulton, the inventor of steamboats.

—The widows of four Presidents of the United States, Mesdames Polk, Tyler, Grant and Garfield, are receiving Government pensions of five thousand dollars a year. The widows of three Major-Generals, Mesdames Blair, Hancock and Logan, are receiving pensions of two thousand dollars a year. The widow of General Sheridan will come between the two, with a pension of thirty-five hundred dollars.

—A Chicago paper observes of Mrs. Cleveland: "Standing in the gaze of the world, where every word of hers is chronicled, every gesture reported and every article of dress itemized, she has made no mistake, incurred no censure, provoked no criticism. Not only that, but so wise is her life and so prudent her conduct, that eager, hostile eyes have been able to discover no word or act on which to hang the envious 'tittle-tattle' of brainless society."

—Sir Morell Mackenzie, the late German Emperor's medical adviser, is greatly interested in vocalization and in every thing that pertains to the human voice. He never takes a fee from an artist, but doctors the throats of the fraternity for nothing. If there chances to be any thing peculiar in the shape of a singer's throat or in the timbre of his voice, Dr. Mackenzie desires, as a personal favor, to make a personal examination thereof. He is acquainted with and has prescribed for all the great singers of Europe.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Kentucky teacher (of infant geography class)—"Tommy Blood may tell us what a strait is." Tommy Blood—"It's jest the plain stuff 'thout nothin' in it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—An economist exclaims that three cigars a day will supply a family with meat. The economist has evidently got his facts mixed. He means cabbage.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—"The world is mine!" exclaimed the tragedian in Monte Cristo, and the comedy man waiting for eight weeks' back salary, murmured faintly: "Cut me off a piece of New York, please."—*The Idea.*

—Amateur athlete—"I want a pair of nice, light, easy shoes, suitable for a jumping match." Dealer—"I vil show you dot very ding, made for shumping. See dot name on dot box? Id is called de 'Kangaroo.'"—*The Cartoon.*

—"'Twenty Years a Whaler,'" said the old Arkansas schoolmaster, reading, with a contemptuous pucker of his lips the title of a new book. "'Twenty years! I kin beat that record more'n fifteen year, b' gosh!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"What kind of food is alumni?" asked Mrs. Snaggs. "It isn't food at all," replied Snaggs. "O, yes, it must be, because six people at Marietta have died through being poisoned at an alumni dinner."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

—Farmer—"Hi, there! Can't you see that sign—'No fishing on these grounds?'" Colored Fisherman—"Co'se I kin see de sign. I'e cullud, boss, but I ain't so ignerant as to fist on no groun's. I'm fishin' in de crick!"—*Texas Siftings.*

—Mrs. Hennessy—"Sure, Patsy, darlint, it's afraid Oi am that Oi'll overshlape in the marnin', an' be too late for early mass." Mr. Hennessy—"Doan't trouble, at all, Mary Ann. Av you foind yoursilf overshlapin', tech me, an' Oi'll wake you at wanst."—*Tome.*

—Precious Stranger (to Texan bartender)—"I'm the wolf! There's only one of me and this is my day to howl!" Bartender (calmly, but firmly)—"Well, I'm the father of triplets, and every day in the week is their day to howl. So you just howl away; I'm used to it." The wolf retreated.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Preacher (at waifs' mission)—"Yes, my dear children, you little know of the blessed influences which now surround you. My son is here with me to-day, and I will ask him for a leaf from his own experience. Stand up, my son, and speak so all the children can hear you. How were you led to the Sabbath-school?" Preacher's son (fiercely)—"By the car."—*Philadelphia Record.*

## WORK AND WORKERS.

**Useful Suggestions Concerning Recent Inventions and Devices.**

A clever little device, designed for the use of tailors, has been perfected. It is a flat iron which utilizes the principle of expansion of metals by heat, so that when the iron is hot enough for use a little bell rings, apprising the tailor of the fact.

Most combination tools are so clumsy that carpenters have generally abandoned them as wasting time instead of saving it. One tool, however, of recent invention, is handy and simple, and likely to become of great service. It is a piece of steel or other material cut so as to form a square, miter or trisquare.

A Swiss inventor has perfected a method of making artificial boards, and is advocating their use in building. They are made of a mixture of plaster of paris and reeds pressed into shape by hydraulic presses. The material has the advantage of incombustibility and lightness, and will resist the warping action of atmospheric changes.

An important innovation in railway practice is the device of a Baltimore electrician for welding steel rails by electricity, a method which will admit of the laying of a continuous track. After they are placed on the track the rails are to be welded by means of a transformed electric current. They may then be tempered so that the joint will be as hard as the rest of the rail.

It will not be long before the shoemaker can add to his stock of raw materials a waterproof leather. The process, which has been recently perfected, is not only of service on the uncut leather, but can be used in rendering worthless leather valuable by stuffing, stiffening and waterproofing it for insoles, counters, box toes, etc. Every part of a boot or shoe can be "waterproofed" either before or after it is finished.

According to the *Journal des Debats*, a society for the construction of artisans' dwellings at Rouen has been formed. It has already erected six buildings, accommodating altogether ninety-five families. The rents are low and the sanitary arrangements as nearly perfect as they can be made. A feature of the enterprise is the establishment of a local savings bank, where the trades people may put away in safety what proportion of their wages they do not spend. But even with this advantage it will be a long time before France can vie with England in provision of sanitary dwellings for working people.

Dry goods merchants appreciate the services of an employe who is a good window-dresser. Many firms keep a man who does nothing else, but the majority of dry goods and furnishing houses depend upon the taste and good sense of their clerks. Two things are necessary to the making of a good window-dresser—a sense of color in masses and in contrasts, and the ability to appreciate the value of repeated forms. Such colors, for instance, as yellow and black, repeated in gloves and stockings, say, are very striking and catch the eye. Red and black are also good, although, of course, the variety of color combinations is endless. A skillful window-dresser is a valuable person, and his wages are by no means small.

Cabinet-makers who keep on hand a stock of fine woods are frequently annoyed at the destructive operations of rats. Traps are ineffectual, rat poison is not much better besides being unhealthy to have around, and, no matter how carefully the holes be stopped and the base-board and quarter-round be underlaid with tin, the rats find some way of getting in and pursuing their work of destruction. A New York cabinet-maker waxed exceeding wroth the other day, however, on finding a particularly choice piece of old oak gnawed into the semblance of a bit of Italian filigree work, and he set about discovering some means of ridding himself of the pest. He soaked a number of newspapers, kneaded them into pulp, and dropped the pulp into oxolic acid. Before leaving the shop at night he put the pulp, while wet, into every nook and cranny through which a rat could possibly squeeze. The plan worked. After a few nights of sore feet and sorer noses the baffled and disgusted rodents decamped from the premises en masse.—*Chicago News.*

—The discussions with regard to the substitution of electricity for the gallows in the execution of criminals have brought to mind the experiments of old Dr. Franklin made more than a hundred years ago. He put various animals to death with electricity, but found that it was not always sure to kill. In one experiment, when he attempted to kill a turkey with electricity, the fowl escaped, but the old doctor came near killing himself. This has been the experience of many others who have attempted similar experiments since Franklin's day.

—"Well, I declare, Maria," said Mr. Bentley, his head concealed behind the newspaper. "Who do you suppose this man Brown, the boy preacher, is?" "I don' know," said Mrs. Bentley, excitedly. "Who is he?" "Why, he's Brown, the boy preacher." And the coolness that arose between husband and wife chilled the waitress to the bone.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The dog-days are said to last only through August. Now as there are but thirty-one days in August, and likewise as it is undeniably true that every dog has his day, there can be but thirty-one dogs in the world. Somehow or other we had supposed there were more.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## DUNDER CATCHES ON.

**The Old Teutonic Philosopher Takes a Hand in Politics.**

"You are looking well, Mr. Dunder," said Sergeant Bendall, as he looked up from his desk yesterday and found the latter at his elbow.

"Sergeant, I vhas so well I vhas like a giraffe."

"Been swindled again, I suppose?"

"No, sir!"

"Well, what is it?"

"I vhas going to run for some aldermans in my ward."

"Into politics, eh?"

"I haf caught on, und next year you vhill see me in der Common Council. I shust find oudt how dot American politics vhas, und I don't be surprised if I vhas Gofernor some day."

"So you are pulling wires?"

"Dot vhas it. Vhen a voter comes in my place, I treat him mit a glass of lager und say: My frendt, I like to go by der Common Council as some aldermans. I like you to wote for me. If you do, I make you engineer in der city hall at two tousand dollar a year."

"Whew! But how can you do it?"

"I can't do her; but dot makes no deeference. Der object vhas to get his wote. Dot vhas der American plan. Dot feller vhas so teeckled he can't wait for election day. I promise dot shob to more ash one hoonered feliers, und eafery one vhill wote for me."

"That's pretty good. Any other strings?"

"More ash twenty. I goes oudt for a leetle walk. A citizen vhas leaning on his gate, und I shpeak to him:

"'Good eafning py you, mister. How vhas her dot you doan' have some pavements here? Too expensive, eh? Neafer you mind. I shall run for some aldermans dis year, und I vhas no sooner in dot council den I make der city pay for all paving.' Dot opens his eyes. He says he vhill fix in ten votes for me."

"But you can't do any such thing, you know."

"Of course I can't, but dot vhas no deeference. It vhas shoost like all der aldermans do. If dey doan' do so nopody vhas elected."

"Well, that's so. Any thing more."

"I vhalks around some more, und I comes py der place vhere a gang vhas at work for der city. I wipe avhay some tear und say:

"'How many hours do you work, poor man?'

"'Eight.'

"'Und how mooch pay?'

"'Fourteen shillings.'

"'Donder und blitzen, but you doan' tell me? Vhell, dot shall be fixed. I goes py dot Common Council next year, und I make sefen hours a day's work and der pay vhas three dollars.' Dot makes me one hoonered votes right away, sergeant."

"Yes, I suppose so. Is that all?"

"Vhell, some ward strikers vhas aroundt, you know. I doan' nefer shpeak mit him pefore, but now I takes him py der handt und says:

"My dear poy, I hope I see you well. Somepody says you vhas seek, and I feels werry anxious. We can't spare sooch citizens as you. Say, how you like to be weigh-master up by der eastern market?'

"'Dot vhas good.'

"'Vhell, you can haf her. I vhas going to be some aldermans, und der salary shall be raised $500 a year. Doan' you worry dot I shall not take care of all my friends.'

"And he'll vote for you, of course?"

"Of course. He shust preaks his neck for me."

"But suppose you are elected and are asked to make good your promises?"

"Dot vhas all fixed. I say to 'em dot a committee knocked me out, or dot der president ruled against me, or dot some aldermans haf to look oudt for his sons. I fools 'em like grease."

"Um! Mr. Dunder, you are improving."

"Sergeant, I thank you. Vhen I vhas aldermans I make you a captain, und your salary vhas five thousand dollars a year. Keep dot on your mind und vote for yours truly. Good day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Troublesome Turtle.

Three years ago E. B. Holcomb, of Plantsville, Conn., found something was eating his melons and squashes, but he finally discovered that a big land turtle was the cause. He carried the turtle over by the old canal, and in a few days it was back again in the garden. Then he took it away again, but in a short time it returned. He then made up his mind that he would be rid of it, so he dropped it one day over in Mount Vernon district. He saw no more of the turtle for two years. His neighbor's garden was troubled the next year with what he supposed was a woodchuck, and he set a trap for it without catching any thing. Finally the old turtle was discovered to be the cause of the mischief. Recently Mr. Holcomb's garden proved attractive to the turtle, and he caught and brought it to the river just west of the freight depot. Next week the old turtle was again back in the garden, making a living on cucumbers and squashes. Mr. Holcomb thinks he will separate the head and body next time.—*Boston Herald.*

—Caller—"What has become of your new clerk?" Grocer—"Poor fellow! He wasn't cut out for this business. The second day after he began work an order was received from an uptown lady calling, among other things, for a can of the best baking powder. He went to the baking powder shelf and began studying the labels and circulars to find out which was the best, and when I came in a few hours later he was a raving maniac."—*Cartoon.*

## WOMEN INVENTORS.

**They Are Not a Success, Except in a Few Notable Instances.**

"I want you to tell me something about women inventors," said a reporter the other day to W. R. Baird, who knows all about patents.

"There are none," was the prompt response. "I don't mean that there are absolutely none, for of course that is not the case; but as far as I know no important invention, no improvement in mechanism which has affected industry and altered the conditions of production, has been devised by a woman. There is a queer story connected with one of the best paying things ever gotten up by a woman. It was a corset, and she made money out of it for awhile until imitations sprung up and she was compeled to bring an infringement suit, when the defendants broke her patent by putting her own husband on the stand and compeling him to testify that he had seen his wife wearing her invention four years before the patent was taken out. This the court constructed to be 'public use' within the meaning of the statute which prescribed that a patent upon an article in public use more than two years is invalid. The defendants won, the patent became common property and the bottom of that gold mine was reached. Of course, a good many patents are taken out by women for household contrivances of one sort and another, as their inventive genius naturally runs in that direction; but I do not know of any thing in that line that has amounted to much. Perhaps the pillow-sham holder is one of the best paying of these. There is one trouble about inventions which is calculated to vex and harrow the souls of women, and men, too. They usually, when they think they have an idea, look for similar machines, and, finding none, take it at once for granted that the way is clear. Then they bring their ideas to a specialist and he has to tell them, if he is honest, that the distinctive feature of the supposed invention has already been patented in another entirely different class of machine upon which hers, though used for a different purpose, would be an infringement.

"There is one class of invention," continued Mr. Baird, "which is largely done by women, though this does not appear in the patent office reports. Women make many of the exclusive designs for carpets, prints, oil-cloths and other fabrics, but the designs are almost always filed by the big factory firms who buy them, and the women get no credit for them. I have seen some talks lately in the papers about a woman taking out a patent for shaping barrels, which may turn out, something good, but also may not."

Mrs. Livermore, in one of her witty lectures, used to wonder why some smart woman did not invent a stove which would cook the meat without at the same time cooking the cook. Perhaps that is an impossibility, but it certainly seems as if there was room in the household for inventive genius of women, if they have any, to lighten their own and others' burdens.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

**A Collection of Wise Sayings by Prominent Thinkers and Writers.**

Idleness is the holiday of foolish women.—*Mrs. Balfour.*

Manners and morals are so nearly allied that they have often been confounded.—*Mary Wollstonecraft.*

Women, especially in domestic life, should learn the great wealth and comfort of frugality.—*Horace Mann.*

The reason why education is usually so poor among women of fashion is that it is not needed for the life which they elect to lead.—*Julia Ward Howe.*

All the molestations of marriage are abundantly recompensed with other comforts which God bestoweth on them who make a wise choice of a wife.—*Fuller.*

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the house, just as faithfully as if we stood in the first rank of some great battle, and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill.—*Theodore Parker.*

As a great part of the uneasiness of matrimony arises from mere trifles, it would be wise in every young married man to enter into an agreement with his wife that in all disputes of this kind the party who was most convinced they were right should always surrender the victory, by which means both would be more forward to give up the cause.—*Fielding.*

### An Accommodating Editor.

Facetious Visitor in newspaper office (to Editor)—May I use your brains a moment?

Editor—My brains?

Visitor (smilingly picking up scissors)—Yes, sir. Only a moment. I want to——

Editor (with great cordiality)—Certainly you may. Use them as long as you please. Always glad to furnish brains to a man that hasn't any.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A jackdaw flew into a church at Monkton, England, during service, and took an active part in the responses, jabbering so merrily that pastor and people were convulsed with laughter. The pastor finally had to order the children to leave the church, they laughed so, and an effort was made to capture the bird, which had lighted upon the reading desk. It flew to the rafters, however, and stayed there until the service ended, chattering all the time.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PRO IETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 15.....1888


Human eyes never looked upon anything so lovely as a human face illuminated by a pure and loving spirit. No beauty is so enduring as the beauty that shines from an unselfish, affectionate soul. This is the beauty that never withers; the flower of Paradise that never fades.

Senator Reagan, of Texas, has offered a bill in the Senate for the free coinage of silver. It provides that all holders of silver bullion of the value of $50 or more shall be entitled to have it coined into standard dollars of 412 1-2 grains troy to the dollar, upon the same terms and conditions as gold is now coined for private parties.

Mr. W. H. Mills is named as likely to have a place in the Cabinet of President Harrison. Mr. Mills has had long experience in duties that would better fit him for the position of Secretary of the Interior than any one who has held that position in many years. Indeed it may well be doubted if anyone ever went into the office so well qualified by experience as Mr. Mills would be.

Congressman Vandever has introduced a bill in Congress for the division of the State and the creation of a new State. The United States Constitution, Article VI, Section 3, provides as follows: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress." Surely Mr. Vandever must have forgotten this provision of the Constitution, or he would first have secured the consent of the Legislature to a division of the State before introducing his bill into Congress. It is reasonably certain that such consent would not be given. The only gain that could possibly follow the division of the State would be more offices for politicians. All but politicians think we have too many offices already.

The title to public land is passing from the Government to individuals with wonderful rapidity. For the year ending June 30th, 1888, title passed to 8,605,194 acres. This is an area greater than the total area of the State of Vermont. At this rate all the public land will soon pass to private ownership. The extent to which land grabbing has been carried is something wonderful. The CALL says an area of 83,158,990 acres—equal to the area of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana combined—has been rescued from its illegal occupants or claimants and restored to the public domain; and a further area of 65,020,538 acres is said by the Commissioner to be likely to be recovered if the case of the people is prosecuted with due energy. Of the area already recovered 28,253,347 acres were comprised in forfeited land grants to railroads, and 29,729,761 acres were recovered from individuals who held under the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and desert acts, and had lost their rights by abandonment or illegality of some sort. The quantity of land which can be got out of the hands of unlawful possessors and thrown open to settlement is really startling. Not less than 21,660,846 acres are claimed by railroad companies which did not complete their lines within the time specified in the grants.

The folly and wickedness of attempts at lynching were proven in a fearful way in that riot at Birmingham, Alabama, last week. It is not at all certain that the man accused of the crime is guilty; but even if his guilt were beyond dispute he is in jail, and can be dealt with in the regular course of law. A few hot headed, foolish men led a crowd of unthinking followers to break open the jail and lynch the accused man. The Sheriff warned the crowd that he would defend his prisoner; thinking, perhaps, that the officer would not use arms, the crowd attempted to break the jail doors. The Sheriff and his assistants did what was their duty; they repelled force with force. The Sheriff alleges that he did not fire, nor order firing to be done, till several shots had been fired at him and his assistants by the mob. The saddest part of the awful tragedy is that several good citizens who were endeavoring to persuade the mob to go away from the jail were killed. Nothing can justify a lawless attempt to wreak vengeance upon one accused of crime who is already in custody of the officers of the law. If the guilt of the accused is beyond dispute the lawful punishment will surely follow; and if there is doubt of the guilt it is fiendish cruelty to inflict punishment without trial and proof. If all public officers will do their duty as well as this Alabama Sheriff there will be an end of attempts by mobs to break open jails and interfere with the regular course of law in the punishment of criminals.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Mattick's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made the 16th day of November, 1888, the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Mattick's Ford" in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said stream. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of 27 feet between the abutments resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long, which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches, and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills, 8x12, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of the same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long, securely spiked on to the stringers. All material to be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of said contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as 'Mattick's Ford.' The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 16th day of November, 1888 the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Rowan's Ford," in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close, without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said creek. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long, (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of twenty-seven [27] feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches, and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from the top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills 8x12 inches, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long and securely spiked to the stringers. All material must be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of such contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of such contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

### AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE, COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Be it ordained by the Fire Commissioners of the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the fire limits of the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, be, and the same are hereby fixed and established as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the north east corner of block No. 1 of the original Town of Independence, as shown by the plat now on file in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, thence south to and including the southeast corner of block number forty-eight of E. Robinson's Addition to the Town of Independence; thence west to the southwest corner of block number forty-three of E. Robinson's Addition to said town; thence northerly to the southwest corner of lot number eleven in block number thirty-one of said original town; thence due north along the section line between sections number seventeen and eighteen, in township number thirteen, south of range number thirty-five east, M. D. M., to the north line of lot number two in block number four of said original town; thence easterly to the place of beginning. Said limits being fully shown by the plats of said original town and E. Robinson's Addition thereto, as the same are filed in the Recorder's office of Inyo county.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance to take effect from and after its passage and filing in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo county.

Which said Ordinance was on the Sixteenth day of November, 1888, adopted by the following vote: A. W. Eibeshutz, aye, A. R. Conklin, aye.

We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said Ordinance as the same was adopted by said Fire Commissioners on the Sixteenth day of November, 1888, and that the same was on the same date filed in the Recorder's office of the County Recorder of Inyo county.

Given under our hands this Sixteenth day of November, 1888.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
President of said Board.
A. R. CONKLIN,
Secretary of said Board.


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**Watchmaker & Jeweler,**
LONE PINE, CAL.

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☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable rates. At the old stand "Monitor" Block.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### ORDINANCE NO 27.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the government of the County Hospital of the County of Inyo, State of California, and for the preservation of health within the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 1. All persons on their admission into the Hospital shall deliver to the steward all moneys, articles of value, baggage, etc., except such necessary articles as may be required for immediate use; and the steward shall label them properly and keep them until such time as they may be required, giving the owner a memorandum of the same; and such persons must bathe and change clothes immediately on admission into such hospital, and thereafter on Saturday of each and every week.

SECTION 2. All patients who are able to be up must rise in time and be ready for breakfast; after which they must vacate the wards as far as possible during the day, that the beds furniture and floor of the wards may be cleaned. Every patient able to do so is required to come to the dining room for meals.

SECTION 3. Each and every inmate will be required at all times to perform any duty assigned to them, either as nurse, or assisting about the house, and a refusal to comply will cause an immediate discharge, such duties to be assigned by the steward, or by his orders.

SECTION 4. All employees are required to use the utmost kindness in dealing with the inmates, and under no circumstances will abuse of any kind be tolerated.

SECTION 5. No liquors of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any one, except by order of the physician in charge.

SECTION 6. Card playing, gambling, loud or profane talking, vulgarity or disorderly conduct of any kind is positively forbidden.

SECTION. 7. No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

SECTION. 8. Begging from visitors is positively forbidden; also, smoking in the wards without permission; and every inmate is required to use every effort to promote cleanliness.

SECTION 9. Any inmate who shall introduce ardent spirits, cause any nuisance or disturb the house by quarreling or fighting, or behave immorally or disrespectfully, in any manner, or circulate any book, print or pamphlet of an indecent or immoral character, shall be immediately discharged.

SECTION 10. All patients who are able to be up are required to keep their beds and bedside tables in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 11. Visitors must not make presents to patients without permission from the steward. This rule has particular reference to fruits, pastry, confectionery and liquors.

SECTION 12. Patients are required to retire at 9 o'clock p. m., at which time all lights unless otherwise permitted, are to be extinguished. No unnecessary conversat on will be permitted in the ward. No candles or other extra lights will be allowed in the ward without the consent of the steward.

SECTION 13. All violations of the above rules by the inmates must be reported to the physician to be dealt with by him or to be reported by him to the Board of Supervisors, at his option.

SECTION 14. The steward shall be subject to the orders of the physician in charge, and any violation of such orders shall be reported by said physician to the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect the person in charge of said Hospital shall be considered to be the Steward.

SECTION 16. Patients can only be discharged by order of the physician in charge, and the said physician must keep a record of all such discharges, together with the date thereof.

SECTION 17. The Clerk must cause fifty copies of this ordinance to be printed on stiff card board for posting in convenient places, to be designated by the physician in charge of said Hospital.

SECTION 18. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from the date of its passage.

SECTION 19. This Ordinance shall be published, with the names of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 27 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 16th day of November, 1888, by the following vote:

Ayes—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson.

Noes—

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 27.

Filed and recorded November 16th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" page 56 et seq.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

### NOTICE OF ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED BY THE FIRE Commissioners, of the Town of Independence, that an election of the qualified electors residing within the fire limits heretofore fixed by said Board, be held at the School House in said Town of Independence on the 22nd day of December, 1888, at which time there shall be submitted to said electors whether a tax shall be levied and raised for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fire department for said town and protecting the same from loss by fire.

At such election there shall also be voted for one person as Assessor and one person as Collector. The same person may be elected to both offices.

At such election the ballots must contain the words "Tax, Yes," or "Tax, No," and the name of one person as Assessor and one as Collector.

The following persons are hereby appointed as officers to conduct said election: John C. Irwin, G. W. Brady and John A. Lack as Judges and J. D. Blair and C. W. Craig as Clerks.

Said election must be held in all respects as nearly as practicable in conformity with the general election law; provided that no new Register shall be required nor legal ballot paper, and provided further that the polls may be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at five o'clock P. M.

The amount required for each specific purpose by the levying of said tax is five hundred and fifty dollars for fire hydrants; two hundred and fifty dollars for fire hose, one hundred dollars for hose carriage; twenty dollars for officers salaries and seventy-five dollars for hose house.

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners and dated the 19th day of November, 1888.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
President of said Board.
A. R. CONKLIN,
Secretary of said Board.
d8:2t

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
**Bee Keeper.**
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

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**W. E. LINDSEY,**
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.


### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.


**CROCKER'S HOTEL.**
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seeker.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

*CROCKER BROS., Props.*
sept 1f


### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 28th
" .....February 25th
" .....March 24th
" .....April 28st
" .....May 19th
" .....June 23rd
" .....July 21st
" .....August 18th
" .....September 15th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 17th
" .....December 15th

JOHN SHEPHERD, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.


**J. J. MOORE,**
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

**P. W. FORBES,**
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

**LANDS—MINES**

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

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**Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.**
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

**FORBES & TOBEY,**
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
**LUMBER**
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
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DRESSED LUMBER.

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**Working Cssos** ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all those who may read this notice, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Independence Hotel.**
Indepen e - - Cal
*H. LEVY, Proprietor.*
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
**Free Bus To and From The Cars.**
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**JUSTICE OF PEACE,**
**C. MULHOLLAND.**
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal

**IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
**Louise L. Woodin, M. D.**
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

**P. H. MACK,**
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

**PALACE SALOON,**
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

**Deep** SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

**$50** If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Invention** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

**CARSON & COLORADO R R**

TAKING EFFECT

**Tuseday, April 10th, 1888.**

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9 15 a. m | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton ..... | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska ... .... | 12 45 a. m | 2 25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 4 50 p. m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning ..... | 5.50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m |
| Soda Springs..... | 7:0 p m. | 8:10 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8 10 p. m. | 7:05 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6:30 a. m |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7 30 a m. | 5:25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 11 00 a m | 1:45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 1 10p, m. | 11:30 a. m. |
| Alvord ..... | 2.00 p. m | 10:35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3.30 p. m. | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4 15 p. m. | 8.15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | Ar 5:05 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
**BREWERY,**
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS

**Wagons Painted.**

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
*JACOB KELLER,*
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

**BLACKSMITHING,**
**Horseshoeing, General Iron**
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
**PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP**
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

**Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.**
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

**A. R. CONKLIN,**
**Attorney at Law.**
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

**Boot & Shoe Shop,**
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
**Main Street, Independence.**
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
**PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.**
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

**NATHAN RHINE,**
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
**Mercha t,**
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
**Wholesale and Retail**
....DEALER IN....
**General Merchandise.**
—
**MY STOCK**
Consisting of most every nce article, is well calculated to satisf the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in future to retain the extensiv patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
n252-y6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN RHINE**
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
**SELL EXCHANGE**
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
**DRAW DIRECT**
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
**Life Insurance Co.**
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $10,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

**James Hillyer,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
**Plans, Specifications**
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
**Furnished.**
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
**SHAVING SALOON.**
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUPF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.....1888


There is not much time left for doing assessment work on mines.

Mr. F. W. Fratt, of Sacramento, has been in town some days.

Just call at Rhine's and see the display of Fancy Goods for the Holidays. The show is as good as a circus and costs nothing.

Mr. H. L. Clark, Superintendent of the Sunday School at the M. E. Church, is preparing for an entertainment by the school at Christmas.

Orders for borax are coming quite frequently to N. Rhine, of Independence. Some of these orders are from New York. The quantities called for range from ten to fifty tons.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow —Sunday—at Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.; Independence 7 o'clock, evening. Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Central Pacific offer tickets to the Missouri river for thirty-five dollars. Family sleeping cars are provided, furnished with curtains, mattresses, blankets and pillows, with a table in each section free. The traveler is not required to furnish anything, except the money to pay for a ticket.

Darwin continues quite dull. Mr. J. A. McKenzie has five men at work for wages in the Lucky Jim. At the Defiance there are but two men at work. None of the other mines are doing anything worth mention. Over at Slate Range Mr. C. Anthony has a few men at work. They are now taking out ore, having been doing "dead work" for some months past.

Last year California produced twenty million gallons of wine. It is confidently expected that in ten years the product will be increased to one hundred millions. California wines are steadily improving in quality as the quality of soils are more studied and vine culture and wine making are better understood. With improved quality of the wine of course the demand increases.

An experienced orchardist says no kind of fruit tree should be touched with pruning implements after the end of March till the middle of September. Trees should be allowed to sink into the winter sleep completely before any pruning is done. From October till the beginning of March is the proper time for pruning, then the sap is out of the branches and the tree is not weakened by proper pruning.

The warnings of approaching storms and cold weather issued by the Signal Service are of incalculable benefit. These warnings are sent out from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance of the storms or cold waves, giving time to make preparation against their destructive effects. Stockmen, farmers, fruit raisers; mariners, railroad and canal men; all these and many others are saved from loss and suffering by the information given by the Signal Sevice.

The Grand Jury made their report and adjourned yesterday forenoon. The committee on books say "We find all the books and records well kept and correct, especially those of P. H. Mack, which are a credit to the county." The case of J. E. Dunlap, charged with assault to commit murder, was considered and ordered dismissed. It was recommended that the case of R. E. Barnes be also dismissed. The condition of the county hospital was found satisfactory. The damage to county records from fire was commented upon, and it is recommended that means be provided for their protection.

Mr. S. W. Bigland, who was at Independence some weeks ago, wrote a lengthy article upon Owens Valley, that has since been published in the San Francisco *Bulletin*. The article is the same in substance as many articles that have been published in the INYO INDEPENDENT during the past four years. Mr. Bigland has traveled much in our own and other States and has given particular attention to soil, climate and all connected therewith. It offords a good deal of satisfaction to the editor of this paper to have such a man confirm all we have said in favor of this country.

In the case of S. M. Gruber against Samuel McMullen—Thomas & Hill of Big Pine being interested—the original suit was dismissed by request of attorney for plaintiff. A new suit was begun, in which the wife of McMullen is joined with her husband as defendant. Last Monday a demurrer to the complaint was argued and overruled. Separate answers were filed by the defendants and the case will go to trial. This case will be costly for somebody; fourteen head of horses are held by attachment and are at Mair's livery stable at Independence. The defendants and their family are also at Independence. Expenses and costs are running up rapidly.

Two or three months ago Mr. N. Rhine sent a jar full of Owens Lake water to a friend in San Francisco who was afflicted with catarrh. The sufferer from this very nasty and annoying disease had consulted various physicians and tried many remedies, with but very slight benefit. Mr. Rhine advised him to use the lake water by snuffing up into his nose. The gentleman did as directed and has since written to Mr. Rhine that the effect was "magical." He says he is completely cured. He supplied some of the water to friends who were also sufferers from catarrh, and in every case the benefit was as great as with himself. Now orders are coming to Mr. Rhine from San Francisco to send the lake water by keg fulls; it appears to be a specific for catarrh.

Where water has been turned on the land along the Eastside Canal the soil proves to be very deep and exceedingly rich. The water makes it slack, like lime; and the ground is so warm that grain scattered upon it sprouts, roots and makes a growth of five or six inches in a few days. Cattle are attracted along the canal by the young grass; several have mired down in the deep soil and died. During the past ten days Mr. McIver has pulled two animals out where they had mired down and died near his camp. The canal is made in stretches of one mile each. The next stretch will reach where there will be a drop of about thirty feet, and where it is intended to have a water power for running machinery. It is probable that a town will grow up there. This point is about six miles south of Independence station.

### Found.

A tobacco pipe was found a few days ago some miles from Independence. The owner can have the sweet smelling article by calling at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT giving proof of ownership and paying for this notice.

### After Timber Thieves.

The Government is making strong effort to prevent stealing of timber from public lands. The Reno *Gazette* says:

United States District Attorney Hayden has entered suits against various corporations and individuals of Eureka, aggregating about $13,000,000, for cutting timber off of unsurveyed Government land.

The suit against the Eureka Con. Company is for $3,542,330; Richmond, $6,262,570, Eureka & Palisade railroad, $750,000. Suits for smaller sums are entered against individuals and wood dealing firms.

### A Profitable Business.

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

### Wild Parsnip Poison

A sad case of poisoning by wild parsnip occurred near Bishop Creek last Monday. A boy aged about six years, the son of James H. Jackson, found the root and eat of it; the taste was pleasant and he gave some to two playmates, the children of Mr. William Hutchings. Soon after eating the children were taken violently ill. Mr. Hutchings was at work with his horses; a messenger hastened where he was and told him what had happened. He drove the horses at their utmost speed to the house; got the children into the wagon and then rushed the team to Bishop Creek. Doctor Middleton took charge of the children and used such remedies as saved their lives. The Jackson boy had apparently eaten more of the deadly root than the other children and died.

### A Pioneer Dead.

An old pioneer died at Mr. John Baxter's place last Tuesday. Mr. Baxter had given the veteran a comfortable home and a good living during many years. The old fellow seemed to enjoy life till its close; he was of a kind and sociable disposition and sauntered about the farm spending many pleasant days among the mares and colts. The exact age of Charley is not known; but he was in his prime when he crossed the plains with J. W. McMurry thirty years ago. Though his native state was Missouri, yet he never tasted tobacco or whiskey; it cannot be fairly claimed, however, that his long life was due to abstinence from the use of these pernicious luxuries, as it is an every day occurrence for other horses to die young that abstained from their use as carefully as old Charley did.

### Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury met on Tuesday. On the roll being called Frank Fitzgerald failed to answer, and was fined by the Court fifty dollars. The following names were drawn from the box:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony, Chas | Jones, James |
| Kispert, John | Stevens, A C |
| McDonald, A C | Riggs, J W |
| Cohn, A | Lucas, John |
| Olds, David | Levy, Henry |
| Moffit, J R | Malone, Henry |
| Lemken, John | Enos, W S |
| Ford, R W | Barlow, John |
| Cashbaugh, A A | McKenzie, J A |
| Smith, Ambrose | |

The remaining jurors in attendance, as follows, were then discharged:

| | |
|---|---|
| McCrosky, W G Jr. | Bourland, J C |
| Kehoe, Thos | Shaw, James |
| Roeper, J C Jr. | Newlon, S J |
| Bellows, Horace | |

David Olds was appointed and sworn as Foreman. Judge Hannah charged the Grand Jurors as to their powers and duty and the Jury retired. The usual Committees were appointed and the Jury adjourned till next day. The Committees proceeded to investigate the several matters committed to their charge. On Wednesday the Jury considered cases of violence that occurred at Bishop Creek recently. Subpoenas were issued for a number of witnesses and were telegraphed to Bishop Creek immediately; ordering the witnesses to attend at the Grand Jury room on Thursday.

George Turner has hauled a lot of ore from his mine at Deep Spring to Alvord. The ore will be shipped to San Francisco. Mr. Turner is going to run a tunnel to tap the ledge in his mine at much greater depth than he has yet reached.

### BORN.

GORMAN—At Camp Independence, December 10th, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gorman, a daughter.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼, of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o j26

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo.

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK.
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. EGGLEY, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]

Filed November 28, 1888.

P. H. MACK, County Clerk.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 246.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James R. Moffett, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 2, S E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 10, N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 11, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William D. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

LITTLE'S

## CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

## SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from settling. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO

Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,

No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

## W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12tf

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

### FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

# Holiday Goods!

—THE—

LARGEST,
BRIGHTEST,
CHOICEST,
CHEAPEST,

Line on the Coast. Comprising

PLUSH GOODS in Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, etc.. LEATHER GOODS in raised and stamped designs in Toilet and Traveling Cases. tc. SCRAP BOOKS, Photograph and Autograph Albums in Leather and Plush, Perfumery in Fancy Designs, Children's Picture Books, Games etc., also special holiday attractions in Fans, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Jewelry, etc.

Send for our CATALOGUE which describes, illustrates and prices the holiday goods and a thousand other articles. FREE to any address.

## "I. C." CORSETS

A genuine French Corset and the best now before the public. They are made of the finest French COUTIL with best quality whalebone and French elastic side steels. The only corset made that gives a TRIM, GRACEFUL APPEARANCE, and at the same time allows PERFECT FREEDOM OF MOTION. The fact that the wealth and fashion of the land are rapidly adopting the I. C. CORSETS goes to show that their merits are appreciated and once worn they are indispensable.

Though costing more than the ordinary corset, they are fully as economical because of the high quality of material used in their construction.

Prices, $1 72 and $3.50.

## HALE BROS & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,

Sacramento, Cal.

## HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

Immense assortment of Presents for Old and Young just received at

NATHAN RHINE'S.

TOYS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Plush Goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds for Christmas and New Years.

Come Early and Secure Your Choice.

NATHAN RHINE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93.75, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

## TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

## Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

n4764f

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZA NOVICH, Prop.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

## FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 115

SMITH'S STORE IS

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## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

**The Most Recent Developments Reached by Investigators and Inventors.**

Natural gas is used in China for fuel.

The United States produced $250,000,000 of metalic products in 1887 and $282,000,000 of non-metallic mineral products.

Coal is worked in Kilkenny within ten to twenty miles of three railways, but there is no branch railway to the mines.

Peroxide of hydrogen in one-half or 3 per cent. solutions is said to be good in cases of diphtheria, ozæma and cancerous ulceration.

Lime water is said to be an admirable remedy in diphtheria, a teaspoonful being slowly taken each hour. It can be taken readily by children.

It is said that strips of red or blue flannel dipped in liquid arsenic and laid around the edges of carpets, will prove sure death to Buffalo moths.

A gigantic fossil discovered in Kansas is of an animal over 16 feet in length, the joints measuring 3 feet 8 inches long and the neck 4 to 5 feet.

Flammaroin says that the temperature of the planet Mars is at least as high as that upon the earth, and that its polar snows melt more rapidly than ours do.

The Japanese Admiralty has decided to coat the bottoms of all its ships with a material much like the ordinary laquer which we know on furniture and cabinet work.

The fastest armed cruiser in the world is said to be the German Grief, with 2,000 tons displacement and 5,400 indicated horse-power. She makes twenty-three knots per hour.

A large timber raft which lately started from Mayence for Utrecht, was 725 feet long and 175 feet broad and required 120 hands. It contained 4,000 pieces and was valued at about $100,000.

A manufacturer of carpet said some time ago that the perfection of textile machinery had so kept pace with the demand for adulteration of fabrics that the mills nowadays could spin almost any thing but sand.

The new "steam turbine" runs at only 18,000 revolutions per minute. It would be at least as much trouble to gear such an engine down to ordinary high-speed machinery as to gear our ordinary steam engine up to running the same machines.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

**Precious Articles Found in the Burial Place of a Scythian King.**

An interesting account of a sepulchral discovery made lately in the Kuban, not far from the Krimskaya railway station, is given in the *Allegemeine Zeitung.* A large vaulted building was found, between sixty and seventy feet long. It was divided into three chambers and a corridor. The entrance to the innermost chamber was closed with flags. Within it were broken iron fragments of a wheel and reins and bones of a horse. In a corner was a great amphora of clay, beside it a silver drinking vessel, and near them about one hundred and fifty glass beads, some of evidently Egyptian origin. Some had the form of a medallion set in silver. Lying parallel with the side wall of the first chamber was the skeleton of a young woman with her head to the east. The experts consider she was a Queen. She had a thick necklet of gold. Near her was a thin triangular gold plate, nearly eight inches broad, with holes at the corner, showing that it was attached to the dress. Near this again there were sixteen pigeons cut from gold leaf and about fifty other articles similarly cut from gold leaf. Two gold earrings of filigree work of fine quality lay near the head of the skeleton, upon the arms of which were massive snake bracelets with horse-heads. A large gold ring was on a finger of the right hand. In the third chamber was found the skeleton of a man, together with various articles of great interest, the most valuable being a very exquisite quiver of silver, inlaid with gold and beautifully worked with a hundred copper arrows. The experts are satisfied that this was the burial place of a Scythian King. The value of the articles, which have been conveyed to the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, is fifty thousand roubles.

## SMALL INVESTMENT AND QUICK RETURNS.

**That $100,000 Capital Prize.**

"That was the first time I ever bucked at lottery," said young Edward M. Cassey to a *Picayune* representative on Wednesday last. He was waiting at the Louisiana State Lottery office on St. Charles street for a check for $5,000, which was being drawn up as payment of part of the second capital prize of $100,000, in Tuesday's drawing.

"Where do you reside, Mr. Casey?" queried the reporter.

"No. 22 Oliver street, Algiers. I am a ship carpenter; work for the Red River Line; am a New Orleans boy; was born in the Third district and am just 22 years old," said the young man in a confident tone peculiar to one who feels an interest in what he is talking of.

"Quite a nice little sum for $1. When did you buy the ticket and what number is it?" asked the *Picayune* man.

"I bought a one-twentieth part of ticket number 73,946, on Monday last, and it is the first lottery ticket I ever bought."

"If I may ask, sir, to what use do you intend putting your newly acquired fortune?"

"I intend to invest it in real estate and continue working at my trade," said Mr. Casey.

At this juncture in the conversation one of the gentlemen came from behind the counter and remarked to Mr. Casey:

"Here is a check for $5,000 on the New Orleans National Bank, Mr. Casey. Please let me have your ticket."

The lucky little piece of paper, numbered 73,946, was handed the clerk, and young Casey received his $5,000 check. He took it to the bank, drew a small sum on it, deposited the balance and walked out into the street a very happy young man.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Oct. 13.

## THE ARIZONA KICKER.

**Items Illustrating the Pleasures of Editorial Life in the Glorious West.**

A NEW DEPARTURE.—Next week we shall begin the publication of an agricultural department in the *Kicker*, thus making a year's subscription ten times as valuable as at present, without increasing the cost to subscribers. We have made arrangements with a tender-foot who struck the town without a cent to take charge of the new department. He is a sailor by trade, and we now have him out in the country learning the difference between a coyote and a Hubbard squash. He may make a few blunders on the go-off, as he sticks to it that potatoes ought to grow on trees, and that wheat grows wrong end to, but he is a hummer and will get there by and by. Remember, this department does not increase the subscription price at all. We are simply trying to publish a paper worth one hundred dollars per year for two dollars.

COME AGAIN.—If there is a more courteous gentlemen in all the great West than Colonel Dubiff we should like his address. We referred to the Colonel the other day as an unhung thief. It was only our way, but he took exceptions and called at the office on Tuesday and knocked us down. The blow was delivered in the most genteel manner, and was not accompanied with any verbal utterances to shock our sensibilities. Neither did the Colonel gouge our eyes or chew our ears after we were down. He was cool, calm and composed, and we freely admit that we got up with an increase of fifty per cent. in respect for him. Our nose was skinned, and we knocked an auction bill into "pi" as we fell, but we have no grudge to satisfy. The Colonel could do no less, and we are thankful he did no more. We shall be pleased to see him again.

NOT DISAPPOINTED.—The Common Council has awarded the city printing to the *Weekly Tom Cat*, as was expected, and that dish-rag of a sheet is giving us the grand crow. We are not disappointed. We put in the lowest bid, and we have the largest circulation, but the aldermen owed us one. The *Kicker* has recorded and exposed them as forgers, thieves and gamblers, and they do not think of us with kindness. And, too, they were under lasting obligations to the raw-boned, knock-kneed, cross-eyed, bow-backed old hyena who runs the opposition paper. Had he not been a member of the last grand jury every mother's son of 'em would have gone to prison. We have no tears to shed, gentlemen. You are on top just now, but wait a few weeks. We are working up your pedigrees, and Billy Pinkerton is coming this way in October!

LET HIM GO.—J. Y. Z. Hopkins, familiarly known to our citizens as "The Young Crowbar of the Rockies," called at the office yesterday and stopped his paper, because, as he explained, "it had no literary merit." We are glad to be rid of him. He hasn't got brain enough to appreciate a good thing when it is held under his nose. No literary merit! Great Scots, but how some people are built! We have been looking over the last three numbers and we find that they average three murders, two hangings, five robberies, two elopements and two shipwrecks each, and the testimonials of those who have been cured of consumption, gout and rheumatism are not slow reading by any means. While we are glad to see Mr. Hopkins go, we shall keep an eye on his future movements. If he has escaped from some Eastern idiot asylum our people ought to know it.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Mrs. General Shiff for a peck of beautiful onions, sent in a day or two ago. Also to Mrs. Judge Hendricks for six tooth some sandwiches and a dozen pickles. Also, to Major Hayes for two pounds of butter and a slice of ham. It is generally known that we board ourselves, and our friends vie with each other in loading our table with delicacies. We pity the man without friends.

P. S.—Subscribers will please excuse the looks of the *Kicker* this week. The two pounds of butter mentioned above got mixed with our ink by accident, causing the latter to run too freely. We have added some pulverized clay to the lot, and expect the ink to stiffen up before our next issue.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Big Pennsylvanian.

The death of Winnie Johnson, the negro giantess, recalls another monster of corporosity who died in Milford, Pike County, Pa., on September 27, 1841. His name was Louis Cornelius and he was a noted hotel-keeper in his day. The following facts about him may be seen on the flyleaf of one of the musty record books in the County Clerk's office:

Louis Cornelius died September 27, 1841.
Dimensions are as follows:
Height, 6 feet.

| | Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Circumference below the waist | 8 | 2 |
| Circumference at the waist | 6 | 2½ |
| Circumference arm below elbow | 2 | 2 |
| Circumference arm at elbow | 1 | 9 |
| Circumference wrist | 1 | 3 |
| Circumference thigh | 4 | 2 |
| Circumference calf of leg | 2 | 7 |
| Circumference ankle | 1 | 7 |

Weight, 645½ pounds without clothing.

We do hereby certify that we were present and assisted in weighing Louis Cornelius after his death, and that the statement above is true and correct. Horace L. West, John Schimmel, M. Dimmick, E. B. Eldred, O. H. Mott.

—*Philadelphia Record.*

### Enough to Live On.

Visitor—You have been unfortunate, my friend.

Convict—Well, I dunno; I robbed a bank of twenty thousand dollars, and only got three years for it. That's more money than you can make in three years.—*Time.*

—Do not be discouraged at the duties that seem so great before you. They may seem great a little way off, but somehow they always diminish or vanish altogether as we come near them. Some one has said duties and difficulties are like the night-mare, as soon as you stir, they vanish. Learn to look on the bright side and you will be surprised at the number of things that will turn up to help you.—*Christian Inquirer.*

## ABOUT INDIA INK.

**The Secret of Its Manufacture Explained by a New York Stationer.**

"India ink hasn't any more connection with India than a good deal of the 'dairy' butter on the market has with a dairy," said a manufacturing stationer. "Somebody who didn't know what he was doing named the useful article India ink, but as a matter of fact it ought to be called Chinese ink. To be sure, before steamships and sailing vessels began to ply between China and this country it used to be shipped through India, but the Indians had nothing to do with its manufacture. Thousands of years ago the Chinese were expert in the manufacture of many articles of which Europeans knew nothing. Ink was one of these articles, and was first made of lac, which is a resinous substance deposited by a small insect and largely used in the manufacture of shellac. Afterward a peculiar black stone was found which could be dissolved in water, and later on lac and fir wood were burned and the resulting smoke gathered on some hard substance, scraped off and rolled into balls. It is one of the traditions of the Chinese that one Tien Tchen invented the process of making India ink some thousands of years before the Christian era. However that may be, a Mongolian named Litchao and his son Liting Kouei went into the ink-making business and turned out about as good ink as has ever been made.

Their successors were not as successful, and for a time the business rather languished. The process now employed by the Chinamen in the manufacture of their India ink is not radically different from that in use in ancient days. The old principle that burning resinous material will throw off thick smoke in large quantities is employed, only the smoke thus obtained is a little more scientifically handled. In the middle of a big porcelain dish, about two feet in diameter and three or four inches deep, they place a stand of about six inches diameter and the same height as the dish. Several small lamps rest upon the stand, and by means of arms fastened to the sides of the dish, small conical dishes are held just over the lamps. The dish is filled with water almost up to the tops of the lamps' wicks, and the lamps are lighted. The smoke condenses on the conical dishes hung over the lamps and is collected in the form of a dense, black powder. This powder is placed in a vase, and a warmed mixture of nine parts of fish glue and one of animal glue strained into it through a piece of silk held over the mouth of the vase. The contents of the vase, then being thoroughly stirred, are rolled into balls, wrapped in cloth and immersed in hot water.

"Kneading, another immersion and beating with a hammer follow, the paste is scented and in the form of long sticks is placed in various shaped molds. Wrapped in paper the sticks are placed in a dish filled with rice-straw ashes and in a day or two are thoroughly dried. Rubbing with clothes and brushes serves to clean and polish them and they are then ready for the market. The soft paste can of course be molded in any shape, but as a rule is made into short, slender sticks which are generally ornamented with more or less Volapuk inscriptions or Chinese designs. The peculiar qualities of the ink render it indispensable to sketch artists and draughtsmen and nothing has been found to take its place."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—A precious thing is more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy.—*Ruskin.*

—Experience is not necessary in love making. It rather detracts from the interest.—*Texas Siftings.*

—It isn't always the man that makes the most graceful proposal that gets the girl.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Very many things in this world can be made smoother if men will do their level best.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—He who comes up to his own idea on greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.—*Hazlitt.*

—Some people who attempt to regulate the morals of the people can not look at an approaching policeman without a shudder.—*Lincoln Journal.*

—Talk often spoils work. In thinking what to say men forget what to do, and in attending to what they are saying they neglect what they are doing.

—Never be grandiloquent when you want to drive home a searching truth. Don't whip with a switch that has leaves on, if you want it to tingle.—*Beecher.*

—To be happy the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

—If we would preserve our mental efficiency amid the changing pressure of circumstances we must by occasional recreation withdraw the mind from too continuous application.

—The business of life summons us away from useless grief, and calls us to the exercise of those virtues of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The greatest benefit which one friend can bestow upon another is to guard, and excite, and elevate his virtues.—*Dr. S. Johnson.*


### THE LATEST AND GREATEST DISCOVERY,

Dr. J. De Prati's HAMBURG FIGS—a crystallized fruit cathartic. A discovery of the greatest interest to the medical profession. A boon to every household. A most delicious laxative or purgative, prepared from fruits and vegetables. So perfectly harmless that they may be administered with entire safety to an infant. So efficacious to an adult that a single dose will prove their value, and so elegant a preparation that they need only be presented to the public to become a necessity in every household throughout the land. For liver complaints, habitual constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and piles they are a specific. To travelers by sea and land they will be found invaluable. They are positively unfailing in their action, and this is the only medicine ever offered to the public that is so acceptable to the taste, and so pleasant that children will eat the Figs as eagerly as candy. Dose one Fig. For sale by every druggist throughout the world at 25 cents a box.


Countryman (to friend who is watching the stock ticker)—Don't git too near that air machine, Jake. Jake—Why not? Countryman—'Cause I hear people often gets bit by 'em.


Dujardin's Life Essense is rich in nerve-producing elements. It promotes secretion in glandular structures, and supplies nervous waste. Hundreds have been restored to health by its use, and it can only be appreciated by a trial. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.


—In some who have run up to men without education we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock.—*Felton.*

—To character and success, two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together—humble dependence and manly independence; humble dependence on God, and manly reliance on self.—*Wordsworth.*

—"By their fruits ye shall know them." Christianity needs no other test. Skeptics may make light of the Bible and its doctrines, but they prefer employ Christians as trusted to servants.—*United Presbyterian.*

—The vacation school and evening school are to play an important part in the educational activity of the future, and they demand the attention of all friends of the schools and of the country.—*Journal of Education.*

—Never yet did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word which did not expand the intellect, while it purified the heart, which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and passions.—*Coleridge.*

—There are a great many people who seem to think that religion means not doing wrong. As if a knitting-machine that never knit any stockings would be considered good because it never misknit! What is a man good for who simply does not do some things?—*Beecher.*

—Many young men misuse schools wherein specialties are taught, by hastening through them into money-making, they will dwarf themselves and impart to our civilization a money-loving spirit which will be hurtful in the extreme. Moreover they will acquire and propagate utterly false and unworthy notions of education.—*Christian Advocate.*

—More than one young man has practically demonstrated the fact that a collegiate training is the very best possible preparation for success in mechanics and manufactures. And surely the farmer who knows about the soil and its capabilities is more likely to do well than the man who is ignorant of such things, and can only dig and sow as his fathers did before him. Other things being equal, the more knowledge a man has, the greater and more rapid will be his progress.—*Our Young People.*


### DON'T YOU KNOW

That you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death?* Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggist.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best medicine known.

*First*—They are purely vegetable, in fact a medicated food.

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*Third*—They purify the blood.

*Fourth*—They invigorate the digestion and clear se the stomach and bowels.

*Fifth*—They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions.

The first two or three doses tell the story. The skin becomes clear; the eye bright; the mind active; digestion is restored; costiveness cured; the animal vigor is recruited and all decay arrested.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing, immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.


Nurse—Can't I put baby in the crib, ma'am? Mother—No, doggie is in the crib. Wait till doggie has had his nap.


### CAN A MAN SWALLOW A CANNON-BALL?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purly vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.


The sidewalks in Salt Lake City are twenty feet wide so that a Mormon elder can go walking with his wife at his side.

Friend (who has been listening to a man kicking about his coal bill)—I wonder how you can stand all the abuse you get! Coal Dealer—Well, I don't mind it. In this business you get used to being hauled over the coals.


"I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black,
"For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back;
My nerves are a chain
Of weakness and pain,
And my poor head is aching as if it would crack."
"Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White,
"It is never so dark but there's promise of light;
I can tell you, in brief,
What will give you relief—
Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you right."

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) $1. Six for $5.


The yellow dog contemplates with satisfaction the advance in the price of tin cans. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

### WHICH WAS IT? BACON OR SHAKESPEARE.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the "pursuit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

Old Miser—Will you dine with me to-night? Young Goodliver—No, thank you. I am hungry.


White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

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To those who have false teeth let us say that nothing will keep them so sweet and clean as fragrant SOZODONT, the queen of dentifrices. Large bottles 25 cents.


The street vender's business is not a trade; it is a calling.

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# IN A QUIET WAY

We have been turning out more goods during September and October than any three houses in the same line of business on this Coast. We advertise but little, but we keep a class of goods that suits the people. Our success is not due to our own merit, but to the intelligence and sagacity of the people on this Coast. They comprehend at once that a firm who has no losses by bad debts to make up, and who buy goods in unbroken lots or carloads for quick cash, can offer advantages that are not in competition with any credit system. Besides this we carry under one roof almost everything needed to make life move pleasantly. Our sales during October averaged nearly two carloads per day and it taxes our great facilities to handle this immense trade promptly; but we have a trained force of the best help to be found anywhere, who have worked faithfully much beyond business hours to keep up our reputation for dispatch in filling orders. If this notice meets the eye of any one who is not already a patron, it is to be hoped they will favor us with at least a small order for trial. The Home Circle, giving market values at wholesale and retail of thousands of articles, will be sent to applicants for comparison of prices. But please remember that we mean to deal fairly with everyone—whether far or near, and the longer you trade with us the better will both parties under it, the advantages to be gained thereby. **Smith's Cash Store, 30 18 Front St. San Francisco, Cal.**

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*To Housekeepers and Farmers.*—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda or saleratus, buy it in "round or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole raising property consists of bicarbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda or Saleratus mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra alba, etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.

CAUTION. See that every pound package of "Arm and Hammer Brand" contains full 16 ounces net, and the ½ pound packages full 12 ounces net. Soda or Saleratus same as specified on each package.

OUR TRADE MARK. CHURCH & CO'S SODA. ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Packed in Card Board Boxes. Always keeps Soft.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
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## MY LOST BABY.

What can have become of my darling?
Why, only a brief while ago,
She lay in the cradle beside me;
But now she's gone. Where, do you know?

"In what way distinguish my babe?"
Her hair has a pale golden hue;
In each pink cheek there is a dimple;
Her bright eyes are, as sapphires, blue.

A deal of the time, her plump fingers,
Or, if not her fingers, her toes
Are found in her mouth—like a rosebud
Just oped—'neath the daintiest nose.

She laughs and she cries and she frolics
As other babies do, I opine;
Her cooing, however, is peculiar
To this precious baby of mine.

I fear I did not understand you;
Please slowly repeat what you said.
"My—baby—lost—to—me—forever?"
What mean you? That—that she is dead?

"'Tis years since your child was a baby;
She now to a woman has grown"
You say, and I know you speak truly.
Ah, me! how those same years have flown.

More often as babe than as woman
I think of my child and, in Heaven,
I pray that, an innocent baby,
She back to my arms may be given.

—*Florence Tremont, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

## THAT PRINCE ALBERT.

### An Old Darky's Amusing Conduct During an Emergency

Mr. Waldo Archer, the portrait painter, lived, about three years ago, in one of those pretty studio buildings on Thirty-seventh street, in New York City. If you have ever been through the street you must remember the buildings—Philadelphia pressed brick, each story set back further than the one below, and with a sloping roof of ground glass rising back to the next story.

Mr. Archer was not as well known then as he is now. He had not as yet painted that portrait of Leonard P. Jenkins, vice-president of the Q., P. & W. railroad, which made such a stir at the spring exhibition at the academy in 1886. But he had already attained reasonable success, and had a pretty wife who was a painter, too—not of portraits, but of china—that dainty sort you have seen at the great china stores, wild roses with the morning dew on them and blackberry vines in their autumn colors. You felt almost certain you could see them stir a little in some passing breeze, as you looked at them.

Mrs. Archer had herself done the housework in the little flat for some time—she did not find it much of a burden. And now, their only servant was an old colored man who had brought them a letter from some dear friends of theirs in the South. He had come to New York to look up a child he had lost after the war, but had only found that the child was dead. The Archers did not know what to do with the old man, at first. He used to come in in the afternoon to see if they had found him a place.

Mr. Archer would be painting away at his easel on the blue coat perhaps of a General, or the ball-dress of a lady of fashion, and his wife would be sitting in her low, rattan chair reading aloud to him from Robert Browning or Dr. Holmes, or some other of their favorite writers, when there would come a knock at the door, and in would walk Rev. Alexander Maxwell St. Clair, bowing low and swinging back at arm's length his high, whitebeaver hat.

He was a tall, gaunt old man, solemn in appearance until he began to speak, when his face lighted up finely.

Mrs. Archer always laid her book down at once, and asked him to be seated, but he would only bow and smile, and remain standing, and say, bowing his head frequently while he spoke:

"Well, sir, any news for me to-day, sir?"

He always said "Sir," but he evidently asked the question of both.

There never was any news. Mr. Archer "loaned" him a little money now and then, "till he could find a place," and finally they took him themselves—in self-defense, Mrs. Archer said—and he soon became an established member of the family.

He could cook, and wash and iron, and sweep, and scrub—not only could, but did. He "tended" the door with much state and solemnity, made all the purchases at the grocer's and butcher's, and, in fact, rendered life quite another thing for Mrs. Archer.

She said that formerly, when she read to her husband from Whittier or Lowell, she was always seeing visions of boiling potatoes and baking bread floating between the lines. Now she turned all such visions over to Alexander.

One day a handsome carriage, with a faint red monogram on the panel, stopped before Mr. Archer's building, and in a few moments a gentleman was ushered in by Alexander—Mr. Winthrop.

Mr. Archer knew the name. He had seen it in the papers often. And he knew where Mr. Winthrop lived, in a great, double, brown-stone house with glittering plate-glass windows, on Fifth avenue—a corner house with a square oriel window projecting diagonally from the corner on the second floor.

Mr. Winthrop had seen some of Mr. Archer's portraits at the Academy Exhibition, and recently had been especially pleased with one he saw at a friend's house on Fifty-seventh street. He wanted to have Mr. Archer to paint his portrait, and had come to arrange for the sitting.

They agreed on Wednesday of the following week for the time, and at two o'clock on that day Mr. Winthrop's carriage brought him again. He had Alexander go down to the carriage and bring up a package containing a Prince Albert coat he was to wear during the sittings. So he put it on, and after much discussion and many experiments as to his position, he was finally seated and Mr. Archer was at work.

Now the coat was a handsome one. Alexander had seen handsome clothes in his day, at the South, and he noticed this one as soon as it appeared on the scene. The material was a rich diagonal, and it was lined and faced with expensive silk, and fitted like a glove. When Mr. Winthrop went away that day he left the coat.

"I will leave it," he said. "I should be sure to forget to bring it every time."

Alexander wrapped the coat up and put it away on a closet-shelf. After that Mr. Winthrop came nearly every Wednesday, for a good many weeks, and then the portrait was finished at last, and was sent away. It made a fine picture. Mr. Winthrop was a tall, well-built man, with a strong, vigorous face a little flushed, and a bushy head of hair just beginning to turn gray, and Mr. Archer had caught his best expression perfectly. Every one who saw it was delighted.

Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Archer had become very good friends, and Mrs. Archer had fallen into the way of sitting in the studio while the work was going on, with her painting or sewing. But Mr. Winthrop was a busy man, and after the picture was done, it was a long time—nearly a year—before he came again.

One day the carriage brought him once more. The Archers were both at home. Mr. Archer was at work just then on a portrait of a pretty child with blue eyes and sunny hair, dressed in black velvet. They had a very pleasant half-hour together, and then Mr. Winthrop rose to go.

"Oh, by the way," he said, as he stood by the door, "it just occurs to me that I have a coat here. I forgot it when I went away. That was a favorite coat of mine. If you can lay your hand on it now, without trouble, I'll take it."

"Oh, surely," said Mr. Archer.

"I'll let Alexander get it," said Mrs. Archer.

"Coat?" said Alexander, when he was summoned in. "Coat?"—I wish I could give you his voice, as well as his words—the strong melancholy in its tones, and a faint, illusive negro accent—too faint and too illusive to be represented at all in type.

"Don't you remember the Prince Albert coat I had here, Alexander?" asked Mr. Winthrop.

"Seems 's if I did, now," said Alexander, bowing his head, a little on one side, at short intervals, and looking steadily at his own boots. "Seems 's if I recalls that coat, an' yet"—

"Oh yes, Alexander," said Mr. Archer "of course you remember that coat. Go and look for it. It must be here, somewhere."

Alexander shambled about the studio, looking not only in the closets, but in all sorts of impossible places, under chairs and behind boxes and pictures. Then he went shuffling through the other rooms, noisily opening drawers, inspecting shelves, looking into trunks.

Mr. Winthrop resumed his seat, meanwhile, and the talk ran on again. But Mrs. Archer exchanged looks with her husband.

Alexander returned after a short time.

"I can't seem to fin' no coat about," he said, bowing and bowing, and looking at the floor, and the pictures, and everywhere but at Mr. Archer. "Somefin' mus' have happened to that coat."

"I will look for it myself, Alexander," said Mrs. Archer, in a tone of displeasure, and so she departed and looked through the drawers and trunks and closets, but all with no better results.

"Well, Mr. Winthrop," she said, as she came back, "there certainly is something mysterious about the disappearance of that coat. I can not find it. But we will have a thorough search for it, and will send it to you."

So Mr. Winthrop went rolling away in his carriage.

"Alexander," said Mrs. Archer, when he was gone, "don't you remember that coat Mr. Winthrop left here?"

"Coat?" said Alexander, bending his head on one side and beginning to bow, "why, yes, I do rememb' that coat perf'ly."

"And did you really look for it just now as hard as you knew how?"

"Well," said Alexander, as if weighing his words very carefully, "well, now, not just as hard as I has some things, well, no."

"And did you really expect to find it where you looked?"

"Well, now," said the old man, "jus' where I look, why, no I can't say I did expec' to see it jus' there."

"Alexander," said Mrs. Archer, in a severe tone, "I believe you never told me a falsehood. Do you know where that coat is?"

"Well, now," he said, "I suppose I do know where that coat is, well, yes."

"Why, I am shocked, Alexander," said Mrs. Archer. "Where is it? Who has it. Have you sold it?"

"No."

"Given it away?"

"No."

"O Alexander have you been wearing that beautiful coat?"

"Well, now, Mis' Archer," said Alexander, looking her in the face now, and holding up his two black hands with their white palms toward her, "if you will pause a moment, I wish to say a few words to save my character from sacrilege. I have not wore that coat."

"Who did?"

"Well, Mis' Archer, Mr. Archer have that very coat on hi'self, this very minute!"

Alexander's feelings here overcame him, and he turned and fled to the kitchen. Mr. Archer tore off his coat, and looked at the tailor's name.

"I never had him make me a coat," he said. "Why, this does look like that coat, to be sure. But it looks like my coat, too, only a great deal better."

"O Waldo!" was all Mrs. Archer could say, as she sank into her low wicker chair.

"Don't you remember," he said, half laughing and half in consternation, "that I've said several times that I must be growing stout, my coat was getting so tight?"

Mrs. Archer nodded and laughed again. From the kitchen came a faint snicker. It was the first time they had ever known Alexander to give way to levity.

"I shall sit right down and write to Mr. Winthrop," said Mr. Archer, finally. "I can't send him the coat now, but I'll paint him a picture to console him for his loss."

And he did.—*Youth's Companion.*

## SYMPATHETIC PEOPLE.

### A Curious Habit of Mind Which Arises from Various Causes.

Nothing is harder to hit than the happy medium. Some people have such an intense and sleepless sense of their own rights that they are always in hot water, always eager in redressing some real or fancied wrong. Others, again, are morbidly sympathetic and weakly generous. They have an intuitive perception of the feelings of other people, and an instinctive desire to gratify those feelings. They are continually making victims of themselves. They can not say No. If their own rights and the rights of another come in conflict, they yield their own rights at once. No matter who treads on their toes, and no matter how hard the heel, they are always ready to say with Mr. Toots: "It's of no consequence." This curious habit of mind arises, sometimes, from the will having been crushed by unskillful severity in childhood; sometimes from a defective organization; sometimes from an extreme abhorrence of selfishness; sometimes from incorrect conceptions of religious duty.

These soft and sympathetic souls probably do more harm in the world than any other class of virtuous people. The most pugnacious stick-to-rights, though he certainly does give the public a great deal of trouble, is, upon the whole, a useful person. He makes other people very careful to observe the rights of their fellows. In fact, our soft friends themselves could not get on at all but for the aid of those who will not be imposed upon. Yet it is Stick-to-Rights who is called a hard man, an unfeeling brute, an incarnation of selfishness; while his soft neighbor is supposed to be the most "amiable" of men.

"If you make a sheep of yourself," said old Dr. Franklin, "the wolves will devour you." No man has a right to give such encouragement to wolves. Wolves are the common enemy. To overcome such wolves a mam must "show his teeth," and, if need be, *use* his teeth. Then the wolves will not be apt to molest him, and the opinion will spread among beasts of prey that it is better to let alone a class of creatures who can be lambs to one another, but bull-dogs to those who attack them.

Old Hickory's rule is a safe one to follow: Ask nothing but what is right; submit to nothing that is wrong.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## PAINTING FLOORS.

### A Fashion Which Deserves to Become Popular Everywhere.

Now that the fashion is becoming more prevalent of using carpets which do not completely cover the area of the floor, and thus escape distortion by being so cut as to coincide with every angle, recess or curve of the walls, floor painting should certainly be more generally adopted. Painted borders are all well enough, but the whole area of the floor may advantageously be laid out in color. This painting necessarily involves priming, which of itself, adapted to floors, is hygienic, as having the effect of closing the pores in which dust lodges, the dust, with its darkening effect, never failing to find lodgment—unless, indeed, the board be of costly hardwood, which is the exception, not the rule. It may be said that a floor painted all over will not be seen; but, without replying that a painted border where the whole area is not colored is a deception, we may remark that the entire treatment of a floor or cover affords a security against unsightliness should any portion of the central carpet be accidently raised, and in the event of its removal for the purpose of cleaning, the painted floor suffices, more especially if enriched with a few rugs or tinted or patterned mats. In the hot summer months a floor artistically painted will be found preferable to carpet, as aiding in the movement of air, not harboring dust, and proving, on the whole, cooler. Paint may be so compounded and laid on the floors as to suffer little injury even when exposed in a long course of time. Should the colors become dull, a slight varnishing will suffice to renew much of their pristine freshness. There are many rooms in a house which would be all the better for not being fully carpeted. Such especially are the bed-rooms.—*Boston Budget.*

—If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.—*A. L. Knox.*

## THE JONES FAMILY.

### How Good Old Mrs. Jones Entertained Her Patient Lord.

"Maria," said Mr. Jones the other evening, "I believe I'm losing my eyesight. I can't begin to see as well as I once did."

"It's too bad, Jeptha," said Mrs. Jones sympathetically. "Now *I* can see quite as well as I ever did. I can read the finest print by gaslight without any trouble."

"Second sight, eh?" asked Jones in a sarcastic voice.

"Nothing of the kind, Mr. Jones; if I needed glasses I should wear them," answered Mrs. Jones.

"Well, I wish you would lend me some of your good eyesight. Here's the evening paper. I haven't read a word of it. Just skim it over and give me the news."

Mrs. Jones fidgeted a little. Then she took the paper and, holding it off at arm's length, began to glance it over.

"Why don't you set it up in the next block?" asked Jones.

"I always hold a paper at a distance," said Mrs. Jones.

"Well, why don't you read something?"

"I will. Why—what is this? Miss Sally Smith, daughter of our esteemed townsman—oh, goodness gracious, Mr. Jones, ain't that awful! Poor Sally! And to think we haven't heard of it—murdered in her home and in the presence of her family. Jeptha, I feel faint."

"Sally Smith murdered!" exclaimed Jones, "that red-headed Smith girl that could snatch the roof off a woodshed! Not much! I don't believe a word of it!"

"Yes, she is! Poor Sally—in the presents—presents of her family—numerous and costly—why—why——"

"Let me see that paper," snarled Jones, as he made a dive at it and upset the cat.

"Oh, I made a mistake—um—um. She was married to Mr. Saltus, her father's clerk, and it's the presents of the family. Shall I read something else?"

"Do," said Jones; "I like your style. It's exciting. Next!"

"I'll try politics next. T-h-e R-e-j-e-c-t-e-d T-u-r-k-e-y!"

"There," snarled Jones again, "you needn't spring any Thanksgiving story on me—give me the facts."

"It ain't turkey—it's treaty I—"

"Maria," interrupted Mr. Jones, "I like to hear you elocute, but a little of it goes a long way. You let your imagination run away with the facts. Go down to-morrow and get measured for a pair of specs—until then I'll guess what's in the papers."

And Mr. Jones stamped viciously on a black bead that had tumbled off his wife's dress, under the impression that he was killing a cricket on the hearth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## PARLOR ETIQUETTE.

### How You Can Make Yourself Agreeable to Your Acquaintances.

Do not manifest impatience or interrupt another when speaking. If you think the monologue has continued long enough, lean comfortably back in your chair, assume an expression of intense interest, close your eyes and snore, not harshly or impatiently, so as to give offense, but with the long-drawn, musical cadence of a contented man, who is glad to sleep and has nothing for which to remain awake.

Do not introduce professional topics in general conversation. It is much better to talk about yourself all the time. Then people will have no difficulty in understanding you. A sweet white haired old lady, who is devoted to foreign missions, will hardly rise to the level of your enthusiasm when you tell her how they scored six times before they got the word, and then they swaggled off with Scraggy Jim at the pole and Wild Sal running under the wire, and Sleepy Jane, that you backed to win three straight heats, broke four times on the first quarter and got shut clean out at the distance pole. You will interest her more deeply if you tell her how all the girls are dead set after you, but you are too kind-heartedly sharp for 'em. This kind of talk always interests old married people.

Do not continually interject "you know" and "you see" into your conversation. Say rather, "Savvy, John?" "Ketch onto that, cull?" or "D'ye tumble, Shorty?" Then the people will know that you have been to college away from home. Never listen to a remark the first time it is made. This will give you an opportunity of saying "Beg paw'dn" at intervals. Then everybody will know that you have been abroad—in your mind.

Talk in very loud tones, of course. Speak up so that the company will hear you. In the parlor or at the table always talk with the man farthest away from you. Then people will say: "Who is that eloquent young auctioneer?"

The oppressive little lapses in conversation can be most beautifully filled in by whistling. If you can drum an accompaniment on the window-pane with your finger the effect will be charming. People will be greatly pleased with you—when you go away. But, of course, they will be too polite to say so.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

### A Truthful Lawyer.

A.—You say your brother is a lawyer and that he never told a lie.

B.—I said that his mouth never uttered a lie.

A.—Humph—Perhaps your brother is dumb?

B.—No, but his mouth never uttered a lie because he talks through his nose. He attends principally to winding up estates.—*Texas Siftings.*

## AN ENGLISH HOTEL.

### How London Caravansaries Are Run on the American Plan.

If you have never stopped at an English hotel conducted on the American plan, you should do so at the first opportunity, because you will enjoy it immensely. They have American pensions (pronounced pon-say-ongs) in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, which lure many of my countrymen and women to destruction, and of which I hope to be able to tell you something later, but with all their faults I think they have some claims upon our consideration as tourists which lay over the English hotel conducted on the American plan.

You are driven up to this hotel in a carriage, and you expect to alight at the ladies' entrance, as you would under similar circumstances at the Palmer or Grand Pacific. But you don't do any thing of the kind.

The driver descends, and, approaching a large iron gate, pulls a bell-knob, which pull is responded to by the hammer of a gong such as pilots signal to the engineer with on American steamboats. The driver then resumes his seat.

In the course of the morning, or afternoon, or night, as the case may be, the gate is opened, and the warty-faced man with a stub nose approaches the carriage. He is in no hurry whatever.

"Do you wish to hingage apartments?"

"We do."

"'Ave you brought your baggage?"

"We 'ave not."

"Ware is it?"

"At the Euston station."

"As hit been hexamined?"

"We presume so."

"'Ave ye the checks?"

"We 'ave."

The warty face man grunts, passes through the gateway, locks the gate after him, and returns in the course of an hour. This time he swings the gate wide open and invites the driver to come in. We are now in the open court yard. We alight. We enter an office that looks like a railroad baggage room. The "lift" isn't running, but it will be in a few minutes. We wait half an hour. We climb the stairs. We are taken to a handsome suite of rooms. We are tired and cross.

Enter another white aproned man. Would like our names. Gets them. Bows and retires. Enter another white-aproned man with an nose like a lobster claw. Hands us bill of fare. We order breakfast.

"When can we have it?"

"Himmejiately."

"All right."

"What, sir?"

"I say, all right."

"Yes, sir, 'twill be all right, sir."

It comes in the course of the day. We hint to the waiter that we understood that this hotel was conducted on the American plan.

"So it is," he replies, and he says it so firmly and conclusively that it would be useless to contradict him.

We rest, take a nap, read the papers and kill time as best we can until the afternoon is well advanced. We ring for waiter. Waiter comes. This time his nose has the color of a blue-bottle fly.

"How about dinner?"

"Tabledote or served?"

"Tabledote, of course."

"Tabledote over, sir."

"Why were we not called?"

"Got no orders, sir."

"Well, then, let us have it served."

We learn later that guests are not invited to table d'hote unless they leave orders to that effect and it is served only for one hour. Our dinner must be cooked completely and the day is almost spent before it arrives.

"Papa," suggested Ned, "let us go out and find an American hotel that is conducted on the English plan."

This seemed absurd at first, but it is just exactly what I proceeded to do after dinner. I don't find an American hotel exactly, but I find one that isn't conducted upon any particular plan, and we will have our belongings moved over there in the morning.—*London Letter in Chicago Times.*

### Too Good for This World.

Applicant—I would like a position, sir, in your store.

Merchant—Have you any references, young man?

Applicant—No, sir, but I think I would suit you. I have been carefully raised, and my habits are unexceptionable. I have no vices. I don't know one card from another. I don't know what tea, coffee, tobacco or liquor tastes like. Never go out at night. Never saw the inside of a billiard-saloon or ten-pin alley.

Merchant (dubiously)—I'll take you, young man, but I am afraid I shall not be able to keep you long. You will have a situation as a shining angel before many years—you're too good for such a world as this.—*Chicago Tribune*

### What She Wanted.

"Pa, do you know that this is my eighteenth birthday?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Pa, I want you to do me a great favor on my birthday," and the beautiful girl buried her glowing face on the paternal bosom.

"And what is the favor my little girl wants?"

"Pa, you have influence with city council, haven't you?"

"Well, yes, my dear."

"Then have them move that gaslamp away from right in front of our gate."

Thus it was that the fond father discovered that a daughter isn't a little girl always. She had a beau.—*Texas Siftings.*

## INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

### Rivers Running Through Treeless Regions Said to be Destitute of Trees.

Although scientists are not in perfect accord as to the influence that forests exert upon climatic conditions, nevertheless there is sufficient agreement among them for us to know that they do exert powerful and beneficent influences in many directions. The forest acts like a great sieve, and retains the fine particles of the soil, which the influence of the air and sun, the frost and rain, and the action of the numberless roots have decomposed. In all forest countries the changes of temperature are not so severely felt as in a treeless country, or on the open plains, and it is a popular saying that the forest streams are cool in summer and warm in winter. The forests not only regulate the flow of water, but they purify it. Where the water of a stream has been polluted, as by sheep-washing, for instance, after having passed for a few miles through a shady and dense forest, the water appears as clear as it was previously.

Again, it is thoroughly well established that the presence of large tracts of timber has a well-defined influence upon the rainfall of the districts in which they are situated. Certainly parts of France which have been denuded of their forests are subjected to disastrous floods and overflows, which occur almost annually and cause great destruction and distress, although such visitations were entirely unknown in the previous century while the forests were as yet intact. In our own country, as well, the same effects have been observed, and the destruction of forests has proceeded so rapidly in Prussia of late years that the Government has passed a law protecting timber. It was found that the climate in many districts was changing, and the rivers and lakes were becoming shallow in consequence of the wholesale cutting away of wood. This feature of sylvan influence is often adverted upon, but there is another manner in which the presence of trees exerts an influence that is not so generally known.

Close observers have ascertained that rivers running through treeless tracts of country are nearly, if not quite, destitute of fish, and that fish will desert a stream from which the timber has been removed, although they previously swarmed therein. In the propagation of fish it is not enough to place the fry in the water, they must be provided with food, and the best means to do this is to preserve the border trees, and insure a steady supply of water and food by preserving the forests whence the supply of food is derived. If new forests are cultivated on the barren ranges, many a stream, now nearly empty during dry seasons, will be refilled with fish and food for the many. To see the conservation and cultivation of forests, beginning to receive even a modicum of the attention it deserves is a matter of rejoicing.—*Timberman.*

## BEFORE THE CAMERA.

### A Photographer Chats About the Difficulties of His Business.

The most difficult part of our business is the posing. People are fussy in almost every case, and we have to draw largely on our patience to satisfy their whims. Of course babies are the most difficult to place before the camera properly, and we yet have never met an instance where the parents thought justice done to the little future President or President's wife. After the babies comes the stage people. You would think an actress an easy subject for a sitting, but she is in reality the most difficult to manage. For instance, the moment she takes her position as a model she falls into one of her theatrical attitudes, and the effect in the finished picture is stiff and stagey in the extreme. To avoid this result, we often spend several hours before a natural pose is effected which will be graceful in depiction. Actresses, with the exception of the ballet and the lighter drama, desire natural and simple pictures, and take much trouble to obtain that effect. The society girl, on the other hand, is anxious to "look like an actress," and for that reason we keep a lot of stage flummery, as we call it, on hand. When the "regulars" come in they disappear in the dressing-room, and change there handsome costumes for the fluffy, light materials we have on hand, and then, when the dashing belles emerge in the unfinished waists and fleecy draperies, and cheap ornaments, which we also keep on hand, the other side of the picture is presented. I can tell one of these from the after effect when produced cleverly with the assistance of sun, camera and paper. Now that the statuary mode has gone out of fashion, and the decollette style is fast being abolished by the Parisian dictates, we have more of the street costume pictures, and less trouble in posing. We nearly always invite celebrities who come along to sit for us, in a complimentary way, of course, and many accept. Fanny Davenport was formerly the most gracious in obliging us in that line, and she is a superb subject. Lately, however, her time is so limited that she seldom poses for a photograph. Gilmore is the most difficult celebrity to induce to have his picture taken, and I believe the only time he ever would submit to have one made was in this city. About the ease of sitting men correctly? They are the least difficult to pose, as they usually drop in in their business suits, take the first position they fall into, and there's an end of it. Yes, it is easier to pose them; but, of course, women make the most beautiful pictures, and that is dear to an artist's heart and ambition.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

### An Important Industry Originated by Pious Italian Nuns.

Artificial flowers were first invented by pious nuns. In the Italian convents the altars and shrines of saints were, up to the end of the eighteenth century, decorated with artificial flowers, laboriously put together of paper parchment, and other stiff materials. Since then the "Italian flowers," which are made in Venetian factories of the imperfect cocoons of silkworks, have become famous for their daintiness, which makes them particularly suitable for toilet decorations. Besides these silk flowers, other artificial flowers are made in Venice, whence nearly all Italy is supplied, and whence whole wagon-loads are exported to other countries. I have been over one of the Venetian flower factories, for no sooner has the visitor to Venice taken his early cup of chocolate at Florian's near the Marcus place, when the cicerone appears, offering to show him the "famous" factory of the "famous Italian flowers." This factory is situated in one of the gray old houses of the Frezzaria, and several hundred girls are occupied in it. In the warehouse the most wonderful reproductions of natural flowers are exhibited in glass cases, and it seems in many cases as if not only the richest and most brilliant colors, but the very scent of the flowers, had been stolen from nature, for some of the artificial flowers are steeped in the perfume distilled from the flower which it represent. Any one wishing to take home some souvenir of Venice can have his choice of beautiful and often fantastic objects at the factory.

In the upper stories of the house the girls sit at their work, constructing, with clever hands, the most beautiful works of art, for all the most expensive are nearly exclusively made by hand, and their value depends solely on the manual dexterity and taste of the poorly-clad and most delicate-looking girls, sitting at long tables, and inhaling the unhealthy dust of the dyed materials. No machinery could replace the dexterity and taste. Last century a Swiss invented a machine for cutting out the leaves and petals, but it can only be used for the smallest kinds, such as are wanted for hyacinths, lilies of the valley and other small flowers. In large petals the irregularities of manual work are preferred to the stiff and correct forms produced by machinery. The material of which the petals are made is woven in special factories; the scissors and other tools used by the girls, as well as the presses in which the veins are traced on the leaves, are of a shape specially adapted to the work. Each part of a flower is made by specialists. In one room, for instance, only stalks of flowers and leaves are made; in another fruits and berries of all kinds are cast, if they are of wax, or blown, if of glass. The cleverest workers, are employed in making blossoms of the single petals, and bouquets, wreaths and garlands of the single blossoms. It is very interesting to watch this process and see how, first, the center of a flower is constructed, then the petals put round, next the green leaves, and so forth, till a flower or branch is complete.—*Gartenlaube.*

## UNCLE SAM'S HORSES.

### How the Cavalry and Artillery Services are Provided with Remounts.

The army regulations provide for the purchase of horses in a certain routine fashion. As a matter of fact only geldings are accepted. They must be sound and in good condition; that is, with no traces of constitutional defects; the height must be from fifteen to sixteen hands; they must not be less than five nor more than nine years old. The specifications conclude with the ambiguous statement that the horses must also be in all respects fitted for the cavalry service. The latter, being solely a matter of individual opinion, is the source of many quarrels and disputes between contractors and inspectors.

More care is exercised in the selection of a cavalry horse intended for the artillery service. He must possess a bright, intelligent eye, a good head, shapely shoulders and breast, and a hard hoof, free from splints and unsightly marks. His weight must be between nine hundred and one thousand one hundred pounds. The color of the horse has much to do with his being purchased. The colors which are preferred are roan, black, bay and chestnut. Next to these come iron-gray and sorrel. Horses of "off" colors, such as calicoes, buckskins, etc., are taken only when it is necessary to do so to complete a contract. White horses are rarely accepted for the ranks, although they are sometimes bought and used in mounting buglers or a band. The modus operandi of purchasing horses is, as a rule, as follows:

At stated periods, say the end of each quarter, each company commander of a cavalry trip makes out a requisition on the assistant quartermaster of his department for the number of horses which he may need. When the requisitions are all in the assistant quartermaster advertises for bids for the horses wanted, the animals to be delivered at a certain place for inspection on a certain day. Each bid sent in must be in triplicate and accompanied by a guarantee, indorsed by two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted th contract will be fulfilled to the let At the time and place agreed up contractor must not only have ber of animals actually requ Government, but also a s ber to select from in ca and he should fall sh terms of the contract *Gazette.*

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PRO IETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 22.....1888


## VALUE OF MESMERISM.

### THE THEREPEUSIS OF HYPNOTISM AS A MEDICAL STUDY.

**An Anæsthetic as Perfect as Ether. Story of the Seven Headed Cow—Rebellious Responsives—Can Crime Be Committed by the Aid of Mesmerism?**

It is conceivable that mesmerism might injure an invalid. If he have heart disease, for instance, an exciting or violent episode, a rapture of joy or a convulsion of great grief or fear, it might prove injurious or even fatal, just as it might in his normal condition.

This possibility is abundantly offset by the value of mesmerism as a therapeutic agent. The responsive can be made so intoxicated on water, which he has been told is whisky, as to exhibit all symptoms of extreme inebriety; can be made disgustingly sea sick by being told that he is at sea in a storm, and can be at once physically affected by an imaginary medicine. His temperature can be changed, his eye dilated and his pulse quickened. Mesmerism is as perfect an anæsthetic as ether, and as harmless as water. Any mesmerized person can at once, by a single stroke of the hand, be rendered totally insensible to pain, and can have a tooth drawn, a cataract removed, a cancer cut out, or an arm cut off without feeling the slightest pain. This has been so often demonstrated that amputations frequently take place under its influence in the Paris hospitals, and it is successfully employed in obstetrics. Though only a fraction of patients will be found eligible as candidates for this annihilator of pain, its utility is so obvious it cannot be long before medical societies will take up the therepeusis of mesmerism as a serious study, and army surgeons will be required to have as practical a knowledge of it as of any part of the pharmacopœia.

It is quite erroneous to suppose that the conduct of the responsive is directed in detail by the operator. He only suggests the general line of thought, and each responsive pursues it according to his own knowledge, experience or prejudices. I say to my responsives, for instance, that I have a wonderful educated cow with seven heads. They all want to see it. I call their attention to the imaginary stable door near by; they look toward it, and when I snap my fingers they all see a seven headed cow enter. Now, by questioning them it becomes obvious that they all see a different cow. Unless I have designated her color one sees a white cow, another a red cow, and so on.

Then I tell them that she can dance, can waltz and keep time with music. I hand one a cane, telling him it is a flute, and that he is an eminent performer, and he goes through the motions of playing to the dancing cow. They all hear different tunes, but the exhibition is satisfactory. I now add that the cow can sing—ran sing a different part with each mouth—can sing seven ballads at once. At this point there is some incredulity expressed. They see the cow stand up on her hind legs and hear the seven ballads—and this, I may as well add, is the narrative of an actual experiment.

Five of the six mesmerized persons believed that she sang. "She is singing 'Tit Willow,'" said one. "And 'A Warrior Bold,'" said another.

"I hear singing," said the incredulous one, turning to me. "'Annie Laurie,' isn't it? How do you work her—the machinery, I mean?"

The others laughed at him. "Why, the cow sings," said a young lady. "Can't you hear her sing? Can't you see her sing?"

"She looks as if she sang," conceded Incredulous. "I see her mouths move all around. She sounds as if she sang; but she doesn't sing. Cows don't sing."

"Very well, what is it, then?" asked one of the others.

"A tube and a hole in the floor," said Incredulous, "or perhaps ventriloquism."

"Awl" exclaimed the first, derisively, "ventriloquism does not work like that. I've made a study of ventriloquism."

"Well, I've made a study of cow!" persisted the scoffer obstinately.

Sometimes I turn the responsives into children, and have them play school with infinite fun; sometimes transport them over ocean to Africa or Japan on the enchanted carpet, where for a brief space they enjoy all the delights of travel; sometimes we participate in battles, in political campaigns, in exciting tirade, and sometimes Socrates, Moses or Confucius is introduced and interviewed, the intelligent responsive furnishing both questions and answers in a curious dual action of the mind that is highly entertaining.

Not only the reason sometimes rebels as above, but the conscience also. As a rule responsives can be completely dominated and made to do anything of which they are physically capable. They could generally be induced to take poison, or jump off the house, or throw themselves under a locomotive, or attack one another with deadly weapons. But there are some exceptions. I was unable to overcome the fear of one of my responsives, whom I sent to assault an imaginary Indian in the park. He refused to go, and said it was "difficult to kill an Indian."

A young lady, one of the brightest sensitives I have ever seen, steadfastly refuses to play cards. I tell her she is Buffalo Bill, and easily induce her to assume his character, but when cards are suggested, "No, I never play cards. It is wrong!" she says, and I cannot move her. I could make her jump out through the window or put her hands in the fire, but play cards she will not. I was puzzled by it till, inquiring, I ascertained that her religious parents had brought her up very strictly and taught her it was "wicked to play cards."

And this brings us to the question much mooted of late, whether crime can be committed by the aid of mesmerism. If so, it is brought into relation, not only with medicine, but with jurisprudence; not only with the pharmacopœia, but the penitentiary. It is obvious that if cases of this kind occur the one to whom punishment must be dealt out is the mesmerist.

I could probably induce any one of my responsives to take his life in my presence or to assault anybody within reach, but the mind wanders curiously in this strange condition, and generally takes little cognizance of surrounding objects. I have used the word "probably" in this sentence because the conduct of mesmerized persons cannot be positively predicted. The mental impression may not in a given case be sufficiently vivid and fascinating to induce action, or the influence may be counteracted by the moral sense asserting itself and overcoming the confused hypnotic tension. A. Croffut in North American

...of Wales continues to gain ...to his chagrin.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Matlick's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made the 16th day of November, 1888, the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Matlick's Ford" in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] fee wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said stream. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of 27 feet between the abutments resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long, which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches, and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills, 8x12, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers securely threaded on bottom of the same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long, securely spiked on to the stringers. All material to be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of said contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as 'Matlick's Ford.' The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 16th day of November, 1888 the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Rowan's Ford," in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close, without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said creek. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long, (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of twenty-seven [27] feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans) The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from the top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills 8x12 inches, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of same the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long and securely spiked to the stringers. All material must be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of such contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of such contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December, 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 13, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, N W ¼ N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lutton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas S. Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o26 Register.

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FRED BURKHARDT.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### ORDINANCE NO 27.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

The following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the government of the County Hospital of the County of Inyo, State of California, and for the preservation of health with in the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 1. All persons on their admission into the Hospital shall deliver to the steward all moneys, articles of value, baggage, etc., except such necessary articles as may be required for immediate use; and the steward shall label them properly and keep them until such time as they may be required, giving the owner a memorandum of the same, and such persons must bathe and change clothes immediately on admission into such hospital, and thereafter on Saturday of each and every week.

SECTION 2. All patients who are able to be up must rise in time and be ready for breakfast; after which they must vacate the wards as far as possible during the day, that the beds furniture and floor of he wards may be cleaned. Every patient able to do so is required to come to the dining room for meals.

SECTION 3. Each and every inmate will be required at all times to perform any duty assigned to them, either as nurse, or assisting about the house, and a refusal to comply will cause an immediate discharge, such duties to be assigned by the steward, or by his orders.

SECTION 4. All employees are required to use the utmost kindness in dealing with the inmates, and under no circumstances will abuse of any kind be tolerated.

SECTION 5. No liquors of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any one, except by order of the physician in charge.

SECTION 6. Card playing, gambling, loud or profane talking, vulgarity or disorderly conduct of any kind is positively forbidden.

SECTION 7. No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

SECTION 8. Begging from visitors is positively forbidden; also, smoking in the wards without permission; and every inmate is required to use every effort to promote cleanliness.

SECTION 9. Any inmate who shall introduce ardent spirits, cause any nuisance or disturb the house by quarrelling or fighting, or behave immorally or disrespectfully, in any manner, or circulate any book, pram or pamphlet of an indecent or immoral character, shall be immediately discharged.

SECTION 10. All patients who are able to be up are required to keep their beds and bedside tables in a neat and orderly condition.

SECTION 11. Visitors must not make presents to patients without permission from the steward. This rule has particular reference to fruits, pastry confectionery and liquors.

SECTION 12. Patients are required to retire at 9 o'clock p. m., at which time all lights unless otherwise permitted, are to be extinguished. No unnecessary conversat on will be permitted in the ward. No candles or other extra lights will be allowed in the ward without the consent of the steward.

SECTION 13. All violations of the above rules by the inmates must be reported to the physician to be dealt with by him or to be reported by him to the Board of Supervisors, at his option.

SECTION 14. The steward shall be subject to the orders of the physician in charge, and any violation of such orders shall be reported by said physician to the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this ordinance into effect the person in charge of said Hospital shall be considered to be the Steward.

SECTION 16. Patients can only be discharged by order of the physician in charge, and the said physician must keep a record of all such discharges, together with the date thereof.

SECTION 17. The Clerk must cause fifty copies of this ordinance to be printed on stiff card board for posting in convenient places, to be designated by the physician in charge of said Hospital.

SECTION 18. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from the date of its passage.

SECTION 19. This Ordinance shall be published, with the names of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 27 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 16th day of November, 1888, by the following vote:

AYES—J. D. Harger, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson.
NOES—
ABSENT—

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 27.

Filed and recorded November 16th, 1888, in Ordinance Book "B" page 55 et seq.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Modlett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o26 Register.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o26 Register.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

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—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.


I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BEARS, R. S.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.


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Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 12th |
| " | February 9th |
| " | March 16th |
| " | April 13th |
| " | May 11th |
| " | June 8th |
| " | July 12th |
| " | August 10th |
| " | September 7th |
| " | October 5th |
| " | November 2nd |
| " | December 7th |

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.


J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

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REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.


MISCELLANEOUS


J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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Working Csses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS.

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

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JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and imdortance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuseday, April 1tOh, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House | 9 15 a m | 5 35 p. m |
| Dayton | 10 45 a. m. | 4 35 p. m. |
| Wabuska | 12 45 a m | 2 23 p. m. |
| Hawthorne | 4 30 p m. | 10 40 a. m. |
| Luning | 5:50 p. m. | 9 20 a. m |
| Soda Springs | 7:0 0 p m. | 8:10 a. m |
| Belleville | 8 10 p. m. | 7 05 a. m |
| Candelaria Ar. | 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6.30 a. m |
| | No. 3. Leave— | No. 4. Arrives— |
| Belleville | 7 30 a m. | 5.25 p. m |
| Benton | 11 00 a m | 1:45 p. m |
| Bishop Creek | 1 10p. m. | 11:50 a. m |
| Alvord | 2.00 p. m | 10.30 a. m. |
| Independence | 3:30 p. m. | 9 05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine | 4 15 p. m | 8 15 a. m. |
| Keeler Ar | 5:05 p. m. | Lv. 7.50 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adla Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
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GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
Independence.

Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.


NATHAN RHINE.


NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every one article, is well calculated to suit the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252-6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22.....1888


Mr. J. Wilson came up from Darwin last Thursday and stayed in town a few days.

The members of the Masonic Lodge, at Independence, talk of giving a ball next month.

As usual, Wood has provided an abundant stock of all kinds of holiday goods Drop in and take a look.

Sullivan and Kilrain are matched to fight for $10,000 a side. Sullivan may be Kilrain, but Al, Cohol knocks him out every time.

Take the children to Rhine's store tonight and let them see the show; Bert has just spread himself and made a show worth looking at.

At Bert's menagerie are a great many more animals than Noah had in his famous collection. It don't cost anything to go in and see them.

Mr. E. O. Holbert is here on a visit with his brother, Fred Holbert. He came from New York, and will visit other parts of the State before returning.

At the Independence Hotel everybody will be treated to dinner on Christmas day. Levy will spread a glorious feast. See what he says in another column.

Samuel Chalmers writes that he is stoping out ore in his copper mine at Deep Spring. The vein gets larger as he advances upon it. It may prove to be a big mine,

Last Sunday there was a battle between whites and negroes in Mississippi. The report says twelve white men and one hundred and fifty negroes were killed in the battle.

Every train for days past has brought shipments of all kinds of goods for Rhine's store. Bert thinks the old gentleman has got struck with the boom idea since he went to the City.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow —Sunday—at Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.; Independence 7 o'clock, evening. Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. J. C. Elly is much better the past few days, and if he continues to improve will be able to get out again soon. At one time his chance for recovery seemed very slight.

The new vestibule train makes the trip from New York to San Francisco in four days and six hours. The trip the other way takes two hours longer. A trip across the continent is now made in less time than the pioneers took in hitching up their teams to start on the journey.

Mrs. Orlando Evans died at Reno on Thursday of last week. She was married to W. T. C. Elliott in 1868. Ten years afterward she was divorced from Elliott; she was afterward married to Mr. Evans, who still survives her. She leaves two daughters by Elliott, but no children by her last husband. She was aged 48 years.

The United States Marshal has seized all the cut wood and coal on government land in the neighborhood of Eureka, Nevada. There is great inconvenience to the people in consequence. This action is in connection with the suits brought against parties for cutting timber belonging to the government.

The marriage of Mr. R. C. Spear and Miss Emma Duval united a very worthy couple. Mr. Spear has the virtues that do most to honor manhood, and Miss Duval has given ample proof of that unselfish devotion to those she loves, and that tenderness of heart that are the dearest charms of woman. May they be blest and happy in their union.

An apple orchard of good trees fairly well cared for will produce crops worth $400 per acre. This is equal to ten per cent on $4,000. Owens Valley has tens of thousands of as good orchard land as in the State, and the apples grown here have few equals and no superiors. There is an opportunity here in this direction out of which fortunes will be made.

The newspaper directory of N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, for the year 1888, is out. It is a large, nicely bound volume and literally packed with valuable information. It is not only a newspaper directory, but it is a gazetteer of condensed information relating to the statistics and topography of the country and its general resources —agricultural, mining, manufacturing, commercial, etc. It contains about 1,100 pages. The price is $5.00 and it is well worth the money.

The case of Gruber against McMullen came up in the Justice's Court at Independence on Tuesday. Parties agreed that the case should be tried before a jury of four. Wednesday morning a jury was secured and the case was tried. The jury disagreed and were discharged; they stood two against two. A change of venue to Bishop Creek was demanded by the defendant and granted. The band of horses involved in the case are likely to be eaten up by expenses before the case ends. Thomas and Hill of Big Pine are interested in the case.

The late Michael Flynn got judgment in the Justice's Court at Bishop Creek, against J. M. Horton for a debt alleged to be due. Flynn died thirteen days after the judgment was given. Horton afterward appealed to the Superior Court. The attorney for the Administrator of the estate of Flynn moved that the appeal be dismissed, on the ground that it had not been taken within thirty days after judgment was rendered. Last Monday the motion was argued in Court, and was denied on the ground that when Flynn died there was no one upon whom notice of appeal could be served till an administrator was appointed. The case will go to trial.

The official recount of votes in San Francisco, show that Buckley has got control of the Legislature of the State and of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco by the most outrageous fraud. In the original count the tools of Buckley counted enough votes to secure the result he aimed at, regardless of how the ballots had been cast by the actual voters. If this kind of work is permitted to go on, it is certain that we will in time come to the condition so long prevalent in some of the South American States, where every election was followed by a civil war, and the victors took possession of the Government.

### What Irrigation Does.

Three or four years ago Fresno was an insignificant village, with but slight prospect of ever being anything else. Now it is a city of 12,000 inhabitants. New buildings now being constructed will cost when finished at least $750,000. This wonderful change and enormous increase of property is due entirely to irrigation. The surrounding country was a desert, apparently fit for nothing but a sheep pasture. Irrigation has made it a region of fertility equal to any other in the State. What irrigation has done for the country about Fresno, it will do for Owens Valley. The five hundred square miles of good land in this valley that may be irrigated at a very moderate outlay, will be improved and increased in value equal to the land about Fresno. There the most valuable product of the land is raisins; here we can grow better grapes and we have a climate far superior to Fresno for making raisins.

### Wants to See the Sun.

A few days ago the Postmaster at Independence got a letter as follows:

TRAVER, TULARE CO., CAL.

POSTMASTER,
Independence:

What kind of a country do you have there, especially in regard to fog; or do you have any fog, and have you been having any for the last week or two? We have scarcely seen the sun in the San Joaquin Valley for two or three weeks, and I would like to find a location where there is more sunlight. Yours, &c.,

H. D. W.

The Postmaster informed this anxious inquirer that fog is never seen in Owens Valley. When rain sets in the clouds discharge their contents and disappear and warm bright sunshine follows. If this inquirer wants to enjoy sunshine this is the place for him, and if he wants to get into a beautiful and fertile country, let him come to Owens Valley and see for himself what a country it is.

### A Valuable Industry.

At the soda works, at Keeler, two thousand tons of crude soda are now ready for purifying. Of this twenty per cent, or four hundred tons, will be bi-carbonate of soda, worth seventy dollars per ton. The other constituents are worth thirty dollars per ton. The whole will therefore be worth seventy-six thousand dollars. The purifying is done by a process discovered and patented by Mr. B. F. Gray, Superintendent of the works. This process is much more effective and cheaper than the old way of working. The force of men employed has recently been reduced; twenty-one men are now at work, but many more will be employed next Spring. A great deal of work had to be done making tanks for purifying the soda; this is now nearly finished and purifying will begin in a few days. Thirty tons a day will be purified. The source of supply is Owens Lake, and is inexhaustible. The business will certainly grow to large proportions and be of immense value.

### Seeds and Scions.

Many kinds of seeds of plants suited to California can be had on application to the State University at Berkley. A new grass, highly recommended for dry soils, is called Japanese Wheat Grass. It has been tried at Berkley and does well. Another grass well recommended for dry soil is called Hairy-flowered Paspalum. Texas Blue Grass, Tall Oat Grass, Schraders Brome Grass, Hungarian Brome Grass, Esparsette, Small Clover, Black Medic, all these are highly recommended as forage and hay plants for dry soils. Tagasaste is suited to dry hill sides, it grows very large and makes valuable pasturage. Seeds of these plants can be got in packages of 2 ounces each, price 2 cents. Acorns of English oaks, 8 ounce sacks, 8 cents each. Cork oaks, small trees, 5 to each lot, 25 cents per lot by express. Olives, Nevadillo blanco, three plants to each lot, 25 cents per lot by express. Scions for grafting, apricots, apples and pears, 10 cents for each dozen ordered. For further information address

E. J. WICKSON,
Berkeley, Cal.

### An Important Decision.

Governor Stevenson, of Nevada, owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Kentuck mine at Virginia City. He is the sole owner of a mill that crushes the ore from the mine. The Board of Directors of the Company that owns the mine is elected by the influence of Mr. Stevenson. That Board made a contract with him for crushing the ore at his mill. The mill pays a large profit to the owner; but the mine does not pay profit to the stockholders. Suit was brought by the stockholders against Mr. Stevenson, and it is alleged that the contract he made with himself for crushing the ore is illegal. The case was tried before Judge Wallace, at San Francisco, where the office of the Kentuck Mining Company is located. The Judge has decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The case will surely be appealed to the Supreme Court; if that Court shall sustain the decision of Judge Wallace suits for vast sums will surely follow, as all the minas of the Comstock have been managed the same way, and most of the enormous profits of the mines have gone to the mill owners.

Christmas! Christmas!

Come to the Independence Hotel for a Turkey Dinner and good Warm and Cold Drinks. Come and try our Eggnog, Beef Tea, Hot Lemonade, etc.

H. LEVY, Prop.

Charlie Ferrie has what gives every indication of being a good mine at Darwin. Shipments of the ore sent to San Francisco have given $170 per ton silver and 70 per cent lead. Ferrie is taking out ore right along.

In Los Angeles and other neighboring counties the total destruction of vineyards is threatened by a disease called blackrot. The nature of the disease has not yet been discovered and no remedy has been found for it. Scientists are now studying the disease with a view to finding a cure or preventative for it.

The City Fathers of San Bernardino have passed a high license ordinance. Saloon license is fixed at $50 per month. Cheap John auctions $100 per month. Foot peddlers of goods $2.50 per day. Every dance house or cellar $10 per day. Applications for license must be accompanied by a bond with two or more good sureties for the sum of $2,000.

### MARRIED.

SPEAR—DUVAL—At the residence of W. L. Hunter, at George's Creek, December 16th, 1888, by Rev. E. McEvers, Mr. R. C. Spear to Miss Emma Duval.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK.
County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. EGGLEY, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]
Filed November 28, 1888.

P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 246.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
Nov. 14, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that James P. Mollet, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 246, for the S W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec. 2, S E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 3, N E ¼ of N E ¼ sec 10, N W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec. 11, Tp 15 S. R 35 E. M D M., before the Register and Receiver of the office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert W. Simonson, John J. Stewart, William D. Eakin and Reuben C. Spear, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.


## BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

LITTLE'S

## CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

## SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

**Little's Patent Powder Dip.**

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

## W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Keeler's Store.

## IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

## S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

### FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

# Holiday Goods!

—THE—

LARGEST,
BRIGHTEST,
CHOICEST,
CHEAPEST,

**Line on the Coast. Comprising**

PLUSH GOODS in Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, etc.

LEATHER GOODS in raised and stamped designs in Toilet and Traveling Cases. tc.

SCRAP BOOKS, Photograph and Autograph Albums in Leather and Plush, Perfumery in Fancy Designs, Children's Picture Books, Games etc., also special holiday attractions in Fans, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Jewelry, etc.

Send for our CATALOGUE which describes, illustrates and prices the holiday goods and a thousand other articles. FREE to any address.

## "I. C."

## CORSETS

A genuine French Corset and the best now before the public. They are made of the finest French COUTIL with best quality whalebone and French elastic side steels. The only corset made that gives a TRIM, GRACEFUL APPEARANCE, and at the same time allows PERFECT FREEDOM OF MOTION. The fact that the wealth and fashion of the land are rapidly adopting the I. C. CORSETS goes to show that their merits are appreciated and once worn they are indispensable.

Though costing more than the ordinary corset, they are fully as economical because of the high quality of material used in their construction.

Prices, $1 72 and $3.50.

## HALE BROS & CO.

**Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K St. & 1026 Ninth,**

Sacramento, Cal.

## HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

Immense assortment of Presents for Old and Young just received at

NATHAN RHINE'S.

***TOYS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.***

**Plush Goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds for Christmas and New Years.**

**Come Early and Secure Your Choice.**

NATHAN RHINE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

## Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

**Livery Accommodations**

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

## TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

## JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

## Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

**New No. 8.**

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

## First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

## Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

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### A Wearing Responsibility.

Bishop (to Pat, returning from work)—You look tired, Pat.

Pat—Oi am, sorr. It's a harrud day I've had, sorr, as foreman o' the gang—tin straight hours.

Bishop—Ah, Pat, we all have to work hard in this world. I often put in eighteen hours a day.

Pat—Yis, your rivirence, but your wurruck is alsy loike, and clane, and ye's hasent any responsibility.—New York Sun.

### Too Much Extravagance.

A papier mache figure of a dude was on exhibition at a recent state fair. It was a valuable instructor to the farmer, who considered it quite as much of a curiosity as the mammoth squash, and some grangers mistook it for a new brand of scarecrow; but, after all, it was a great waste of papier mache, and state fairs should not encourage such extravagance.—Norristown Herald.

### A Genius for Advertising.

A doctor in an Ohio town, who lives on a street leading to the cemetery, has a reversible sign. Usually the sign presents his name and office hours; but when a funeral passes, he turns it over, and then the following legend is displayed: "Not my patient; I cure all who follow my directions."—New York Tribune.

### Heartrending.

Miss Eva Ready (who has been spending the summer on a farm)—We had a terrible earthquake out in the country.

Miss City Tied—Indeed?

"My, yes; I heard Mr. Hay Seed, where I was boarding, tell his wife that all the corn was shocked.—Drake's Magazine.

### Accommodations for Both.

Occupant (of Boston herdic, to driver)—I say, driver, I paid you double fare to drive slowly!

Driver—Yis, sorr; but the other gint paid me double fare to drive fasht. Oill drive fasht half way, an' slow the other half. Get er lang there.—The Epoch.

### A Little Commission.

She (on board the yacht Fleetwing)—What are they doing, Lieut. Goldbraid?

He—They are weighing the anchor.

She—Oh, are they? Would you mind asking how much it weighs? I am so interested in everything of a nautical nature.—The Epoch.

### A Chicago Freak.

Chicago Man (on Chestnut street)—That gentleman I just bowed to is one of the most remarkable men in Chicago.

Philadelphian—Eh? In what way?

"He was born there."—Philadelphia Record.

### Too Much Better Than Not Enough.

Stout Old Lady (to druggist's boy)—Boy, d'ye keep a preparation for reducin' the weight?

Boy—Yes'm.

Stout Old Lady—Well, I don't eggsactly how much I ought to git.

Boy (diagnosingly)—Better take all we've got, ma'am.—Harper's Bazar.

### Stuck for a Word.

A Springfield teacher had given her class in geography some oral instruction about the middle states, mentioning among other things that the inhabitants were "enterprising, wide awake and go ahead people." The next day she was questioning the class on the subject, when a small boy replied to a question about the inhabitants that "they were enterprising, wide awake and"—here he was stuck for a word, but got it finally—"move on people."—Springfield Union.

### Inherited Dental Deficiency.

Dr. Cryer says, in The Philadelphia Medical Times, that he has among his patients members of the same family, representing five generations, each lacking the left lower lateral incisor tooth. An interesting feature of this remarkable instance of heredity is that one of the members of the same family has a supernumerary lower incisor.—Science.

### A Novel Writer's Thoroughness.

Mr. E. P. Roe was a believer in Ben Johnson's saying: "Easy writing makes hard reading." He carried his corrections even into the composing department of his publisher, often taking the proof reader's place and making changes just before the type was sent to the press room.—Cosmopolitan.

### A Fortunate Fish Inspector.

H. E. Childs, the lucky man who received on Thursday last $15,000 as his share of the ticket No. 46,755, which drew the first capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, drawn this month, is inspector of fish and foreman for DeButts and Daggetts, at their wharf, East Boston. He is 41 years old, medium height, light complexion, long blonde moustache, good natured and healthy.

He is married, owns a house in which he lives at Everett, and enjoys the fatherhood of one child. He is a Massachusetts boy, although he worked in New Orleans about 14 years ago, where he first became interested in lottery tickets. He brought five or six tickets while in New Orleans, and did not buy any more until this year. Altogether he has spent about $30 in their investments. He bought his last ticket the 1st of this month.

"It was lying in the desk and I never thought anything of it until I saw an announcement in the paper that my number was a success. I did not think any such luck could happen to me, but here I am hard at work and the possessor of $15,000. Of course it won't make any difference in my position. I get a good salary here and am satisfied. When the boys heard what happened they all went crazy and dragged me all over the dock so I set them all up and we had a good time."

The money came in the form of a check and is deposited in the First Ward Bank at East Boston, about the largest deposit ever made in the bank at one time. Mr. Childs has done nothing since his little fortune arrived but to whittle up all the loose wood on the wharf and smile to himself in quiet satisfaction.—*Boston (Mass.) Record*, Oct. 27.

## MISERY IN MOSCOW.

### The Merciless Barriers Which Separate the Poor from the Rich.

St. Petersburg is European, and half the things which pain one there are felt to be in some sort of association with the evils and vices of the West. But Moscow has its own miseries, and they are so intensely Russian, so characteristic of that vaster Moscow of which the old capital is merely the tiny center, that in becoming sensible of them one shudders, not for a community merely, but for a whole people. The contrasts which life offers in St. Petersburg are contrasts mainly between things which it is scarcely just to compare, between a well being which is foreign and a want that is native; but in Moscow wealth is elder brother to poverty, yet stands divided from it by a chasm as impassable as it is merciless. There is a distinct alliance of roughness and semi-culture between the rich merchant who does business daily in the White Town, and the wretched street vender whom he passes on his way a dozen times; yet the two are farther apart than the poorest and the richest classes in Western Europe. Moreover, poverty is so unspeakably miserable in Moscow that it seems to be the characteristic rather of a distinct species of the animal man than of any particular layer of the population. The streets daily yield figures which can only on general principles of anthropology be called human. The eye disentangles a face from these moving masses of rags but slowly and painfully; unless the inspection is at long range, the nose itself is too apt to protest.

The Russian summer calls innumerable peasant beggars and country paupers to Moscow. In the day time they explore the city from gate to gate, halting from time to time to beg alms or munch the fragments of black bread which form the chief spoils of their diurnal quest. Many women of this class are young and robust, fresh from the labors of the field; but some are old, infirm, haggard. All trudge about with the aid of a staff, and all wear a rude canvas bag tied around the neck. At night, long after the last vesper has died away, when the White Town is deserted and the suburban residences are gay with lights, with music, and with the laughter of the happy men and women, this vast army of the penniless and the miserable seeks its nocturnal repose Heaven alone knows where—on the forsaken field of the day's markets in the open air, on the steps of churches and cathedrals, or in the quadrangles and courts of palaces and public buildings. To be unutterably wretched and yet to be nightly sojourner in the "outer courts of heaven;" to be poor, and yet to fall asleep with only the thickness of a wall separating one from some of the most useless and costly accumulations of treasure in Europe, the conversion of which into money would furnish the means for banishing acute poverty from Russia altogether—such experiences as these are the lot of thousands to whom Moscow is less a place of pilgrimage than a centre of hot, weary, dusty life, a focus of burning despair.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

## FASHIONS IN MOURNING.

### The Caustic of Ridicule Cleverly Applied to Ludicrous Customs.

There are certain aspects of "Christian burial" which have grown so discordant with our more intelligent forms of social life that they have become even ludicrous, and can, therefore, be most wholesomely treated with the caustic of ridicule. Among cultivated people their natural environment no longer exists. They are more or less distinctly recognized as survivals. The dignity and impressiveness they may have once possessed has passed away. The most conspicuous of these is covered and described by the comprehensive name of "mourning." I have heard a brilliant society belle sorrowing bitterly over the fact that, just as her most impressive costumes were prepared for a season's campaign, the demise of a distant relative made it necessary for her to "go into mourning"—a fact which had but the one compensating circumstance, that "black was becoming to her;" indeed this final and determining factor in the case often enlarges the pale of relationship, within the limits of which funeral fashion makes the assumption of "mourning" imperative. In all the large cities stores may be found where the mortuary expert can determine to a shade the style of dress that constitutes "full mourning," and where the length of a vail is solemnly regarded as expressive of what Mr. Mould termed "filial affection." There is "mourning jewelry," "mourning stationery," "mourning etiquette;" and I know of one gentleman who carried his loyalty to these "modes and shows of grief" to the extent of having the blue ribbons that adorned his nightgown solemnly replaced with black! But the ghastly humor reaches its climax in the contemplation of "half mourning," or "second mourning." This symbolizes sorrow vanishing through the ministration of the milliner and the mantua-maker. It is an interesting but certainly not an edifying sight to see a blooming young widow pass through those various stages of grief which etiquette demands, from the midnight gloom of costly crape, through the subdued twilight of "second mourning," back to the full daylight of gorgeous color.—*Rev. John Snyder, in Forum.*

### How to Cork Political Prophets.

Blinks—There comes Jinks. Let's get away from him. He thinks he's a political prophet, and does nothing but bore everybody he meets.

Klinks—Let him come; I'll shut him up like a jackknife.

"Eh? You won't threaten to strike him, will you?"

"No; I'll offer to bet with him."—Philadelphia Record.

### For Once.

Maiden Lady—I think I will visit a chiropodist while I am in the city.

Friend—Have you corns?

M. L.—No.

F.—Bunions?

M. L.—No.

F.—Why, then, visit a chiropodist?

M. L.—I want to have it to say that I had a man at my feet once in my life.—Boston Courier.

## ENGLISH OFFICERS.

### One of the Weak Points in Great Britain's Military System.

The regular British army itself has never its full complement of officers, and the militia and volunteers are notoriously deficient in this respect, both as regards quantity and quality. Other nations suffer in the same way, but not of their own deliberate choice. When an army numbering several millions of men has to be dealt with, such as that of Germany or Russia or France, it becomes extremely difficult and expensive to keep up a proper number of officers in readiness for war, especially where the middle classes from which the supply must be drawn are comparatively weak in numbers and already caught to a great extent in the meshes of the military net. During the Crimean war we had to make a rule that Lieutenants should not be promoted to Captaincies till they had been two years in the service, and in 1870-71 the expenditure of German officers was so great that at the end of the war even lance-sergeants, (vice-feldwebel), in many cases, took the command of companies. In December, 1870, a Bavarian infantry division was so reduced by severe losses that it only possessed at the front a single captain of the line. There are people so enamored of the German system that they would follow it in its weaknesses since they can not in its strength, and ministers have been only too ready to snatch at any support in cutting down either officers or men. In this case it is to be remarked that the Germans only yield to a dire necessity of which they always complain, but they at least take care to keep up in peace the full number allowed them and to manufacture as many as they can for reserves by the one-year volunteer system. Officers thus produced have served a year in the ranks with, in addition to the ordinary soldier's training, constant tactical exercises, during which they have to learn the duties of officers. We, with more than Chinese absurdity, invite officers of the reserve to pass an examination in tactics, solely out of books; but have refused permission for them even to study the books under garrison instructors. No; they must go to "crammers," who, sensibly enough, spend their time in examining the examiners and discovering the odds for or against certain questions being put. I do not blame those extremely able gentlemen whose industry and common sense are brought in to supply a much-felt want, but I certainly question whether these examinations are of any practical value, and I find that officers of the militia and volunteers are moved by a certain healthy merriment when they discuss the subject. Trained or untrained, there are never enough officers even in the regular army to meet the waste of peace, much less of war.—*Fortnightly Review.*

## TEACHING OF MUSIC.

### What It Costs to Produce a Really Good Piano Player.

"How many music-teachers are there in Chicago?" a reporter asked one of the best-known instructors in the city.

"That," the lady replied, "would be rather a hard question to answer. There are at least two hundred who may be properly described as first-class teachers, and I am sure that nobody can tell the number of people who are engaged in teaching. You see music is an art which many persons consider themselves prepared to teach, who, perhaps, have not the necessary training, and it is a difficult problem to say just how many are engaged in the work."

"What are the teachers usually paid?"

"That again depends on the teacher," said she. "Some teachers get $3 an hour; others get $1 for the same time and practically the same results. The price which a teacher gets is really a matter of fashion rather than any thing else. No teacher can handle more than ten pupils in a day, and many will not attempt to take care of more than eight. Of course in what I have told you I have been speaking of the average music-teacher who does the greater part of the instructing in Chicago. Teachers of note always get at least $4.50 an hour; at the Conservatory they charge $15 for a course of twenty lessons, but as these lessons are only fifteen minutes for each pupil you can easily see that there is practically no difference. To play the piano well will require about five years' work, taking say two lessons a week. These lessons will cost $2 a week for the first three years, and for the last two years the lessons ought to cost $6 a week—that is allowing for two lessons a week only, you understand. This work and this expense ought to produce a good piano player, a product which is cheap at $936, which I figure upon."

And does it really take five years' work to produce a good piano player?"

"That is really the very shortest time. Ten years would be better. A classical player can not be produced in less than ten years. The piano is an instrument which takes a great deal of study. Next to the harp it is the most difficult instrument to play well there is."

"And how about singing?"

"Singing generally costs more. Good teachers want from $2 to $4.50 an hour. There are not so many singing teachers as there are people who are teaching music; the work is more difficult and requires much higher training."

Read me for my cause, and be patient that ye may read.—*Shakespeare.*


**THE GREATEST STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN.**

And who e'er his wonderous frame doth scan, ponder and devise to cure an ill, whether by device, fruit or pill, an equal benefactor is he; and we haste, the inventor of a cathartic of delicious taste, to do him honor. Who remembers not how the distressed mother, her child's entreaties tries to smother, that she insist not the horrid dose be taken, the remembrance e'en now does nausea awaken, and fond father, to be witness of his child's torture, would rather pay high price, if money could purchase Cathartic nice. We have it now! And great De Prati's name, appears upon the scroll of Esculapian fame, for after long study what would suit, has hit upon *delicious fruits* to cure our ills. Away at once with draughts and pills; for whether it be indigestion, liver complaint, or constipation, or any disease to which flesh is heir, he here with pride does boldly declare, and on the assertion will wager big, that it can be cured by a HAMBURG FIG. Price 25 cents a box. At druggists.

*Dujardin's Life Essense* has restored vigor to hundreds of old-young men, who have exhausted their vital forces by dissipation, and other bad practices. It has given back youthfulness and strength whenever used. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.


## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The heaviest metals in their order are tungsten, 17; uranium, 18.33; hammered gold, 19.36; platinum, 22; iridium, 23.

—There are but three factories in the United States in which crutches are exclusively manufactured, one each in Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

—Aluminum resembles silver in appearance, is stronger than steel, will not tarnish and is superior to silver for all purposes for which that metal is used.

—Bones disintegrate quickly in sea water. They are consequently seldom obtained during ocean dredgings, although teeth, which resist the action of the water indefinitely, are often brought up.

—Vegetarianism does not protect from cancer. In a hospital at Jeypore, India, during the last eight years, forty-one operations for cancer have been performed on the persons of meat-eaters, and sixty-one on strict and life-long vegetarians.

—A new glass, recently invented in Sweden, is said to be capable, when made into a lens for a microscope, of "enabling us to distinguish the 204,700,000th part of an inch." It is also said that there is great promise of this glass producing wonderfully powerful telescope lenses and a new departure in astronomy.

—According to a Chicago wagon-maker, white oak requires eighty years to mature; shell-bark hickory, from thirty to fifty years; tulip-tree, sixty or more years; and red or Norway pine, at least sixty years. Artificially grown, fifty-five thousand feet of these kinds of lumber may be obtained from each acre.

—There are in the German Empire between fifty and sixty manufactories of playing-cards, which in the last fiscal year turned out about 5,000,000 packs, of which about 1,000,000 were exported. About four-fifths of the production consisted of packs containing not more than thirty-six cards, and of the larger packs the greater part were exported.

—An English physician of note expresses in the *Lancet* the belief that consumption is due to a constant irritation of the air passages, and that cold air breathed at night is one of the greatest irritants. Those who live most of the time in the open air are the least likely to suffer from phthisis, because their lungs are so accustomed to cold air as not to be irritated by it at night.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—If a man sued for breach of promise were to set up the defense of temporary insanity he would certainly prove his case by reference to old love letters.—*Puck.*

—Live within your income, says the practical adviser; but if he would tell how one may live without it, he would have the merit and the glory of instructing a larger constituency.—*Boston Budget.*

—Judge (to prospective grand juryman—"What is your occupation?" P. G. J.—"Collector for the gas company." Judge—"You are excused. It would be impossible for you to bring in a true bill."—*Terre Haute Express.*

—A tin peddler down in Georgia the other day ate all the supper prepared for two families, drank several gallons of milk, then asked for a newspaper, and left the spectators hungry, but happy to be rid of him.

—A little pamphlet called "Humor in ye Sixteenth Century" shows that ye joker of that period borrowed a great deal of his wit from ye humorist of ye nineteenth century without giving a particle of credit.

You may set it down as a truth, which admits of few exceptions, that those who ask your opinion really want your praise.

### THE COMING COMET.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and *high* compliment will be verified, remains to be *seen*, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound, and potent eradicator of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

"This world is round and like a ball
Goes swinging in the air,
Which may account, perhaps, for all
The folks not being square.

Mrs. Ridgway, of Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., S. F., Cal., will buy Christmas Gifts suitable for your children, your wife, your husband, your brother, your friend, your sister, or some other man's sister or brother you are interested in. Give particulars; do not delay.

Old Miser—Will you dine with me to-night? Young Goodliver—No, thank you. I am hungry.

The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

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S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 335.


Adelina Patti says that she means to make a liberal provision in her will for the education of poor girls with good voices. The good girls with poor voices may get married.

### WHICH WAS IT? BACON OR SHAKESPEARE.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential to bodily and mental activity, business success and the pursuit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakspearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest exponent of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

John B. Stagg was married in Newville, Penn., last week to Miss Margaret Clelland. Queerly enough, Margaret now calls Stagg her "dear."

### A GENERAL TIE-UP

Of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

The place honors not the man; 'tis the man who gives honor to the place.

### THE SPECIAL OFFER

Of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, Mass., which we published last week, should be noticed by our readers, as the opportunity comes but once a year. Any new subscriber to THE COMPANION who will send $1.75 at once, can have the paper free to January 1, 1889, and for a full year from that date. This offer includes four holiday numbers, for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter all the illustrated Weekly Supplements, and the Annual Premium List, with 500 illustrations. Really a $2.50 paper for only $1.75 a year.

"What is the meaning of the word 'hero'?" asked a teacher in a primary school. "A man who hears well!" said a pupil, promptly.

### WOMAN'S WORK.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Patient—Change of climate! Why, Doctor, we've had all kinds of changes—rain, sunshine, heat, cold, calm and storms—right here within a week.

SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK —AND— Iodide of Potass.

It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors 417 Sansome St. San Francisco.

POWDERED 98% CAUSTIC SODA, TREE WASH, Carbolic Sheep Wash. T. W. Jackson & Co., 104 Market St., Mfg. Agents.

STEINWAY, KRANICH, PFAAB & BACH, Gabler, Roenisch Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

Adjustable and Common Dress Forms —AND— PAPER MACHE BUSTS AND BOY'S FORMS.

The Studabecker Tailor Square for Dress Cutting. Lessons given, and perfect patterns cut to measure.

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HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE

Works on either STANDING TIMBER or STUMPS. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1½ minutes.

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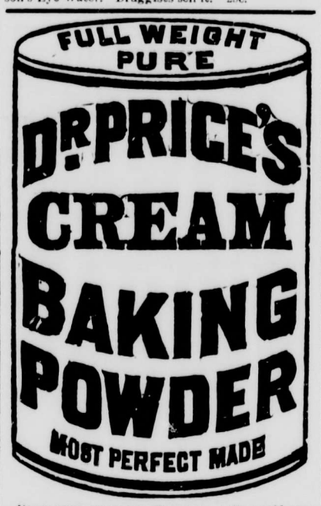


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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 29, 1888

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## KINDLING FOR FIRES.

### A CHICAGO MAN USES A CELLULOID TOILET SET.

**Pine Wood, Properly Prepared, Is the Best Material for Starting a Fire in the Stove—Utilizing an Old Flour Barrel—A Task.**

A west side man was called upon not long ago to make a fire. After searching about diligently for kindling and finding none, he took his wife's toilet set, and, it being of celluloid, the flames soon glowed vigorously. It is scarcely needful to say that this was during the temporary absence of his better half; but she found it out, and her lecture was not restricted to the extravagance of such a proceeding.

It is rather strange that this great city, with its manufactories of well nigh every material, has not a single kindling factory, or, if there be one, directory men fail to discover it. Understood, there are several places where the original article is prepared. One firm has a saw, or saws, propelled by a large engine, which turns out daily many cords of the commodity, cutting it into short pieces and tying it into bundles of convenient size, while nigh every factory using much wood sells the odds and ends for the purpose named. But there is no factory which turns out artificial material, such as prepared cake sawdust or resin—or kerosene dipped wood. This may be due to the cause assigned by a well known wood box manufacturer of this city who sells two or three thousand wagon loads of board ends annually. He said: "There can be no improvement made upon wood, pine wood, I mean, that being best of all. Given plenty of this and there is not the slightest difficulty in starting a fire in a moment, more quickly and satisfactorily than in any other way." Chicago people are shrewd and are not inclined to undertake the impossible. Wood being the best possible material, they stop at that. This, though, is provided in plenty, and the only good excuse for a failure to keep a supply at home is a lack of money.

The amount used is enormous. If one reflects for a moment that hundreds of thousands of fires are started daily, he will be ready to accept the statement that many thousand tons are consumed annually in Chicago alone. At several box, sash and door and furniture manufactories the reporter was told that ten or twelve years ago they found difficulty in getting rid of their kindling stuff, but that now all they have finds an immediate market. The increase in the demand is due to increase of population, of course. Of late, in particular, orders keep up with if they do not run ahead of the supply. Pine is the preferred wood, but all kinds are readily sold, if well seasoned and cut short, for this latter quality is as high a virtue in kindling wood as in a political speech or sermon.

The reporter would by no means be understood as saying that wood is the only material used in starting the fire upon the domestic hearth, or in the new patent stove or range. He would be derelict in his duty if he failed to refer to that article so popular with the average hired girl, the very danger in the use of which appears to add to its value in her eyes. It is needless to say that kerosene is meant. But the employment of kerosene is scarcely more hazardous than the chopping up of an old board or barrel into the requisite size for kindling. "Putting up the stove" has been the subject for a thousand newspaper jests, it being commonly agreed that to adjust the joints of pipe demands more patience than Job exercised during all his manifold trials; yet one who has had experience will doubt whether that be attended with so great danger or with such trial of patience as the attempt to chop kindling with an old ax or hatchet with serrated edge and with tendency to fly off the handle.

As to the danger, that inclines to the side of the chopper and splitter. One may once in a while fall from a chair when the pipe obstinately declines to joint or to enter the chimney hole; but one cannot well escape the perils which environ him who undertakes the task of converting a gnarled and knotted board, or a meek looking but weather beaten and shaky flour barrel into the A B C of fuel. If the ax do not come off and fall upon his head or back, some bit that seems to require the exercise of greatest force to break will yield with surprising weakness and fly full into his face. Or if he do escape these perils a long and ugly splinter is sure to pierce his hand and cause him to bless the whole business. The need for work of this kind diminishes year by year, thanks to a civilization which counts a duty the preparation of kindling wood for the people.

The heaven for the kindler of fires is in proximity to a southern swamp whose black loam bears upon its surface and within its depths the famous pine knot, or light 'ood, as it is called by the natives. Of all known woods this burns quickest, brightest, longest and best. Fairly saturated with resin, it is as quick to take fire as tinder. The people there use it not only as a substitute for candle or other illumination, but also invariably for the purpose of starting their fires, whether in the house of the wealthy planter or the cabin of the poor negro. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and but for great expense of transportation no doubt its pre-eminent excellence as kindling would have caused its introduction and general use in Chicago and through the west. In its absence, its congener, the pine of the north, less firm and less resinous, is a favorite. But shavings, old papers and debris of all kinds come in as substitutes when negligence has led to exhaustion of the legitimate supply.

Given the best of material, however, there are many people who would find its use to the starting of a good fire a task of no easy accomplishment. Woman has come in for full share of ridicule here, it having been charged that she cannot start a fire any better than she can whistle or sharpen a pencil. That this is a slander upon the gentler sex is proved in the millions of cases of wives who preside over their own kitchens and the numbers of them who indulgently suffer their lazy worse halves to lie abed in winter mornings until fires are built and houses are well warmed. Still, it is none the less an art that must be acquired. Success will not follow the mere throwing together of a lot of kindling and the placing upon that of a quantity of wood or coal. The bits must be placed compactly, yet not so close together as to choke the draught. It is important, too, that a little time shall be allowed for the fixing of the flame before the fuel proper is added.—Chicago Herald.

**At the Costumer's.**

Customer—I wish a fancy dress. I wish if possible to appear as a bank cashier.

Costumer—I've the very thing among my ecclesiastical dresses. You must wear a stole.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

## GRAY-WHISKERED JOKES.

**Lew Dockstader Tries to Tell Which of All Chestnuts Fell First.**

The minstrel joke which is associated with my earliest recollections of the profession is the weathervane conundrum. I may say at once that all the old minstrel jokes took the shape of conundrums, the end man firing the questions to the interlocutor, who, after repeating it with a good deal of elaboration, would then announce his inability to answer. The squib to which I allude was brought on in the following fashion:

Bones—Can you tole me de reason dat dey never **put** a hen on top of a wedder-vane?

Interlocutor—No, Bones, I can not. What is the reason?

Bones—Because it's too much trouble to go up after de eggs.

But it is easier to point out an entire class of jokes among which the chestnut of chestnuts is probably to be found than it is to put your finger on the individual chestnut. And I am inclined to think that that class of jokes is the one which compares the human being in some way or other with the animal creation. Men have been wolves and foxes, monkeys and puppies almost since the world began. There is the puppy joke, for example, which has held the minstrel stage ever since I can remember, and which every year is renewed in some way or other, but is always the same joke. One of the old versions ran something in this fashion:

"Eph, I heard somefin' about Pompey yesterday. He went down to see his gal night afore las' and his gal has got a pooty little dog and she was huggin' and kissin' the dog and Pompey got jealous. Sez he to de gal: 'Jane, why don't you kiss me like you do de little dog?'"

"What answer did she make?"

"Why, she tole him dat she didn't kiss ebery puppy dat come along."

This form of witticism brought on the uncomplimentary reference by implication, such as, for example, the joke in Robertson's play of "Ours." This was either taken from the minstrel stage or the minstrel stage took it from the play, I don't know which. It arises during a game of bowls. A pretty girl is doing the bowling. A young man is complaining of his head aching, and the girl says some thing about the ball she is rolling. The young man misunderstands her, and asks if she refers to his head. She says no; she was speaking of that other wooden thing. There is no doubt that Sothern's famous witticism about the dog and his tail certainly came from the burnt-cork profession. It was usually told somewhat after this style:

Bones—What makes a little dog wag its tail?"

Tambo—Because he is glad to see his master?

Bones—No. It's because de dog is stronger dan de tail. If de tail was de strongest it would wag de dog, wouldn't it?

I am not sure but what the most venerable chestnut in existence is the looking-glass chestnut. The old form was about as follows:

"Sambo, you've told me considerable lies an' I see it's no use tryin' to get de truth out ob you for I see de villain in your face."

"Does you? Well, I never knew my face was a looking-glass before."

Now that retort courteous certainly dates back to the time of Shakespeare any way. Every one will remember how in "As You Like It," where "Orlando" and "Jacques" have their war of words in the forest "Jacques" finally declares with a significant nod that he was looking for a fool. "Orlando" replies promptly that if "Jacques" will look in the brook he will find him. The old grumbler says that he will see his own face therein and of course "Orlando" catches him.—*Lew Dockstader, in Philadelphia Press.*

**A Happy Discovery.**

"Boy," said a Woodward avenue grocer to a lad who was helping himself to grapes. "I don't recall that your father is a customer here."

"Don't you?"

"Never saw him that I know of."

"Then he must be a funny man. He's been dodging this store all summer, and I had figured that he was into you for about twenty-five dollars and couldn't raise the shekels. I'll go home and break the good news.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**From Examination Papers.**

Quotations from examination papers in a public school in New England:

Question—Define the word buttress.

Answer—A buttress is a female butter maker.

Q.—How many motions has the earth?

A.—The earth has two motions, involution and evolution.

Q.—Compare the adjetive ill.

A.—Positive ill, comparative, send for the doctor, superlative, dead.—*Boston Budget.*

**A Discreet Retreat.**

"What's the matter, Johnny," asked one of the neighbor's boys as his companion came out of the alley gate "Ain't finished your dinner a'ready, have ye?"

"Nop."

"Didn't ye get any?"

"Yep; but I did'nt stay to finish it."

"What made ye leave so soon?"

"Well, I said something at the table, and every body but Pa laughed."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—The talent of success is doing nothing more than you can do well without a thought of fame.

## A FEW HEALTH HINTS.

**Wearing Night Clothes—Dressing the Neck. Outer Wraps—Foot Coverings.**

It cannot be generally known that we practically breathe through the skin—in other words, that the skin has a function something like that of the lungs. It cannot, of course, be active unless kept clean. But in other ways than by neglect of cleanliness can its usefulness be impaired. Tight clothing cripples it and keeps the poisons which should be thrown out at the surface locked up in the system, and also shuts out pure air which should reach the skin. In purchasing underclothing, therefore, it should be so large that, even after frequent washing and shrinking, it will still be loose and permit of a volume of air between it and the body. It naturally follows that the outer garments should also be comparatively large, and at least enough so to permit every movement to be made with as much ease when they are on as when they are off.

There is a habit which all, without exception, should practice, and yet it is safe to say that not one man in ten of our people do follow it. Reference is made to the removal of the undervest on retiring, and the substitution of one kept for night wear alone. The underclothing, during the day, becomes filled with emanations from the body, and must be well aired regularly every night, otherwise it becomes to a considerable extent poisonous, and the noxious matters are again absorbed by the skin. This self poisoning is sure to go on unless the rule given is observed.

Safety from "colds" depends in no slight degree upon how the neck is dressed. Nothing should be worn about it which interferes with its freedom of movement nor should it be encumbered with handkerchiefs, which so many wear as much for appearance as for comfort. Let each one now choose a certain kind of collar, and wear no other style until spring comes. Even a very slight variation in this important article of dress will favor a sore throat. The habit of wearing the fashionable bandages—silk neckerchiefs—is an exceedingly bad one to get into, and, as a rule, those who have it are frequent sufferers from throat troubles. Practically the collar and neck tie will be sufficient protection for the throat. When the cold is intense, turning up the coat collar will be a sufficient additional protection, unless one is riding far in a strong wind.

When leaving the cold air and entering warm rooms, remove the outer wraps at once. Ladies fail to observe this rule oftener than do men. When people have been long enough in warm rooms to become heated, they should not leave them and at once enter their carriage or a street car. Under those conditions they are chilled even by a short ride. Before attempting to ride they should walk a few blocks, until the body is accustomed to the change and circulation is active. After one has been exposed to intense cold and is even slightly chilled, a cup of hot tea or coffee is advisable to "warm up." Alcohol, so often taken for the purpose, is more active, but seldom better than the simple, harmless beverages mentioned. During prolonged exposure to cold, as on a long drive, hot drinks should not be indulged in, for they render the body yet more sensitive to cold.

A word about foot coverings. Woolen stockings, of course, should be worn by all. Wear now heavy shoes and delay to put on overshoes as long as possible; when once they are on, keep them in service until next spring. Car drivers, conductors and other men out all day in the cold will be by far more comfortable if they discard leather boots and shoes and wear cloth shoes inside their overshoes. Then their feet will be better ventilated, perspire less and hence keep much warmer.—Boston Herald.

**Took Her at Her Word.**

A quaer episode in Connaught life was the case of the king at the relation of Dennis Bodkin versus Patrick French. The plaintiff and defendant were neighbors. The latter was of the "ould shtock," full of airs, and possessed of an intolerable temper. He and wife had conceived a deep dislike for Mr. Bodkin, who entertained an equal aversion to the Frenches. Bodkin had happened to offend the squire and lady. That evening they entertained a large company at dinner, when Mrs. French launched out in abuse of her enemy, concluding her wish "that somebody would cut off the fellow's ears, and that might quiet him." The subject was changed after a while, and all went on well till supper, at which time, when everybody was happy, the old butler, one Ned Regan, who, according to custom, had drunk enough, came in. Joy was in his eye, and, whispering something to his mistress which she did not comprehend, he put a large snuff box into her hand.

Fancying it was some whim of her old servant, she opened the box and shook out its contents, when lo! a pair of bloody ears dropped out on the table. The horror of the company was awakened, upon which old Ned exclaimed: "Sure, my lady, you wished that Dennis Bodkin's ears were cut off, so I told old Geoghegan, the gamekeeper, and he took a few handy boys with him, and brought back his ears, and there they are, and I hope you are pleased, my lady." The gamekeeper and the "boys" left the county. French and his wife were held in heavy bail at the Galway assizes, but the guests proved no such order was given, that it was a mistake on the part of the servant. They were acquitted. The "boys" and their leader never reappeared in the county until after the death of Bodkin, who lost his ears many years before his death.—Argonaut.

**The Magnificence of Civilization.**

Talking about the early days in California, there was an old fellow down in the country who was the first senator to go to the legislature from his district. His district was a rural one, and there were no houses—only cabins there—rough wooden cabins, with nails for hat racks and a rope for a wardrobe and a cracked looking glass for a dressing table. He went to Sacramento, and when he got back the entire district came in to call upon him, and he gave them a wonderful account of the magnificence of civilization in the capital of the state.

"Yas, boys; I had a china basin an' a cake o' soap scented by gosh; smelt like the flowers, an' there wor a little place in the wall with a row of big hooks in it, an' I said to the waiter, 'What's that for?' 'To hang your clothes in,' says he, an'—well, I didn't have any clothes to hang in it; but it wor splendid; but, boys, that wor nothin'. What do you think I had? A real bureau, a real, carved bureau, with a looking glass bigger'n this window in it. It wor gorgeous, gorgeous."—"Undertones" in San Francisco Chronicle.

Death foreseen never came.—Italian Proverb

## CITY OF THE DEAD.

**The Noted Russian Artist's Description—An Extraordinary Scene.**

Here is a graphic description by the great Russian artist, of the results of the Mohammedan rebellion against the Chinese government in the reign of Tchingutchak: "As you approach the town, it is hard to believe it is empty; you cannot help hoping to meet some human being, if it be only a robber. But not a soul is to be seen anywhere. The houses are for the most part uninjured, and likewise the paintings on the walls and the wooden lattice work of the windows. Potsherds and fragments of articles of every conceivable kind were lying all about—vessels of iron and clay of all sizes; a quantity of copper coins strung on a string; dresses, caps, plaits of hair, shoes of all sizes—the clumsy shoes of Dunghans and Calmucks side by side with the miniature slippers of Chinese women. I put a pair of extraordinarily small slippers in my pocket, as a memento.

"But, above all, skulls are to be seen lying about everywhere. The town is like a vast tomb, and the whole impression it produces is terrible. I wandered about a whole day in B's company, and then for several days alone, without being able to accustom myself to this stillness as of the grave, and to the sight of all these streets, chapels, theatres and squares standing forever empty. The gate of the fortress, which the besiegers had blown in, is still tolerably strong. Near the gate is to be seen the entrance into the subterranean gallery by which the besiegers, after a long and tedious siege, made their way into the fortress. Then came a merciless butchery, in which no one was spared. Skulls and bones lie literally in heaps against the walls here and all around the fortress; at many points, by several of the gates, the skulls were piled up to a great height. In the fields around the town, too, lie skulls; as far as the eye can reach, skulls, and skulls, and again skulls. The wolves and jackals have already done their work; the ravens are still engaged in picking the bones clean for the sun and rain to bleach.

"One of the farms in particular, which lies nearest the town, abounds in bones. A body of Calmucks, 15,000 strong, came this way to help the besieged, but a force of only a few hundred Dunghans fell upon them, drove them back and killed them to the very last man. What wonderful energy on the part of the insurgent Mohammedans! What cowardice on the part of the Chinamen! I had enough to occupy me. From the governor's palace to the simple little houses of the common people all the dwellings were habitable, all were painted, all decorated with paintings, sculptures, bas reliefs, flowers, dragons, etc. Theaters of an original construction, Buddhist temples in which some colossal idols were still intact (though the Mohammedans evidently showed great zeal in overthrowing these and breaking them in pieces), seemed almost to be waiting for the people to throng in to their prayers and their amusements. For three whole weeks I lived with one Cossack and one Tartar in a wretched cabin outside the walls of the fortress, and every day from morning till evening I roamed about, looking at everything, drawing and painting. Occasionally a wild goat would stray into the courtyard where I was painting, stand transfixed with astonishment, and then rush off at full speed across the brown and desolate steppe."—Current Literature.

**The Glory of Moscow.**

The glory of Moscow is the Kremlin, which is really the citadel, and within its stout walls are scores of churches and palaces. Here are the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, and dozens of other churches, the arsenal surrounded by 850 cannon taken from the French during the disastrous retreat of 1812. The magnificence of the churches and palaces in the Kremlin surpasses belief. The Church of the Annunciation has its floor inlaid with agate, cornelian, jasper, chalcedony and other precious stones, thousands and thousands of dollars worth of gems being thus laid down for a floor. In the Cathedral of St. Izaak, Alexander will see the tombs of all the czars down to the time of Peter the Great, who chose to be buried in St. Petersburg, an example which has been followed by all his successors. There are some dozens of tombs of emperors and empresses, for each czar chose to have a shrine to himself, and over the remains of each was erected a temple or cenotaph of considerable size, gleaming with gems of gold.

As a mediæval traveler said of the tomb of Thomas a' Becket that gold was the meanest thing seen on it, the same with propriety and truth might be said of the tombs of the czars, for some boast of a wealth of over $1,000,000 in precious stones which adorn each part of the shrine above the tomb.

In the Kremlin are preserved the imperial crowns and regalia of Russia; over twenty crowns are here, comprising not only those belonging to Russia proper, but those of countries conquered by the Russian armies, from the crown of Siberia to the crown of Finland, that of Poland, the Crimea, Astrakhan, the Caucasus and others being among the number, together with orbs, scepters, swords and royal chains and other jewels too numerous to count, and besides all these diamonds, rubies, garnets, sapphires, turquois, emeralds and pearls by the bushel are found in the imperial treasuries, too numerous to be set or even to be counted, so that a distinguished foreigner who many years ago, by special favor, obtained access to that part of the Kremlin in which are stored these important treasures, said that they lie in piles, in golden bowls and in silver cups, in such abundance as to defy enumeration or valuation.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

**Combined Trunk and Wheelbarrow.**

A quietly dressed man presented a check at the baggage room in Danbury, Conn., the other day and received in exchange a neatly painted box, about the size of an ordinary trunk. A dozen expressmen at once desired his patronage. He smiled kindly, unlocked the box and took out a small wheel and two long and two short sticks. The long sticks he fitted into staples at the upper and lower opposite corners of the box. The short sticks then became cross pieces connecting the long ones and the wheel found a place between the lower ends of the long pieces. Thus, quicker than it takes to tell it, the man had transformed his box into a wheel barrow, and trundled it away. He returned in a few hours, repacked the wheel and sticks, and quit town on a westbound train. He was said to be an agent for a religious publication house, and resorted to the wheelbarrow device to save cartage money.—New York Sun.

It is estimated that one-half of all the drugs imported into the United States are consumed in the manufacture of patent medicines

## CARE OF THE EYES.

### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE DURING THE TIME OF CHILDHOOD.

**Parents and Teachers Must Exercise an Oversight—Carelessness of Nurses—Cause of Squinting—A Critical Period—A Couple of Good Rules.**

Many persons yearly make the very sad mistake of neglecting their eyes until they begin to see the mist before them, until the object they are looking at must be brought very close to the eye to be discerned, or until the print in the book they are reading becomes all blurred, and then, when in many cases it is too late to repair the injury that has been caused, they begin to seek advice. Every year there are hundreds of cases that come under the oculists' care that could have been cured if a few rudimentary principles had been known to or observed by the patient. These things everybody should know, but, perhaps, of all persons whose especial duty it is to know them, the mother has the greatest need of it. She, at least of all persons, should know that the human eye of the child whose infancy and the first few years of its tender childhood are especially entrusted to her care, for very often it is in infancy, when the child is yet but a few months old, and has not left the nurse's lap, that its little eyes are injured for life.

It is natural that, when we have arrived at middle age and begin descending the hill of life, our sight should commence to fail, but how are we to preserve it as long as it is possible? First, by having our competent mothers and nurses take care of them for us while we are yet infants. In a day or two after birth it will perhaps be noticed that the lids are swollen, and perhaps that some irruptive disease has set in. In such a case the mother or nurse will do well not to try to be doctor as well as occupying the trying position of either mother or nurse. A skillful practitioner should at once be called in to see the child, that is, if the symptoms become at all serious, because it is at this very time that the sight of the child may be seriously affected and perhaps permanently impaired. Above all things don't in such cases try mother's milk; neither be overanxious that the child may be hungry, and thereby overfeed it. Remember, first of all, that a low diet must be given in such cases; this is imperative. The child should at once be taken from a place where there is a strong light and kept in a room where the sun or artificial light has been subdued. A conscientious physician will in most cases be able to effect a rapid cure and save the child from untold agony, which it might have to endure when it grew older if neglected now.

CARELESSNESS OF NURSES.

Nurses frequently allow the child to lie in their (the nurses') laps, and in such a position that in order to gaze about it, the infant must roll its eyes until sometimes it is staring at objects over its forehead or with its head tipped back it is looking at objects upside down. The careful nurse and the thoughtful mother will never allow the child to recline in this position, or if they do, will place it so that there will be no incentive for it to look over its head. Sight is impaired in many children in this way.

When the child is teething is a critical time for its eyes, and later, when it is beginning to learn to read, be careful then that it does not acquire habits which, when it matures, cannot be easily eradicated. Observe how it holds its book, don't let it hold it up to its face and squint at it. Be careful also that it uses both eyes at the same time, because many children acquire the habit of using one eye and leaving the other unused, causing it in time to grow exceedingly weak. Primers and first readers should invariably be in large type, and the child should be made to sit up straight. Constantly leaning over a desk or a piano has a bad effect upon the eyes of children, which is fully equaled by a misfortune which befalls little girls, and that is their tresses falling down over their faces. It is supposed that squinting is caused in the brain, but it is well known that children inherit it. Many of these surrounding influences are indirectly the cause of squinting, and they should be most zealously guarded against. Always see to it that children have plenty of fresh air in the school room, and do not excite the child's imitative faculties. Many a child has been a squinter for life, made so by imitating a nurse or a companion who squinted for fun. This is a most pernicious practice, and one that is oftentimes indulged in by those who have the care of children because the child is so smart it mimics so well.

ANOTHER CRITICAL PERIOD.

The next very critical period is when the child has grown into a youth or maiden. Their constant study, or the too close application to an exacting occupation, will work incalculable injury. The young man or woman who is fortunate enough to discover this in time has reason to be thankful, for the skillful oculist may, if he has the patient in season, be able to do him some temporary good; but, alas! for those who are not aware of their true condition until they are frightened some day by the specter of luminous objects and black specks floating before them. They see undulating lights and objects that appear to be composed of a misty substance. When this state of things arrives the wise youth or maiden will at once show himself to a physician and get medical advice. If the defect to the eye is in its first stages the doctor will not be in any hurry to have you wear glasses. This is not so desirable as many suppose. Glasses are annoying to those who are forced to wear them, and if there is any way to avoid it, no one should be in any hurry to put them on. In the first place, a person who notices himself afflicted with these symptoms will seek rest. If he is a student, let him temporarily give up the companionship of his books and seek the companionship of nature.

Always it will be found that good sight is dependent to a great extent upon good health, and one should never, under any circumstances, neglect his general condition, no matter how trifling the circumstance or symptoms may appear to be.

A good rule to remember in caring for the sight is: Never read in bed; and another very good rule to observe (it is disregarded by almost everybody) is never to read on the cars.—Boston Globe.

**Barking Up the Wrong Tree.**

Magistrate (to base ball umpire charged with being drunk and disorderly)—It is simply outrageous, young man, the condition in which you are brought before me. You are a disgrace to the great national game.

Umpire—Wh-a-t! That'll c-h-ost you twenty-five (hic) dollars, judge. No back t-talk (hic) t-to me, or I'll fine you the limit.—New York Sun.

## A JAPANESE PRISON.

### THE INTERESTING THINGS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

**The Prison Buildings of Tokio—An Empty "Punishment Cell"—The Workshops—A Curious Fact—The Women's Quarter at Ichigawa—A Case.**

With the exception of the Yoshiwara, of which plenty hereafter, the two prisons of Tokio are the most interesting things I have seen in Japan. These are, first, the great prison upon the Island of Ishikawa, at the south of the city, and, second, the convict and female prison of Ichigawa, in the center of the city itself. The former is completely isolated, all communication with the mainland being by police ferry, and contains 2,052 men and boys, all of whom are serving terms of ten years or less. The latter contains 1,400 men and 110 women, among whom are many serving life sentences. There is a convict farm attached, and it is here that capital punishment is inflicted. Otherwise the two prisons resemble each other so closely that it is not necessary to distinguish between them in description.

The entrance is through a massive wooden gateway into a guard room, adjoining which are the offices of the director and officials. The prison itself consists of a score or more of detached one story buildings, all of wood and some of them merely substantial sheds, under which the rougher labor, like stone breaking, is performed. The dormitories are enormous wooden cages, the front and part of the back formed of bars as thick as one's arm, before which again is a narrow covered passage where the warder on guard walks at night.

THE PUNISHMENT CELL.

On leaving the dormitories we passed a small, isolated square erection, peaked and gabled like a little temple. The door was solemnly unlocked and flung back and I was motioned to enter. It was the punishment cell, another spotless wooden box, well ventilated but perfectly dark, and with walls so thick as to render it practically silent. "How many prisoners have been in it during the last month?" I asked. The director summoned the chief warder and repeated my question to him. "Hitori mo gozaimasen—none whatever," was the reply. "What other punishments have you?" "None whatever." "No flogging?" When this question was translated the director and the little group of officials all laughed together at the bare idea. I could not help wondering whether there was another prison in the world with no method of punishment for 2,000 criminals except one dark cell, and that not not used for a month. And the recollection of the filthy and suffocating sty used as a punishment cell in the city prison of San Francisco came upon me like a nausea.

A Japanese prison may be divided into two parts—dormitories and workshops. Of cells or prison buildings, properly speaking, there is nothing whatever. Walking across the yard we entered the first workshop, where a couple of hundred prisoners were making machinery and steam boilers. One warder, armed only with a sword, is reckoned for every fifteen men, and here the prisoners were working on contract orders for outside firms, under the supervision of one skilled teacher and one representative of the firm giving the contract. So it was in the fine art department and every other of the score of workshops.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Prisoners employed at the higher classes of labor are credited with one-tenth the sum received for their handiwork. But as the work was so good and the running expenses seemed so light I was much surprised to learn that the prison was not yet self supporting, only seven-tenths of the total cost being realized from the sale of prisoners' work. Another curious fact is that every adult prisoner is detained for six months after his sentence expires if he is not claimed in the mean time by his friends, and until he is of adult age if he has not reached it and is unclaimed. These prisoners wear blue instead of red, after their sentences have expired.

The women's quarter at Ichigawa is separated from the men's by a high wooden fence and gateway guarded by a sentinel, and consists of two or three dormitories and one large, comfortable workshop, where all the 110 are employed together at labor let out by contract. When I was there they were all hemming silk handkerchiefs, each seated upon the matted floor before a little table, and very neat they all looked and very pretty some of them, with their loose red gowns and simply twisted hair. "Those are forgers," said the officer, pointing to three of them; "I do not like them to be so pretty." One of the women had a young baby playing beside her, and another of them, as she glanced up at us, showed a face entirely different from the rest, pale, sad and refined, and I saw that her hands were small and very white. It was Hanai Ume, the once famous geisha of Tokio, famous for her beauty, her samisen playing, her dancing, her pride, and most famous of all for her affaire d'amour.

**A Lawyer's Strange Client.**

"Sometimes a lawyer has some very queer clients to deal with," casually remarked a lawyer who has an office in the Garfield building, Brooklyn, to a reporter a few days since. "I think the strangest client I ever had," continued the disciple of Blackstone, "was one I met while practicing in New York. There was a man arrested for burglary, and I was retained to defend him. The case, I must say, was strong against him, but I succeeded in getting him off, and he paid me just $300 for my services. It was about a year later that I sat in my office when the acquitted burglar entered. I recognized him in a moment and greeted him cordially. Of course I had an idea he was in trouble again and wanted me to help him out. When I gave him a chair he had hardly seated himself before he exclaimed that he wanted $50, and he wanted me to give it to him. For a moment I thought he was going to rob me in my own office, but I mustered courage and asked him what he wanted it for.

"'Ask me no questions,' he replied, 'you'll be better off if you don't know. If I succeed I will pay you back; if I don't you will lose just $50.'

"I considered for a little while and finally concluded to give it to him. I did so, and he hurried out of my office.

"Three mornings afterward the morning papers told of a daring bank robbery in Maine, and the description of one of the suspicious characters who had been seen in the neighborhood of the bank tallied with my client. It struck me very forcibly at first, but I soon forgot it. Three months later I received a package from Australia by express and it contained just $500. With it was a note which read: 'Here is your $50 with interest.'

"I have not seen my client since advancing him the money, and I doubt whether I would let him have any more again, although the rate of interest is good."—New York Evening Sun.

The question is asked, why women always (with exceedingly rare exceptions) button from right to left, and men from left to right.

## HAD IT OUT WITH MARY.

**A Dauntless Housewife Nerves Herself and Has It Out with Mary.**

Two ladies were riding up town in a Madison avenue car, and as they traveled were overheard discussing the vital question of their domestic arrangements for the winter—the question of help.

"Yes, my dear," said the first, "I am in the valley of the shadow of new servants. My husband says my hair has turned several shades grayer since the last tour of the employment offices began. It exasperates me every time I see you to remember how long you have had the comfort of that treasure of yours who manages everything for you. I suppose she is still with you?"

"You mean Mary?" said the other. "Yes, she is still with me. I couldn't get along without her, but like most treasures she has gotten completely spoiled. She thinks she owns me and the house, and everything else. They all kept telling me at home that I must say something to her or she would get too high to live with. But I hated to say anything, I was so afraid of losing her. But last week I couldn't stand it any longer and I had it out with her. I tell you I felt positively worn out when I went upstairs, and they all scarcely believed me when I said, 'Well! I've had it out with Mary!'"

"Did you, really?" asked her friend, much interested. "How did she take it? And what in the world did you say?"

"Oh, yes," replied the courageous woman, "I thought it was no use trifling any longer. Even I could not stand such overbearing ways. Oh! I was very decided with her. She was quite dashed, I assure you."

"What did you say?" asked her friends eagerly.

"I looked her right in the eye and I said: 'Why, Mary!'" and the intrepid woman drew herself up with the air of one who has bearded a lion in his den.—New York Evening Sun.

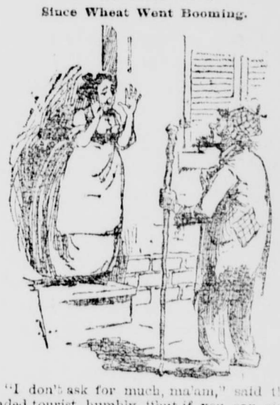
**Thanks to the Band.**

"We desire to return our thanks," observed the editor of an Arkansas paper in his last issue, "to the members of the Galiusville cornet band for a serenade last night. The band can't play for shucks, and the music would have drawn a bowl of pain from an Egyptian mummy, but it waked us from a horrible nightmare in which we seemed to be standing at the door of our office and defending it against a sheriff who were horns and hoofs and had come to take possession of it. Notwithstanding the appalling character of the music, it was the sweetest sound that ever struck our ear, and we don't lay the serenade up against the boys. They didn't mean any harm, and they probably saved our life."—Chicago News.

**Rules in Case of Fire.**

A hotel in Nantucket has some original rules for warning guests "in case of fire." "Notify the clerk at once. He will be asleep in room No. 72, just back of the office. Notify the proprietor. Notify the night watchman. He will be asleep, as usual, somewhere on the premises. Return to your room and throw your trash and clothes out of the window; you can repack them on the piazza or in the back yard. Now try to discover where the fire is. In ninety-nine times out of a hundred it will be in some neighboring building, not ours. Don't forget to shriek all the time. It will be very soothing to nervous people."—Boston Journal.

**Stuce Wheat Went Booming.**



"I don't ask for much, ma'am," said the jaded tourist, humbly, "but if you can give me only a piece of bread"——

"Bread!" shrieked the lady, raising her hands in horror. "Only a piece of bread! I can give you some saddle rock oysters, roast turkey with cranberry sauce, and a glass of champagne, and if that isn't good enough for you, sir, you can go on to the next house. Do you take me for a millionaire?"—Chicago Tribune.

**Why She Raised Him.**

"How large your dog has grown," remarked Cora. "I remember when he wasn't any bigger than a kitten."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Lackheart in admiration, "as soon as he grows a little larger I am going to have a pair of lovely slippers made out of his skin."—New York Sun.

**Would Spoil Trade.**

Proprietor (to recently engaged waiter)—You will have to go, I can't keep you.

New Waiter—What's the matter?

Proprietor—Whenever a customer asks you if the fish is fresh you get red in the face. You'd break up the whole business in a short time.—Texas Siftings.

**Medical Changes.**

Citizen (to elderly physician)—You don't bleed patients as often as you did fifteen or twenty years ago?

Physician (looking over package of unpaid bills)—No, we don't bleed 'em at all; they bleed us!—Life.

**A Man of Honor.**

Ned—Say, Jack, can you pay that $10 you borrowed of me a week ago?

Jack (reflectively)—Ten dollars?—a week ago? Oh, yes—no; can't do it. Sorry, but ta-ta.

Ned—Hold on a minute. Can you lend me $10?

Jack—Why, m-m-m—certainly, old man, certainly. Glad to accommodate you!—Time.

**Natural Fears.**

Husband (a bank cashier, slightly under the weather)—If I should be taken away from you, darling, would it really be a very great blow to you?

Wife (sobbing)—Oh, dear, John, I hope you haven't been fooling with the bank funds.—New York Sun.

**Unredeemed Realism.**

Magazine Poet (enjoying his bed for breakfast)—Life is but a dream.

Landlady—Be you ever gointer git up terday so's I kin make yore bed?—Exchange.

**A Touching Work.**

A new novel has lately been published in raised letters for the use of the blind. It is said it evoked a great deal of feeling.—Terre Haute Express

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

**County Official Paper.**

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROP IETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 29..... ....1888


Georgia is the most progressive of the Southern States. The Legislature has appropriated $20,000 for the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration, which will advertise the resources of the State and invite desirable settlers. This action proves that the people of Georgia are outgrowing old prejudices, and warrants the belief that in time no hatred will be felt on account of politics, but that the right of every man to vote as he pleases will be as fully recognized in Georgia as in California or any other State of the Union. Till this right shall be fully established and recognized, not only in the Courts, but also in society, all other efforts to attract the most desirable class of settlers will meet with scant success.

In a talk about railroad management recently, Colonel Crocker said: "The Southern Pacific system is bound up with California. What benefits the State benefits us, and what injures the State injures us. Our prosperity depends on the prosperity of the State." These few words are worth serious attention. It is as true of all other railroads in the State as of the Southern Pacific that "what benefits the State benefits us, and what injures the State injures us." None are more desirous of promoting the general prosperity of the State than owners and managers of railroads, and for the very good reason that as individuals none have so much at stake. These facts should be kept in mind in all discussions of railroad matters.

In a lawsuit recently decided, involving a claim for damages for infringement of a patent, some very remarkable points are recorded. The patent is for an invention connected with the manufacture of carpet. Such lawyers as the late Roscoe Conkling, Senator Evarts and others of equal eminence were employed. When the case was brought up in the Supreme Court on appeal the documents produced weighed two tons. The representatives of the patent claimed twenty-eight millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars damages. One witness was subjected to a cross-examination extending over two years. The company that owned the patent was finally beaten in the suit and got nothing.

Senator Stanford is doing good work in Congress for the protection of California interests. He opposes the Senate tariff bill because it proposes to reduce the duty on sugar, and also on fruits. Mr. Stanford is certain that the manufacture of sugar from beets will grow to be one of the leading industries of the State if it is not killed by tariff tinkering. The Senator says he dislikes very much to separate himself from his party in a matter of this kind; but he will not let the State be injured in order to help a party measure. As the Republican majority in the Senate is so small that the bill could not be passed against his opposition, it is tolerably certain that it will be changed so as not to injure California products.

A convention of raisin growers is called to meet at San Francisco on Saturday, January 19th, 1889, to consider matters in connection with the business. A system of grading and packing will be proposed; also change of names for different grades; the dropping of foreign names and emblems and the adoption of California names and emblems in their place. The various packers of the State will be called upon to prepare papers and essays with particular reference to the raisin industry, to be read before the convention.

The recount of votes in San Francisco discloses a great deal of daring fraud. Doctor O'Donnel, the independent candidate for Mayor, gained 550 votes on the recount. It is put beyond doubt that Phelps was elected to Congress, but hundreds of votes cast for him were counted for Clunie. No doubt is entertained that Congress will give the seat to Phelps. The Democratic and Republican County Committees are working together to discover the full extent of the frauds.

The Democratic House of Representatives want to take the duty off of lead, and the Republican Senate proposes to reduce the duty on sugar, raisins and fruit. Between the two the industries of the Pacific Coast fare badly.

The Courts of West Virginia will have no lack of work for some time to come. The Grand Jury have brought indictments against 700 persons for fraudulent voting.

The people of Nevada want to abolish their Supreme Court. The Reno Gazette says it is a fifth wheel to the wagon and an unnecessary expense. An amendment to the Constitution will be needed to abolish the Court.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Matlick's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made the 16th day of November, 1888, the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Matlick's Ford" in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said stream. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of 27 feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long, which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches, and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills, 8x12, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers securely threaded on bottom of the same, the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long, securely spiked on to the stringers. All material to be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of said contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as 'Matlick's Ford.' The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## Proposals.

Proposals for building a bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 16th day of November, 1888 the undersigned Clerk of said Board will receive sealed proposals for material and labor to be used in constructing a bridge across Bishop Creek at a point known as "Rowan's Ford," in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk, which are now subject to inspection until Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; bids to be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Abutments to be built of stone cut square and laid close, without mortar, base of said abutments to be not less than four [4] feet wide, fourteen [14] feet long, two [2] feet at the top, by fourteen [14] feet long at top and four [4] feet above low water mark; foundation to be let down at least twelve [12] inches below the bed of said creek. Stringers to be 12x12 inches, 30 feet long, (hewn or sawed) five of said stringers to be used and to reach the entire span of twenty-seven [27] feet between the abutments, resting on timbers 8x16, 14 feet long which are to be firmly bedded on top of abutments. Truss frames on outside stringers to be hewn or sawed 8x10 inches and to be constructed as per sketch marked "A" (in plans). The rods supporting truss to be not less than one [1] inch iron running from the top of braces through outside stringer and through cross sills 8x12 inches, 14 feet long, underneath of stringers, securely threaded on bottom of same the foot of braces to be bolted through stringers with one [1] inch bolts. Planking to be 3x10 inches, 14 feet long and securely spiked to the stringers. All material must be of good quality and to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The person or persons to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of such contract price, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of such contract. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for building bridge across Bishop Creek at the point known as "Rowan's Ford." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December, 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 13, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Fulton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas S. Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

### CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK,
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. EUGLEY, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]

Filed November 28, 1888.

P. H MACK,
County Clerk.


BELL'S
Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

TAITTLE'S

CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO

Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,

No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. A. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf


### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼, of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o j26 Register.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo o., Cal.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

10 Spruce Street, New York City,

For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS

Will be sent FREE, on application.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.


### I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.

J. D. BEARD, R. S.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.


CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

sept 1 tf


### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 12th |
| " | February 9th |
| " | March 16th |
| " | April 13th |
| " | May 11th |
| " | June 8th |
| " | July 12th |
| " | August 10th |
| " | September 7th |
| " | October 5th |
| " | November 2nd |
| " | December 7th |

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.

J. J. MOORE, Sec.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.


LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.

### MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

Working Csses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Independence Hotel.

Indepen e - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

Jy 1 86


JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.


PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a

FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuseday, April 1t0h, 1888.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 9.15 a. m | 5.35 p. m |
| Dayton ..... | 10.45 a. m. | 4.35 p. m. |
| Wabuska ..... | 12.45 a. m | 2.25 p. m. |
| Hawthorne ..... | 4.30 p. m. | 10.40 a. m. |
| Luning ..... | 5.50 p. m. | 9.20 a. m |
| Sodа Springs..... | 7.30 p. m. | 8.10 a. m |
| Belleville..... | 8.10 p. m. | 7.05 a. m. |
| Candelaria..... | Ar. 8.50 p. m | Lv. 6.30 a. m. |
| | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Belleville..... | 7.30 a. m. | 5.25 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 11.00 a m | 1.45 p. m. |
| Bishop Creek ..... | 1.10p. m. | 11.30 a. m. |
| Alvord ..... | 2.00 p. m | 10.35 a. m. |
| Independence..... | 3.30 p. m. | 9.05 a. m. |
| Lone Pine..... | 4.15p. m. | 8.15 a. m. |
| Keeler..... | Ar 6.05 p. m. | Lv. 7.30 a. m. |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.


BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
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PAPER HANGING,
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GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
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Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Pullman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.


A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

### NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Mercha t,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every nee a article, is well calculated to satisf the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in th future to retain the extensiv patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

n252m6

### BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

-ON-

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

-ON-

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

-AND-

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Expres

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

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Insurance Company

Capital - - $1,000,000

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

And Estimates of all kinds of buildings

Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.....1888


The market for horses at Los Angeles is reported to be quite dull.

Owens Valley will be south of the line of the eclipse of the sun on Tuesday next.

Blank mining Location Notices can be had at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Last Monday Mr. James R. Moffet proved up on a section of desert land nea George's Creek.

There was a ball at Lone Pine on Christmas night; it was well attended and passed off pleasantly.

The yield of wine this year from the vineyard of Senator Stanford, near Vina, will be half a million gallons.

Cyrus Reynolds and Will Sanger are matched for a foot race, date not given. Both are swift footed and it will be a good race.

Counsel for W. T. C. Elliott have asked leave to file a new bill of exceptions in the Supreme Court. This will likely cause further delay.

Mr. C. Levy has sold his farm near Bishop Creek to Rev. J. De La Matyr. The place contains 160 acres; the price paid is said to be five thousand dollars.

The following have been elected officers of the Masonic Lodge at Independence. J. W. P. Laird, W. M.; P. H. Mack, S. W; J. S. Gorman, J. W; O. I. Mairs, Treas; J. J. Moore, Sec.

It is reported that the Planchas de Plata group of mines, eighteen miles from Nogales, Arizona, has been sold to parties at New Orleans. The price is said to be $150,000, cash down.

Mrs. Reddy, wife of Hon. P. Reddy, is quite ill at San Francisco. Her brother A. R. Conklin, Esq., and Mrs. Conklin are staying in the City till the result of her illness shall be determined.

The Masonic Lodge at Independence has had the body of Dad Moore, Sheriff of Inyo county at the time of his death, removed from the burying ground at Camp Independence to the Masonic Cemetery at Independence.

At the Fire Tax Election last Saturday a large majority of the votes cast was against the tax. Tax payers hold that the benefits possible to be derived under the proposed measure were not proportioned to the tax intended to be levied.

The fellow who wants to "wet his whistle" in Oakland will have to pay high for the privilege or go with a dry whistle. Saloon license there has been fixed at $5,000 a year. License for selling by the quart is $2,500 a year.

The Southern Pacific Company wont keep in their employment anyone who smokes cigarettes. The Company have found that it is dangerous to have such weak minded individuals on their trains in any official capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Birchim came down from Round Valley to spend the holidays at independence. Mr. Birchim is an inventive genius and proposes to introduce a method of making articles of convenience and comfort out of campaign hats.

Mr. N. Rhine got back last Saturday from a visit of several weeks to San Francisco. He purchased a very large stock of goods in the City, part of which has already been received and part is yet on the way.

Another stretch of two miles has been finished on the Eastside Canal. Mr. McIver is preparing to move camp in a few days. One mile beyond the present camping place is where the drop in the canal occurs and where a town is likely to be located.

Talk about a happy boy, oh! my, you just ought to see Charlie Nolan, station agent at Citrus. His mother sent him for a Christmas gift a gold watch and chain, and Charlie looks ever so much taller since he got it. The gift shows that Charlie has a kind mother and that she thinks he is a rather good boy.

David A. Strong, an old resident of White Pine, was found dead with his neck broken, a week ago, in his cabin at Hamilton. Deceased was well liked and highly respected. He had resided in that county since 1869. He was supposed to be a native of Rohester, N. Y., and was about 50 years of age.—*Enterprise.*

The Grand Army Post established at Independence is to be moved to Lone Pine, a majority of the members living there or in that vicinity. The officers elect for the coming term are S. A. Densmore, P. C; E. H. Edwards, Sr. V. C; J. J. Stewart, Jr. V. C; Charles M. Green, O. D; S. S. Andrews, O. G. The installation will be on Saturday, January 12th.

While bitter cold and violent storms raged in the East, on Christmas day the weather in Owens Valley was as pleasant as a May day in the East. During nine months we have not had one day of storm or unpleasant weather. Since the rains set in the weather has been warm and vegetation is making good growth. The old saying in the East went that "as the day lengthens the cold strengthens" but here the days are already getting longer and pleasanter, if possible, than before.

On Christmas eve the M. E. Church was filled to overflowing with people. The faint jingling of bells was heard and soon Santa Claus entered. A generous distribution of gifts was made and as happy a lot of children as ever enjoyed Christmas. Mr. H. L. Clark, Superintendent of the Sunday School and his scholars gave a very pleasant entertainment of singing and other exercises that was highly appreciated by the audience. The happiness of the children was enough to make every one love the Sunday School, even if it had no other aim or merit.

Mr. W. S. Enos is rapidly growing up a fine stock of horses. He now has seventy head of brood mares; among these are quite a number of the best strains of various breeds. He has a few very promising colts from the celebrated horse Fallis, recently taken to Kentucky under a contract for breeding. Mr. Enos contemplates going east soon for an imported Percheron stallion. Should he do so he will bring here a first class horse that will be of great value to the country. Several horse raisers have offered Mr. Enos to breed a large number of mares to the horse he may bring.

Ed Walker came up from Olancha last Thursday to visit the Tax-Collector.

Matt McDonald came up from Darwin last Tuesday and is staying in town.

Fresh pork by the carcass is selling for eight cents per pound at Independence.

Mr. W. T. Grant came in from Saline valley last Thursday and is spending a few days in town,

Property owners of East Bakersfield have subscribed funds for building a hotel to cost $100,000.

Michael Heenan, an uncle of John C. Heenan, died in the City Hospital at San Francisco last week.

H. Z. Osborne, of Los Angeles, formerly of Bodie, is strongly recommended for Public Printer under President Harrison.

The steamer Kate Adams was burned near Memphis, Tennessee, last Sunday. The loss of life is reported to be sixty persons.

An auction sale of town lots in Bakersfield was made recently. Many buyers attended the sale, Prices ranged from $175 to $400 per lot.

E. A. Reddy has been re-instated as Captain of the Guard at San Quentin prison. He had been out of office for some time.

Mr. P. W. Forbes assures the donor of the nursing bottle and contents that he appreciates the gift, but fears the milk will spoil before it will be needed in his family.

Farmers complain that they don't get price enough for their grain. With eggs at fifty cents a dozen and chickens six dollars a dozen it ought to pay to feed grain to the hens.

Mr. F. McIver, Superintendent of the Eastside Canal, has ordered thirty thousand grape cuttings for setting out on his own land in the spring. The cuttings will come from Woodland and Davisville, near Sacramento.

So far stockmen in Owens Valley have not fed any hay to their cattle this season. There is plenty of good feed on the pastures and grass is still making good growth. During the past few weeks alfalfa has made good growth; the recent warm rain has been very favorable.

Mr. J. R. Eldred and Mrs. Eldred and family came down from Bishop Creek last Wednesday. They will live in the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Gregg after he goes out of office. It is the intention of Mr. Gregg to return to Big Pine at the close of his term.

Willie was a good boy and got a rattle and a whistle from the Christmas tree. Two other boys each got a nursing bottle full of milk; one of these boys did'nt like his present and said naughty words; the other boy is fatter and laughed with glee when he got his bottle.

A good deal of work is being done in proving the grade and straigtening and widening the Stevens ditch. The ditch will be in good condition to supply water for several thousand acres of land early in the Spring. The land and canal are now valuable property and their values will rapidly increase.

By the explosion of a lamp at San Miguel last Monday evening half a block of buildings was burned, including the Central Hotel, and Littlefield's, Cole's and Schaff's stores, also the shoe store of Mathevers. Loss, about $15,000; mostly insured. B. O'Keefe, who was sleeping in the hotel, was badly burned about the face

At his place at George's Creek Mr. James R. Moffet planted some young Monterey cypress trees two years ago. They have made fine growth and are now beautiful trees. It was doubted if Monterey cypress would grow in Owens Valley, but Mr. Moffet has removed the doubt; and last winter was the coldest known here in many years.

The best memorial of the late William Sharon now stands in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. In his will he gave $50,000 to the Park, to be expended by the Commissioners. A large and handsome building has been erected, and furnished for the use and enjoyment of children. All kinds of plays and amusements that were thought would give children pleasure are provided, and the little ones can go there and enjoy themselves at all suitable hours. This is a gift that does honor to the memory of the giver.

### Hurry Up

Remember that unpaid taxes will be delinquent on Monday evening at six o'clock. There is no time to lose in settling up. In this connection it is a great pleasure to state the fact that the delinquent list will be very small.

### Pleasant Affair.

The members of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Bishop Creek, and other friends, gave a parting reception to Mr. and Mrs. Eldred on the eve of their leaving Bishop Creek for Independence. The party was largely attended and was very pleasant to all concerned. Some handsome presents were made to Mrs. Eldred on the occasion. This evidence of the friendship of neighbors will ever be a pleasant remembrance with Mr. and Mrs. Eldred; and when Mr. Eldred shall end his services as Sheriff the family will be glad to return among such kind friends.

### Aurora Mines.

The two English companies are having surveys made on the Walker River for sites for the new electric plants to run their proposed mills at Aurora, "twenty miles away." The Antelope mine continues to look well, and those interested are satisfied they are nearing a ledge of paying ore. Much good ore has already been taken out, but it has been in pockets. The Auroraus are in good spirits over the prospects of the camp.—*Chronicle Union.*

### Cinderella Wanted.

Horace Bellows wants to find a Cinderella; he found a slipper a few days ago, and would like to have the owner of the mate to it come along and claim this one. The slipper found is at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT. No charge for this advertisement. The following is a description of the slipper:—It is 13 inches long, four inches broad, and weighs three pounds and a fraction over. It is bullet proof on the sole, being armored with wagon tire from heel to toe. Horace is a good looking young man, has plenty of property and wants a wife. His imagination has been stirred by finding this fairy slipper and he hopes the finding of it may lead to a correspondence with a view to—better acquaintance.

## AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The following letter was received at Independence last week; it shows that the business men and capitalists of Los Angeles are interested in having railroad connection with Owens Valley. The writer of the letter is Vice-President of the California Bank of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has been asked by several members of similar bodies to call a convention of the different organizations of this part of the State. The object is to provide for combined action in advertising our resources, inducing desirable immigration, the introduction of outside capital, developing railway, manufacturing, mining, agricultural and other improvements throughout Southern California. The committee appointed to arrange for this meeting has called a convention to convene at the Board of Trade rooms in Los Angeles on January 10, 1889, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., and you are hereby requested to call on the organization you represent to send three delegates to said Convention and to extend an invitation to any organization in your locality interested to send three delegates. We would like to see representatives from Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Merchants or Fruit Growers Union, Horticultural, Pomological or other societies which are working for the general good. Please reply as early as you can in regard to what your organization will do and what other body you have invited so there will be no delay in carry out our plans.

Yours truly,
H. C. WITMER.

E. W. JONES,
W. E. HUGHES, } Committee.
H. C. WITMER,

Steps were at once taken to send Mr. W. S. Enos and C. Mulholland to attend the Convention as delegates from Owens Valley. But last Monday another letter came from Mr. Witmer, stating that the date of the Convention had been changed from January 10th to December 27th—Thursday. It was not possible for the delegates to get to Los Angeles at this later date. It is proposed to communicate with Mr. Witmer and arrange for a meeting of delegates from Owens Valley with the Board of Trade of Los Angeles at some near day when said delegates could attend. It is believed that if the other towns in the Valley would send delegates with those from Independence, the result of the meeting might be beneficial to all concerned.

### An Opening for Los Angeles.

A recent visitor to Los Angeles says business of all kinds is very dull. Merchants have large stocks on hand; there is but little sale and manufactured goods of all kinds are offered very cheap. All business men and capitalists realize the fact that the City is arrested in its career of progress, and before much more growth is possible new territory must be reached and new customers found. There is one direction in which, before all others, Los Angeles can look with the certainty of finding a large territory that will give her a profitable trade. That direction is toward Owens Valley. Here is a country that will give Los Angeles fifty thousand new customers if railroad is extended from Mojave to Keeler. In the country about Los Angeles towns were laid out during the boom excitement, and whole blocks of expensive buildings were erected that now stand without an inhabitant. The capital sunk in these now useless buildings would have paid for the extension of the railroad that would have brought Los Angeles the large, profitable and growing business of Owens Valley. It would be a good investment for the capitalists of Los Angeles to advance one-third of the money needed to make the extension. The amount required for the whole work would probably not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The business that the road would make for the City would be equal to big interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Even if that sum were given as a bonus for the extension of the road it would be money well invested. If some of the leading men of Los Angeles would come to Owens Valley, and see for themselves what a country there is here the railroad would be built in short order. If a delegation of leading citizens will agree to come here and investigate the truth of these statements, we will undertake to meet them at Mojave with carriages and convey them to Owens Valley and back to Mojave free of all expense to them. The Los Angeles Board of Trade should carefully consider this matter.

### School Libraries

A citizen had occasion to visit a schoolroom in Owens Valley a few days ago. He looked at the school library, and saw that the books were in the utmost disorder; they were scattered upon the shelves as if they had been thrown there with a pitchfork. Many volumes were without covers, and the whole appearance of the library indicated that the books were regarded as rubbish—many of them might be justly so regarded—and the bookcase as but a lumber closet. A very little attention on the part of the teachers would keep the books neatly arranged on the shelves. It is worth notice that in this library is one series of of volumes all arranged in complete order; there are about thirty volumes of this prodigious work, and it was plain that not one of them had ever been touched since they were first put into place in the library. School Trustees should consider the wisdom of spending large sums of money for works that no man, woman or child, will ever live long enough to read, and that no one shows the disposition to try to read. Methuselah or Mahalaleel might have been able to spare time for reading a score of large volumes upon the history of obscure tribes of savages; but life is now too short, and there is so much that is vastly more important to know, that the shorter lived people of to-day cannot afford to throw away time reading such works. There is need not only for better care of school libraries, but more judicious selection of books for such libraries.

### Satisfied Advertisers.

The following letter from Hale Brothers, Sacramento, shows that they are satisfied with the INYO INDEPENDENT as an advertising medium.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 18, 1888.

MR. C. MULHOLLAND,
Independence, Cal.

*Dear Sir:*—Enclosed find $43.50 balance due on account. We here take occasion to thank you for favors extended to us during contract and trust to arrange satisfactorily with you again next Spring.

Very cordially,
HALE BROS. & CO.

It is not less satisfactory to say that all who have sent orders to Hale Brothers from Owens Valley have been perfectly satisfied with the goods received and with the honor and courtesy of the firm.


# HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

Immense assortment of Presents for Old and Young just received at

NATHAN RHINE'S.

*TOYS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.*

Plush Goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds for Christmas and New Years.

Come Early and Secure Your Choice.

NATHAN RHINE.


### Quarterly Conference.

The First Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, Independence Circuit, will be held here on Saturday (to-day) at 2 p. m. Sunday services as follows: Love Feast at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m.; followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Preaching at Lone Pine, at 7 p. m., J. H. De La Matyr, Presiding Elder, will conduct these services.

### Machinery Ordered.

All the money necessary for buying machinery to bore for artesian water has been secured. On Thursday morning Mr. L. A. Anger sent away the order for the machinery and it will be here in two or three weeks. As soon as the machinery is received boring will at once be begun. All parties who subscribed but have not yet paid up are requested to be ready to pay by the time the machinery arrives, if not before.

### A Great Work.

The ninth volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature is fully up to the excellence of all the preceding volumes, and that is saying a good deal. This volume deals with authors whose names begin with G; it is rich in extracts from modern authors, from the English Gower of five hundred years ago to our own Grant. There are good translations from the best authors of France, Germany and Italy. There is no subject of interest to human beings but what is treated in the volumes of this great work. There is not a variety of taste in literature but can find something to please, nor any mood or condition of the mind but may find something in sympathy, something to interest. It is a notable proof of the wonderful improvements in book making that such a valuable and comprehensive work, bound in such handsome style can be sold for fifty cents per volume. Address John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

In Colton saloon license costs nine hundred dollars a year.

## BORN.

HARDY—At Laws, December 21st, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hardy, a daughter.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted: Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $6000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best sold gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all expns, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines, and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

*Farm Produce Taken in Payment.*

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

*I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.*

Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC,

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES, Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, by mail for money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 50c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive wants to be known. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—so that may Marry, who not, why, Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful FIN PICTURES, to tell. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent post free by DR. WHITTIER, Salem, Mass. [illegible] SEND THIS OUT.

### The Apple in Love Matters.

In Scotland and in England the apple is a very popular divining medium in love matters. Part of this popularity is probably due to the common notion that the tree of knowledge of good and evil was an apple tree. Horace mentions the use of apple pips in love affairs. A lover would take a pip between the finger and thumb and shoot it up to the ceiling, and if it stuck it, his or her wish would be accomplished. Nowadays a maiden tests the fidelity of her beloved by putting a pip in the fire, at the same time pronouncing his name. If the pip bursts with a report, it is a sign that he loves her, but should it burn silently, she is convinced of his want of true affection for her. This is often performed with nuts instead of pips.

Gay mentions the common amusement of paring an apple without breaking the peel and then throwing the strip over the left shoulder, in order to see the initial letter of the lover's name formed by the shape the paring takes upon the ground. This is often one of the many divinations duly practiced on Halloween or All Saints' eve. Another way at the same season is for the curious maiden to stand before a looking glass combing her hair with one hand and eating an apple held in the other; the face of the future husband will then be seen in the glass looking over her left shoulder.

Mrs. Latham, in her "Sussex Superstitions," gives another apple charm. Every person present fastens an apple "on a string hung and twirled round before a hot fire. The owner of the apple that first falls off is declared to be upon the point of marriage, and as they fall successively, the order in which the rest of the party will attain to matrimonial honors is clearly indicated, single blessedness being the lot of the one whose apple is the last to drop."—Chambers's Journal.

### The Egg in Paris.

The Paris egg is the greatest of all mysteries, not so much for its sacred qualities as among the ancients, or for the strange germ of life that exists within it which has considerably worried modern scientists. It is still sacred, but to the dealer only, and the life principle which it contains sometimes indeed disturbs, in a non-scientific way, the digestion of the purchaser. To the American an egg is either fresh or it is nothing; that is it is nothing but an abomination. As an edible it is of such extreme delicacy that it does not know, and can not know, degrees of excellence. When it is not the very virgin purity of freshness it is fit for nothing but to be thrown at an unpopular orator or to be assigned to the tender care of that symbol of maternal patience, the setting hen.

It is not so in Paris. There the theory is quite different. The Paris egg loses its freshness, the line of demarkation between the yolk and the white becomes confused, there is an active generation of sulphureted hydrogen if it is kept in a warm place, or the germ of life slowly but surely merges into the flesh, bones and down of the incipient fowl. Still it does not lose its financial value. The best eggs, and they are usually good, are sold for boiling at three or four sous apiece. This is the standard. Then comes the second quality in which decomposition has just commenced, but is imperceptible except to fastidious persons, who object on principle to chemical changes in their food. As to other grades and qualities which the customer sees distributed in various places about the shop their price is not fixed.—Albert Suthiffe in San Francisco Chronicle.

### Good Family Management.

Men talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, but, after seven years of union, not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal and every family gathering, and felt every hour in the husband's purse.—Current Literature.

## HEATHCOTE'S LUCK.

### He Wins $15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery and has the Money Safe on Deposit.

For the past two weeks reports have been current in this city and vicinity that F. M. Heathcote, of Derrick City had received $15,000 by the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Oct. 9th, and that the ticket held by him had been honored and that the money was placed to his credit in the Bradford National Bank.

A reporter visited Derrick City yesterday and upon inquiry for the "lucky man" was shown to a small, white-washed cottage, only a short distance from the depot.

The news gatherer introduced himself at the door and on going inside found Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote. The former is rather a small man, smooth faced, and blue eyes. He was attired in a suit of common working clothes, and heavy, thick-soled drilled boots.

His wife is a pleasant looking lady, with black eyes, and jet black hair. When introduced to the visitor, and told what was wanted, her eagerness to oblige verged on the point of excitement.

Mr. Heathcote's story when told, minus the queries, and several corrections on the part of his better half, was as follows:

"I first new positively that my ticket had won on Oct. 15th when I received a pamphlet from M. A. Dauphin, manager of the company in New Orleans, which contained a list of the lucky tickets, my own ticket being among the list. Wednesday, the 17th, I went to Bradford and gave my ticket, which was one-twentieth of ticket No. 46,755, to Mr. O. F. Schonblom, President of the Bradford National Bank, and he telegraphed to New Orleans and was immediately notified that the little slip of paper was good for $15,000 when properly presented. The bank then sent the ticket by American Express to New Orleans and the Lottery company sent back a New York draft for the full amount $15,000. I am thirty-four years of age and was born in Williamsport, where I learned the trade of boiler making in my father's shop. I came to the oil country eleven years ago from Jamestown, where I was married to Miss Carrie Kerns. We have one child, a boy eight years of age. It is about five years ago that I bought my first lottery ticket, and when I had bought this lucky ticket, I found that I had just expended $7 in all my five years purchases. I expect to invest about $2 each month hereafter. I never won before, but we cannot tell what may occur in the future. I cannot tell how I will invest this yet, as I have not had time to do much planning. I have been visited in the last week by nearly thirty real estate agents, gold mine sharps and such, who have something great for me to buy, but I am in no hurry to invest my suddenly acquired wealth. It is quite probable that I shall invest the larger portion in good oil property and the balance in a nice home for myself and family.—*Bradford* (Pa.) *Sunday Morning Star*, Nov. 4.

### Girls Written Up.

A public school teacher of Milwaukee has in her note book the following composition on "Girls," written by a boy: "Girls are very stuck up and dignified in their manner and behaveyourer. They make fun of boys, and then turn round and love them. I don't believe they ever killed a cat or anything. They look out every nite and say: 'Oh, ain't the moon lovely?' This is one thing I have not told, and that is they always now their lessons bettern boys."—Chicago Herald.

### Filial.

Wealthy but Economical Father—Do you know, my son, what strict economy would do for you?

Robert—I know what it has done for me, father, and I respect you for it.—Life.

### Senator Jones' Great Luck.

The senator (Jones of Nevada) has always been ready to take great chances. He believes sincerely in the outside help that comes from no one knows where to shape circumstances around the path of a lucky man so that success is certain. As an illustration of the peculiar luck which he has had at all times during his life when he has once given his mind to hunting for a specific result the senator related a story of his early life when he was a sheriff of a certain county in California. He said:

"We set out one day to go up a great canyon which was near my headquarters. There was no road to it; it was a most fatiguing route for any one to travel over; it was as difficult, owing to the necessary climbing up and down, to travel six miles in this canyon as it would have been twenty-five upon the open highway. I had one of my deputies with me. We were out seeking for certain violators of the law. About midday we had traversed half the distance necessary to go and we stopped for a rest. I pulled out my meerschaum pipe, for I was very fond of smoking even then. I loaded up with tobacco, when to my consternation I found that I had no matches and no material for making a light. My companion was not a smoker, and of course he had no matches. I was almost dying for a smoke. I hated to give it up, and in my wondering what I should do, I turned around and I saw a match lying on the ground in the sand near a little stream that came down through the canyon. The sight of that match actually frightened me. I looked all around to see if there was any one in sight. I looked up to see if there was anything passing over that way, and then I walked up and picked up the match. I said to myself: 'Of course it won't light; it's been lying on this wet sand.' But it did light, and I had my smoke. I never knew anything to beat that piece of luck, but I've had in many close calls in my life such similar evidence of good fortune that I can but believe to a certain extent in good and bad luck."—New York World.

### Joel and the Steer.

The people of East Killingly, in the adjoining county, think that a pretty funny thing occurred in that neighborhood not long ago. Mr. Joel Tagmas, who is the hired man of an East Killingly farm, has a reputation for mixing himself into every dilemma that can find no other unfortunate person to fool with.

One morning a few weeks ago Joel went to the barn to yoke a pair of very large untamed steers. The yoke was large and cumbrous and the bows were big, but he got the wooden loop over one steer's head and pinned him. With the next steer he had a wrestle, slipping about in the treacherous yard in his effort to hold the animal by one horn and carry the heavy yoke end with his free arm. Finally, by an inexplicable mischance, either the yoked steer twisted the other bow over Joel's head and below his arms, or else Joel fell into it, he doesn't know which. A moment later a neighbor approaching the house beheld the unhappy hired man yoked up with the frantic steer, his wild red face protruding through the big ox bow, skipping and plunging at terrific speed down the road toward him. Joel espied the neighbor, and at every jump he roared in sputtering tones:

"Head us off, —— it! head us off."

The neighbor succeeded in doing it, turning the team by dint of very active work into an angle of a stone wall. Then he nervously hopped around to the steer's head, meaning to release the animal before Joel was quite killed. It was at this point that the hired man manifested the striking originality of his mind and his disgust at the neighbor's lack of gumption at the same time. He yelled:

"Here, you! what are ye up to? Never mind the steer; come round here and unyoke me!"—Norwich (Conn.) Special to New York Sun.

### A Bit of Dramatic Criticism.

The varying emotions springing from a snow white gown of brocade given with a force and power that were cut low and worn over a tucker of fine old lace, evincing skillful expression of subdued passion and hanging sleeves of brocade puffed up so as not to conceal the apparent faults of elocution and antique girdle of turquois and brilliant medallions joined by a rare refinement of speech and motion which convey a gown of dead leaf brown cloth, slit up the sides and open in front over an earnestness which is never subordinate to the robe of black satin, which is a mass of jet ornaments from throat to hem, displaying a much higher order of dramatic ability than she evinced last season. —Norristown Herald.

### Selfish Man.

Cultured Dame—Just like a man! You grab the paper as soon as it arrives, keep it all to yourself, and then blame me for not being informed on matters of public interest.

Husband—Well, my dear, I'll read the paper aloud, if you wish. Let me see—"Another Ocean Horror."

"Oh, don't read that."

"'The Progress of the Campaign.'"

"I don't care for politics."

"'Issues of the Hour.'"

"Never mind that."

"'Science Solves a Problem.'"

"I hate science."

"'Mrs. Tiptap's Party—Description of the Dresses.'"

"Oh, read that."—Philadelphia Record.

### Work of a Story Writer.

In beginning to write a story, it is well to have a basis resting upon fact, either in circumstance or personality. For this reason the author should be able to dissect human nature with keen analysis. No trait, no eccentricity, no expression, in the broad volume which mankind constantly opens before him should escape his attention, but everything he sees should be stored up as valuable material in his literary laboratory. A fitting combination of individual traits in different persons can be assimilated in one mental creation, although a just consistency must be observed. It is often amusing to an author to find his stories read and discussed by the very persons whom he has embodied in his hero, with never a suspicion, on their part, that their own characteristics have formed a ground work for the interesting fiction.—

## THE SURPRISE.

Joy met Sorrow in a place
Where the branches interlace,
Very secret, still and sweet,
Safe from all profaning feet.
"Why art here?" Joy, startled, cried:
"Why art here?" gray Sorrow sighed

"I came here to weep," said Joy.
"Tears are ever my employ."
Murmured Sorrow—"Yet I see
Tears as grateful were to thee.
Come, young novice, and be taught
How to ease thy heart o'erfraught."

Joy sat down at Sorrow's feet,
And was taught a lesson sweet.
Pain would he make kind return:
"Sorrow, art too old to learn?
Nay? Then tarry yet a while,
Till I have taught thee how to smile!"

Since that hour the two have been
Bound as by mysterious kin;
Since that hour they so exchange
Tears and smiles, 'tis nothing strange
If sometimes a puzzled heart
Scarce can tell the twain apart.
—Edith Thomas in Boston Transcript.

### Next Fourth of July.

A man who was making great efforts not to betray the fact that he was a great deal the worse for liquor halted a pedestrian on Monroe avenue and asked:

"Shay! can I ask you a few queshuns?"

"Yes, sir."

"Shee anything wrong wiz me, eh?"

"You? You appear to have imbibed too freely."

"Do I? Wonz you notice it if I was walkin' long?"

"I think I would."

"Do I talk like it?"

"Yes."

"Much 'bleeged. Wouz you try an' talk politics, few were me?"

"I would not."

"Get candidates all mixed up, wouldn't I?"

"You probably would."

"Might holler f'r Clezeland an' Harrison, eh?"

"You might."

"Much 'bleeged. You's true friend of mine. Do jess' you say 'bout it. Doan' want to give myself 'way, you know. Made up my mind I'd shee how zhrunk I was. I'm too zhrunk to talk politics, to go home or to shtay on 'er shtreet. Zherefore I'll sit down on 'er stairs. Goo'-by, ole fel—shee you Fo'th Zhuly!"

### Lie of the Loco Weed.

No other plant in the flora of Texas has enjoyed a greater notoriety than the famous "loco" or "crazy weed." Popular superstition has accredited it with a most remarkable property, and that is, the power of producing insanity in man and beast. Botanically, the plant is known as Astragalus molissimus. The extravagant stories that have been told about it recently led Mr. James Kennedy to investigate its properties and determine what physiological phenomena result from its action.

As the result of his investigations and his experiments upon animals feeding in pastures, Mr. Kennedy finds conclusively that the plant is non-toxic and innocuous and possesses none of the properties long ascribed to it by popular superstition. He thinks that the immense destruction of stock with which it has been charged may have been caused by some poisonous plant heretofore unsuspected, or if the "loco" really has produced death, it has done so by reason of the tough, fibrous and indigestible character of the plant acting as an irritant, and not as a poison.—Scientific American.

### How to Live Long.

Milk is not always admirable as a dinner drink, especially when fish plays any part in the menu. Tea or coffee taken with meat is simply suicidal. These hot beverages turn the meat into something resembling leather, and the result interferes sadly with digestion. The man who desires long life must not give a place to "high tea" in his daily programme. Of tea itself it can only be said that it is harmless if not taken too often or made too strong. The American lady who after several calls and a cup of tea at each remarked that she could "always worry down another cup" was probably unaware of the mischief she was doing herself. No one need totally abstain from tea if they only take the precaution to buy it good, not to make it strong, not to let it infuse long, never to take it more than twice a day and to abjure it after 5 in the afternoon.

The morning tab is indispensable to all who wish to live a long and healthy life. It is true that there have been centenarians who have known nothing of this luxury, but their longevity has been in spite of that fact, not because of it. The bath is good, but not too much bath. Walking is good, but it must not be overdone. Dickens overdid it. Most of us, however, underdo it, and scarcely walk enough. Flesh accumulates upon us in middle age because we do not take sufficient exercise, and then we give up long walks because we are stout and consequently lazy, thus reversing the process of cause and effect. The health suffers seriously, and a way is opened to many maladies.—Cor. London News.

### Wild Horse of the Plains.

So much has been written of the horse of the plains, which, foaled upon the dew kissed grass of the prairie, has never known a halter or the touch of a man's hand, that descriptive reference to their fleetness, wariness and oftentimes their graceful beauty, particularly among the stallions, would at this day lack interest. But one curious fact is known to but few aside from those who have followed them for hundreds of miles and studied their habits closely. If there are enough in a band these animals group by thirteens. With every stallion there are twelve mares. What becomes of the weaker males whom the stronger fight away—whether they bide their time to get the quota of females or, in the despondency of equine bachelorhood, go off alone and starve themselves—is not known. The matrimonial regulations of the wild horse, however this may be, allow to each male twelve consorts, and, the remarkable feature is, no more. They draw the line at an even dozen. Even when the bands that roamed these great plains, then tenantless except by other wild creatures, numbered in the hundreds and more than a thousand this peculiar division into families was plainly noticeable. They kept a little apart and never voluntarily mingled.—Colorado Cor. Chicago Tribune.


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### The Pension Commissioner Writes About the Humors of His Office.

A few samples from among 10,000 instances will show the variety of the inquiries addressed to the Commissioner, and they are herewith submitted.

One woman in the best faith addresses the Commissioner and asks that he see that the school house in her neighborhood be established in the center of the district. Another informs him that her husband has long been absent. She has wandered over the face of the country in search of him, and she would now like to have him take up the search. Many such cases occur. Letters containing souvenirs dear to the senders, but utterly valueless to any one else, are received; letters of advice detailing whole pension schemes to be substituted for the present system of laws; letters of extravagant commendation, of censure, of anger, of contempt, of wrath, of unmitigable hostility; letters of insane writers threatening vileness and violence; letters excited by the granting of pensions and asking benisons upon the heads of all concerned; letters of bitterest reproach for pensions denied, calling down the wrath of God and men upon those who have been trying to do their simple duty—all these and multitudes of others, fantastic, sober, rational and wild, pour by the hundreds and thousands into the mail of the bureau; and from the charity and patience which forbears to respond, and the sense of duty which compels the neglect of idle inquiries, arise many of the complaints and denunciations of the office for its alleged neglect.

And now, to give in one huge total the figures which will show how idle such complaints in general are I need only say that the number of papers of every description sent to the Commissioner during the year has been 2,697,608. The number of answers immediately sent out thereto has been 1,836,182; the remainder being of the kind above indicated and those which require no reply until answered by the execution and transmission of proper documents in authentic shape.—*Commissioner's Report, 1888.*

### Beggars, but No Soap.

Beggary is an epidemic of fearful extent in Spain, but is most noticeable in Castile, where the soil, once so fertile, yields a bare subsistence and where there are no commercial enterprises to employ the idle.

We had heard so much of castile soap that an ardent desire possessed us to invest in a large supply upon its native spot, but the most persistent demands for castile soap failed to produce any, nor could we hear of a factory in Burgos.—Cor. Home Journal.

### Departure in Horse Trading.

What is termed "a startling departure in the line of horse trading" is reported from Fall River, where a citizen who has a mare for sale states frankly that her disposition is so sour that she hates herself, and that he would recommend the creature to nobody unaccustomed to horses.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### FAMOUS WOMEN.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

About every mail from China brings the tidings of floods in that Celestial Kingdom. It is evidently the land of the washee-washee.

### NEVER TRAVEL WITHOUT THEM.

Persons should never travel without a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. A few doses taken before going on ship will prevent sea sickness, and one Pill every night on ship-board will counteract the costive action of the sea air. When sick, troubled with pains, colds, or dizziness, or having rheumatism take from three to five Pills and if they do not operate in an hour or so take three or four more.

Poor Father Time! What a horrible old inebriate he must be!—that is, if it be true that time is money and that money is always tight.

### THE COMMON LOT.

There is a place no love can reach
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by needful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

Samoa is in trouble again. It seems to be her chronic condition. As soon as she is once out of trouble she gets in Somoa.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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There is only one man more unfortunate than the victim who is compelled to wheel somebody through a howling crowd in the streets in payment of an election bet, and that is the fellow whom he wheels.

### WHICH WAS IT? BACON OR SHAKESPEARE.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the "pursuit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

Do not judge a man by his coat. Social standing to-day is based entirely upon the cut of one's trousers.

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